

A N N A L S
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
IN
1868-69.



ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

IN THE YEAR 1868-69.

FROM THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN 1869-70.

EDITED BY

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VOLUME XIV.

SERAMPORE:

PRINTED BY MARSHALL D'CRUZ.

1870.

PREFACE.

THE object of this annual volume is to present a uniform statistical picture of India. The Editor desires to supply a work of reference on the administration of India, British and Feudatory, in which all important facts may be found set forth in orderly array, for the use of officials and public writers no less than for the information of ordinary readers. Uniform results have been arrived at, with considerable accuracy, in the case of almost every branch of the administration except that which includes the Civil and Criminal Courts. The detailed results of the latest census of the Punjab, and those of the first census ever taken of the people of Oudh, are embodied in the Chapter on Area, Population and Languages. Every careful enumeration surprises the officials who make it by the increase of population which it reveals. Famine and pestilence may periodically thin some of the 10 Provinces and of the 153 Native States, but the effect of peace, good government and wealth, in the steady growth of the population, is undoubtedly. Assuming the population of Bengal at $48\frac{1}{2}$ millions and that of the Feudatory States at 48 millions—both figures are almost certainly below the truth—the number of Her Majesty's subjects in India is not less than $212\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The census which is to be taken in November 1871 will probably bring out a larger figure. The Editor has to thank Colonel Thuillier, F. R. S., Surveyor General of India, for the maps which illustrate the progress of the Trigonometrical, Topographical, Revenue and Geological Surveys. Steps were taken at the beginning of 1870 for the preparation of an authoritative list of Geographical names spelled on a uniform system based on a compromise between that of Sir William Jones and the spellings in popular use.

This volume deals chiefly with the condition of India and the course of the administration in the official year ending March 1869. But wherever it has been possible, as in the case of Trade and that of Railways, the statistics have been brought up to March 1870. Both years were marked by severe famine in Rajpootana, Central India, Bundelkund and the Western districts of the North-Western Provinces. Fever wasted some of the richest and most populous districts of Lower Bengal. But the Indian Empire generally was prosperous. In Madras that decline of prices continued, which began in 1867 for the first time since the Crimean, Mutiny and American wars, but it was not marked in the other Provinces.

SERAMPORE,
31st August, 1870. }

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THE
ANNALS

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION IN 1868-69.

INTRODUCTION.

SINCE the conquest of the Punjab by Lord Dalhousie in 1849, and of Pegu in 1852, the boundaries of the British Empire of India, excluding Aden and the Straits Settlements, have been the Suliman range, the Karakorum and the watershed of the Himalayas on the north except at Nepaul and Bhootan ; the sea on the west and south ; and a jungle line marked by no natural features stretching from the Yoma range irregularly in a south-east direction through Burma to the tenth parallel of latitude. Roughly, British India may be said to be included within latitude 8° and 37° N. and longitude $66^{\circ} 44'$ and $99^{\circ} 30'$ E. involving 11,260 miles of external boundary. From Tenasserim by the Himalayas to Cape Monze in Sindh the *inland* frontier is 4,680 miles, while the *coast* line from the Straits Settlements to Kurrachee is 6,580. The length of India from the Indus to Cape Comorin, on the meridian of 75° , is 1,900 miles. The extreme breadth is 1,800 miles, on the parallel of 28° . The whole Peninsula contains an area of about 1,557,000 square miles and a population of 204,000,000 or 123 to the mile. It is thus thirteen times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and contains ten times the population. Contrasted with the colonial possessions of Great Britain the dependency of India stands thus—

		<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
India,	...	1,557,000	204,000,000
Falkland Isles,	...	7,600	602
Natal,	...	16,145	193,103
Cape of Good Hope,	...	200,610	566,158
St. Helena,	...	47	6,860
Gold Coast,	...	6,000	151,346
Sierra Leone	...	468	41,806
Gambia	...	21	6,939
North America,	...	632,360	3,328,872
Straits Settlements,	...	1,095	282,231
Ceylon,	...	24,760	2,088,027
Mauritius,	...	708	310,050
Labuan,	...	45	2,785
Hong Kong,	...	32	115,098
Australia,	...	2,582,070	1,662,063
Bermuda,	...	24	11,796
Honduras,	...	13,500	25,635
West Indies,	...	12,583	934,197
British Guiana,	...	76,000	148,026
Gibraltar,	...	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	15,462
Malta,	...	115	139,502

Contrasted with other empires of great territorial extent and population, if we except China, India still maintains its pre-eminence in both combined:—

		<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
INDIA,	...	1,557,000	204,000,000
CHINA,	...	1,297,999	367,000,000
RUSSIA WITH TURKISTAN,	...	7,731,881	93,000,000
NETHERLANDS INDIA,	...	445,411	18,000,000
TURKEY,	...	1,812,048	35,000,000
UNITED STATES,	...	1,486,917	31,445,089
MEXICO,	...	1,030,442	8,000,000
BRAZIL,	...	7,677,800	3,100,000
PERSIA,	...	648,000	4,500,000

British India, non-feudatory and feudatory, is slightly less in area alone than the extent of all Europe without Russia, which is 1,686,117 square miles, but the population of Europe is only 189,475,968. The whole Peninsula of India and a large portion of Burma is governed by Great Britain, with the exception of the small territories held by Portugal and France. By the last census of 1868 the whole population of the French possessions was 229,000 souls and their superficial extent 49,000 *hectares* or 122,500 acres:—

Name.	Locality.	Square Miles.	Population.
<i>French—</i>			
Chandernagore	On the Hooghly	...	32,670
Karikal	Coromandel Coast	...	...
Pondichery	Ditto	...	171,217
Yanaon	Orissa Coast	...	
Mahé	Malabar Coast	...	
<i>Portuguese—</i>			
Goa	Western Coast	...	363,788
Damaun	Concan Coast	1,066	44,808
Diu	South Coast of Kattywar	{ Not known.	

The French and Portuguese territories are administered by a Governor General, the former from Pondichery and the latter from Goa.

The vast empire of British India is administered, chiefly directly, by English officials under a Viceroy and Governor General, but to some extent indirectly through Native Chiefs guided by English officers. No census of the Feudatory States has been taken save in isolated cases, and the surveys are not yet complete. But the following may be accepted as representing the portions of India governed directly by English officials, and those administered indirectly through Native Chiefs with subsidiary sovereign powers.

	Square miles.	Population.
Non-Feudatory	960,210	156,000,000
Feudatory ...	596,790	48,000,000

Thus nearly a third of the area and a fourth of the population are directly under their own Native Chiefs, to the number of 153, to whom alone they pay revenue, while both chiefs and people enjoy all the security and many of the blessings of English rule and civilization.

The following chapters will be devoted to details of the Administration of Non-Feudatory India. The last chapter will treat of Feudatory India. The statistics of area and population are taken from the latest reports and enumerations.

India.

CHAPTER I.

AREA, POPULATION AND LANGUAGES.

The Administrative System.

THE East India Company was established in 1599. In 1636 Mr. Boughton, a ship's surgeon, obtained the privilege of planting factories in Bengal. The Presidency of Madras was constituted in 1639, that of Bombay in 1662 and that of Bengal in 1682. In 1773 the Governor of Bengal was made Governor General of India with certain powers, chiefly political and financial, over the other two. In 1784 the Board of Control was created in England. In 1858 the East India Company ceased to rule, and a Secretary of State with a Council of 15 members took its place. In 1861 the Indian Councils' Act was passed. With the exception of the transfer of North Canara from Madras to Bombay and the addition of Sindh to Bombay on the conquest of that province, these presidencies have retained very nearly their original limits, including the provinces conquered from the Peishwa and Guikwar between 1800 and 1818. But the succession of conquests in Northern and Central India and Burniah, gradually led to the formation of separate jurisdictions under Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners. In 1853 the Governor General ceased to exercise any more direct supervision over Lower Bengal than over the rest of India. British India has, during the past eight years, been divided into ten local administrations supervised by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, though the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have retained their old dignity, being in direct correspondence with the Secretary of State as well as under the Governor General, and each having a Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Council composed of these officials and two civilians. Berar is administered for the Nizam. Mysore also is under a special administration, but Coorg is directly a British province. All except the first four are more directly under the supervision of the Governor General in Council. Madras, Bombay and Bengal have each a Legislative Council as well as a High Court. These Councils, as well as the Legislative Council of the Governor General, consist of the executive members, of two representatives of the English mercantile community and two or three representatives of the Natives, as extraordinary members. The North-Western Provinces have a High Court and the Punjab a Chief Court. The Governor General's Council for making laws, legislates for all India in general and for the Provinces which

have no legislatures of their own in detail, these Provinces being represented by officials. The Governor General must sanction every Act of the three subordinate Councils before it can become law, and the Secretary of State for India may advise Her Majesty to veto any Act of the Governor General's Council.

The administration of all the Provinces is now nearly uniform. In some of the more backward portions of each, all the laws have not been introduced, and even in the older Provinces there are still districts where a speedier judicial procedure is observed and such districts are sometimes still termed "Non-regulation," though that term has lost its original meaning. Each Province is divided into Zillahs, or Districts, or large Counties, under Collector-Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners with Joints, Deputies, Assistants and Extra-Assistants. These Districts are in most cases grouped into Divisions, each under a Commissioner supervised by a Revenue Board or Financial Commissioner. English Counties average 1,000 square miles in extent. In India they are much larger. In Bombay, for instance, Collectorates average about 6,000 square miles and Khandaish is supposed to be 15,000 square miles. There is no Revenue Board in Bombay. There are two Revenue Commissioners, between whom the Collectorates are divided. The Revenue Commissioner there corresponds immediately with Government and is also Police Commissioner of his Division. Each District has a treasury and a jail. In Lower Bengal Districts are broken up into Subdivisions under Joint, Assistant or Deputy Magistrates. Under the new constabulary system, introduced by Act V. of 1861, each District has a Superintendent of Police, and the Districts are grouped for police purposes into circles under Deputy Inspectors General, while the whole Police force of each Province is under an Inspector General. The constabulary, except on the North-Eastern and Trans-Indus frontiers, is a purely civil force organised on the Irish system, and subject in all respects, except internal discipline, to the civil authorities, that is, to Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners, or Collector-Magistrates, of Districts.

The Civil Services.

The Provinces are administered by a covenanted civil service, an uncovenanted civil service and military officers of the Staff Corps. The Troops employed and the number of Covenanted Civil Servants, are given in the following Table, in which the Provinces are arranged in the order of their importance according to revenue, population and area:—

The Civil Services of India.

Province.	Covenanted Civil Servants actually employed.	British Troops.	Native Troops.
Bengal	219	4,168	11,694
North Western Provinces ..	163	8,189	9,035
Madras	138	3,127	17,425
Bombay	97	8,496	21,257
Punjab	60	14,100	26,792
Central Provinces	14	2,843	6,454
Oudh	21	4,548	2,874
British Burmah	1	1,930	2,929
Mysore	1	1,929	6,811
Hyderabad	2	2,524	10,772
Rajpootana ... ..	...	1,125	5,437
Central India ... ..	...	3,838	7,871
Total	716	57,117	128,851
Directly under the Government of India	10	These totals are the troops exclusive of officers.	
On leave	122		
Total of Civil Service posts	848		

On 31st December 1868 the strength of the *Bengal Civil Service* was as follows:—

Government.	Number of Civilians.	Total Absent.	Special leave.	Percentage of Absentees.
Government of India,	24	3	Nil.	12·5
Bengal,	246	42	4	17·4
N. W. Provinces,	196	27	1	13·77
Punjab,	55	7	Nil.	12·72
Oudh,	20	1	Nil.	5
Central Provinces,	14	5	Nil.	35·7

In 1854 the appointments in the Civil Service, which had previously been at the disposal of the directors of the East India Company, were thrown open to public competition among all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, within certain limits of age. The first examination took place in 1855, under the direction of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. In 1858 Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control, requested

the Civil Service Commissioners to supervise the annual competition. The maximum age of admission to the open competition was originally fixed at 23, with the view of including Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1859 it was lowered to 22, on the ground that candidates selected at any later age, if they were kept in England for even one year of special study, would then be too old to commence life in India, and in the belief that the reduced limit somewhat exceeded in the average age at which the B. A. degree is taken. In 1866 it was further lowered to 21, that the successful candidates might pass a probation of two years in England; and the minimum limit, which had hitherto been 18, was reduced at the same time to 17. A still more important change took place in the year 1864, when, in compliance with a proposal made by the Indian Government, the examinations hitherto held at the Presidency towns were abolished, and the preliminary training of the young civilians, even in the vernacular languages, was to be completed in England. In the eleven years ending 1868 the number of candidates examined was 2167 and the number selected was 613. In the further or qualifying examinations the number certificated by the Commissioners was 444.

Madras.

Madras consists of 20 Districts, including the city. The area is estimated at 140,726 square miles, and the total population at 26,539,052. By the quinquennial census taken on the 1st March 1867, the population of the Presidency, exclusive of the city of Madras, was found to be 26,089,052 thus classified :—

Hindoos	...	...	...	24,172,822
Mahomedans	...	...	...	1,502,134
Christians	...	...	...	414,096

The population of the city of Madras is supposed to be about 450,000, thus classified :—

Death Rate per 1000.	1866.	1867.
----------------------	-------	-------

Europeans and East Indians...	17,219	38·1	28·8
Hindoos	365,576	30·6	27·2
Mahomedans	67,205	29·9	26·5

The last quinquennial census is not in itself more reliable than any of its predecessors taken on the same inaccurate system. But for purposes of comparison the results are approximately reliable. The population, excluding the city, by the preceding census (1861) was 20,041,702, so that the increase in the quinquennial period is 6,047,350, or in the annual ratio of 60 per thousand.

Abstract showing the area, houses, and population in the several districts of the Madras Presidency in 1867.

Mulras

Districts	Square miles.	Number of houses.	Population.				Total.				Particulars.		
			Hindoos.		Mahome-dans.	Chris-tians.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Agricul-tur-al.	Non-agri-cultural.		
			Hindoos.	Hindoos.	Mahome-dans.	Chris-tians.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Agricul-tur-al.	Non-agri-cultural.		
Ganjam	4,457	235,273	1,230,196	4,491	1,193	650,482	585,308	1,225,790	770,341	465,449	587,751		
Vizagapatam	18,935	49,879	1,915,463	17,757	1,368	1,003,600	930,958	1,934,558	1,346,897	991,207	436,262		
Godaverry	7,535	39,913	1,394,453	31,496	1,523	722,713	704,759	1,427,472	927,714	368,938	417,880		
Kristna	7,227	273,851	1,220,942	68,778	6,912	664,088	632,564	1,206,652	750,784	754,376	390,383		
Nellore	4,546	230,781	1,110,942	56,418	1,304	605,955	562,709	1,108,664	734,759	624,300	1,304,998	362,296	
Cuddapah	9,177	342,963	1,055,674	87,521	1,564	597,661	547,098	1,144,757	742,712	578,063	192,794		
Bellary	11,496	304,491	1,209,717	92,304	2,887	680,698	624,300	1,304,998	770,557	804,283	563,108		
Kurnool	7,470	682,576	83,486	3,403	397,479	373,378	390,917	747,759	1,273,864	1,062,504	1,187,479	507,270	
Madras*	2,133	123,615	769,733	90,923	13,265	413,361	390,917	700,857	1,261,846	1,731,619	824,928	199,342	
North Arcot	16,146	317,745	1,707,556	74,444	5,134	618,662	603,662	1,261,846	1,062,504	1,062,504	544,140		
South Arcot	4,779	188,544	1,211,493	31,490	18,863	658,184	581,855	879,764	1,261,846	1,062,504	1,062,504	544,140	
Tanjore	3,735	323,821	919,239	9,9	27,4	85,211	57,134	104,245	502,58	1,062,504	1,062,504	1,062,504	544,140
Trichinopoly	3,565	193,208	9,9	23,9	24,520	42,955	41,955	968,115	978,274	978,274	978,274	978,274	
Madura	8,799	435,052	1,765,527	119,181	61,631	968,115	915,115	1,946,389	1,732,003	1,732,003	1,732,003	1,732,003	
Tinnevelly	5,146	376,703	1,343,950	81,782	95,406	754,391	765,777	1,521,168	985,403	985,403	194,386		
Coimbatore	8,470	406,273	1,336,915	28,274	15,549	725,370	705,365	1,430,738	876,129	876,129	535,765		
Salem	7,604	445,011	1,567,146	41,558	10,529	819,218	800,015	1,619,233	1,263,342	1,263,342	554,609		
South Canara	4,206	151,825	722,948	74,114	42,626	426,739	412,958	839,688	721,080	118,608	118,608		
Malabar	6,259	326,224	1,347,708	473,245	30,425	931,040	925,338	1,656,378	1,113,213	741,165	741,165		
Total	140,726	5,836,400	24,172,822	1,502,134	414,096	1,502,134	1,502,134	24,172,822	18,683,057	18,683,057	7,405,99..		
		Add population of North Arcot for which particulars of Males and Females are not given											
		Grand Total										450,000	
												1,787,134	
												26,539,052	

Statement showing the number of Ryots, Puttahs, and Stock in each District of the Madras Presidency in 1867.

Statistics of Ryots, Tenants and Stock.

9

District.	Ryots.			Puttahs.			Cattle.		
	Register- ed Ryots.	Sub- tenants.	Total.	Single.	Joint.	Total.	Ploughs.		She Buffaloes.
							Tilling cattle.	Cows.	
Ganjam ...	32,279	7,302	39,581	31,048	3,440	34,488	46,734	100,056	34,565
Vizagapatam ...	3,364	8,901	4,265	3,935	21	3,956	8,402	22,589	6,435
Godaverry ...	54,216	8,222	62,435	41,315	12,073	53,301	78,544	105,905	8,387
Kistna ...	110,820	41,111	151,931	97,959	37,440	130,359	106,170	235,884	66,171
Nellore ...	68,704	15,464	84,168	57,904	19,889	77,793	59,961	134,806	14,754
Cuddapah ...	129,002	31,460	160,462	126,055	21,961	118,016	107,441	229,728	14,324
Bellary ...	291,403	34,512	325,920	128,828	5,808	124,636	130,357	268,126	14,502
Kurnool ...	86,999	17,328	104,327	68,900	16,937	85,837	67,849	82,443	8,243
Madras ...	32,211	21,830	54,041	39,637	7,424	47,061	53,017	112,379	42,864
North Arcot ...	146,243	86,126	232,369	133,218	45,250	178,408	108,047	236,488	50,244
South Arcot ...	349,555	60,788	410,344	230,509	26,545	257,054	119,463	217,351	173,161
Tanjore ...	86,091	32,049	118,139	117,124	1,015	118,139	138,702	283,015	150,968
Trichinopoly	100,533	25,829	126,362	121,277	5,085	126,362	79,996	168,624	124,988
Madura ...	91,715	40,441	132,156	119,934	4,762	124,696	88,449	181,954	164,818
Tinnevelly ...	118,396	76,754	195,150	127,233	9,433	136,606	69,194	165,485	135,507
Coimbatore	303,051	149,747	452,798	127,784	101,063	228,847	150,939	323,499	224,126
Salem ...	172,682	253,559	426,241	150,341	55,058	205,399	116,788	234,142	307,809
South Cana- ra ...	39,161	29,710	39,161	39,161	... 996	39,161	141,654	304,604	175,213
Malabar ...	78,163	107,873	165,793	165,793	... 996	166,789	143,863	320,354	260,257
Total ...	2,294,663	933,133	3,227,726	1,927,958	369,200	2,297,158	1,814,670	3,872,601	2,687,995
									1,002,438
									6,196,314

Statement showing the different sources of Irrigation in each District of the Madras Presidency in 1867.

Districts.	Wells.				Dams and Weirs.			
	Govt.	Private.	Total.	Neat.	Dams and Weirs.	Waterfalls.	Total.	Neat.
Ganjam *	2,154	282	7	986	44	1,030	.....	1,037
Vijayapatanam	579	114	4	1	1	1	.....	5
Godaverry	1,404	1,372	60	325	46	371	.....	403
Kistna	758	677	1,242	62	23	1,862	2,258	2,283
Nellore	773	93	361	142	617	7,321	3,277	11,218
Cuddapah	4,290	586	629	40	8,636	19,103	10,598	3
Bellary	1,172	285	1,500	157	9,565	4,493	4,668	23,771
Kurnool	502	51	190	34	6,550	1,182	7,732	250
Madras	1,741	111	156	33	694	4,540	3,181	7,786
North Arcot	3,287	536	565	144	44,854	16,791	7,721	8,415
South Arcot	2,905	978	245	176	11,539	31,621	61,645	213
Tanjore	723	4,536	45	178	.....	43,160	43,160	.....
Trichinopoly	1,865	762	69	89	10,237	6,984	4,713	11,697
Madura	649	61	1	74	.....	2,583	1,723	4,306
Tinnevelly	2,549	335	310	165	.....	2,858	99	2,957
Coimbatore	169	98	145	123	11	16,274	11,177	27,451
Salem	2,146	333	121	499	18,262	15,081	9,074	44,363
South Canara	243	777	.....	.....	2,152	206	2,358	3
Malabar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	27,666	11,453	6,689	1,924	48,148	1,86,406	99,151	2,85,557
Out of Repair	12,202	2,039	1,236	902	10,362	49,122	15,129	64,251
Grand Total	39,868	13,492	7,925	2,826	58,516	1,14,280	3,49,868	10,618 4,18,936

Each District ranges from 4,000 to 12,000 square miles in extent. The Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godaverry and Kistna are on the north-east coast, to the east of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. The other east coast districts are Nellore, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, the last named being situated in the extreme south of the peninsula. To the west of Madura and Tinnevelly, and on the west coast of the peninsula, are the Travancore and Cochin territories, governed by Feudatory Rajahs. North of these States, on the same coast, are the Madras districts of Malabar and South Canara. The central districts of the Presidency are those of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Salem, between Malabar and Madras, and those of Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Arcot between the Mysore country, which intervenes between Canara and Bellary and Nellore.

The water supply is somewhat varied. The average annual rain-fall during the five years ending 1866-67, ranged from 17·57 inches in Bellary to 146·31 inches in South Canara. The following shows the rain-fall in each district in the three years ending 1868-69:—

Districts.	1866-67.			1867-68.			1868-69.		
		Inches.			Inches.			Inches.	
Ganjam	...	38·94		48·26		22·54			
Vizagapatam	...	51·28		49·89		34·07			
Godaverry	...	39·19		30·57		19·10			
Kistna	22·97		29·21		26·95			
Nellore	...	32·53		21·61		25·06			
Cuddapah	...	24·31		16·77		17·08			
Bellary	...	16·75		13·87		20·75			
Kurnool	...	19·83		22·00		24·33			
Madras	...	37·26		15·15		11·81			
North Arcot	...	31·45		17·06		24·00			
South Arcot	...	33·02		25·08		20·56			
Tanjore	...	27·71		22·58		27·47			
Trichinopoly	...	60·30		28·92		29·36			
Madura	...	18·64		25·59		28·26			
Tinnevelly	...	27·94		29·24		29·39			
Coimbatore	...	25·36		22·33		19·75			
Neilgherry Hills		33·44			
Salem	25·97		26·41		26·35			
South Canara	...	139·05		127·19		138·82			
Malabar	...	85·05		97·33		107·64			

Whether we look at the languages, the history, or the land tenures of the people, the Madras Presidency may be divided into three parts—the Telugu country of the North, extending to and including Nellore; the Tamil country of the South, and the Canarese and Malayalum districts of the Western or Malabar coast. The first division came most under the influence of the Mahomedans, and we find in it, as in Bengal, the zemindary tenure of big landlords, acting as middlemen between the State and the actual cultivators. In 1802 the Regulations extended to this Northern division the permanent settlement of Bengal, making it with the zemindars and not with the hereditary cultivators. In the Southern division, where the Mussulman influence had been very weak, the land was held by cultivating village communities who paid rent direct to the old Hindoo sovereigns. These original village shareholders, or Meerasidars, had tenants under them, and when the Mussulmans obtained power and exercised their usual rapacity through farmers of the land revenue, the Meerasidars ceased to have any surplus income, and were practically reduced to the level of their own tenants who, though they cultivated, did not own the land. In the third or Western division, the village or communal gives place to the individual right to land free of all rent to the State, known as *Jeum* or birthright. Not till Hyder Ali conquered Southern India from Mysore were Malabar and Canara subjected to a land-tax. The landlords were bound to pay only one kind of service—military, and even then they received subsistence money. They had leasehold tenants without any right of occupancy from lapse of time. But the result of this was extravagance on the part of the landlords, and the growth of a class of mortgagees, chiefly Moplahs, who, under Hyder Ali, became the real owners. Thus, though we succeeded to a heavy land-tax, we found Malabar prosperous being owned chiefly by wealthy capitalists. Canara had been over-assessed, but we have since done it justice.

Though the cultivation of every ryotwary village is inspected once a month, at least, by a Government officer, there are no reliable condensed returns giving the extent of land under each crop, and little or nothing is known, with accuracy, of the zemindary estates; whether as to area, cultivation or population. The population in ordinary years has subsisted without difficulty on the produce raised. The extent of land under cultivation in those portions of the Presidency held on ryotwary tenure, has risen from about ten million acres in 1855, to sixteen million acres in 1865. In 1868-69 the area under cultivation

increased by 202,696 acres. The total area of the Presidency is estimated as more extensive than that of Great Britain and Ireland, and about the same size as the present kingdom of Prussia. There are no details as to the extent of land cultivated and waste in about one-fourth of this area, but it is known that of the remaining three-fourths, one-third is under cultivation, and supposing the proportion of the waste to cultivated land to be the same throughout the Presidency, a very rough approximation to the total cultivation of the Presidency may be arrived at. It may be estimated to be about 28 millions of acres.

Ryotwary lands	...	... 16 million acres (actual.)
Inam lands	...	... 4½ million acres (actual.)
Zemindary land	...	... 5½ million acres (estimated.)
Malabar and Canara	...	... 2½ million acres (estimated.)

In the Ryotwary or Government lands of other districts, the land tax is fixed on each field in regard to its extent and quality, but in Malabar and Canara the tax is upon the holding.

In France in 1865, there were 85 millions of cultivated acres to 47 millions of acres of forest and waste land. In the same year, half the area of Spain was uncultivated, and in 1846 there were, in the British Isles, 46 million acres of arable and pasture land, against 31 million acres of waste. The available returns show, that of the 20½ million cultivated acres of Ryotwary and Inam or rent-free lands of which there are details, a little less than one-fifth is irrigated, and supposing the estimated cultivation of the whole Presidency to be divided in the same proportion, there would be about 5½ million acres of irrigated land, and 22½ million acres of unirrigated land, under crop. It may fairly be estimated that, on the average, 15 million acres of dry land are devoted to the production of food grains, and that 5½ million acres of wet land are used for the same purpose. The Revenue Settlement Department estimate the produce of an acre of the best rice land to be from 1,080 Madras measures (about 30 cwt.) in the southern districts, to 1,200 measures (about 33 cwt.) in Godavery and Kurnool, and the produce of the worst rice land to vary from about 300 measures (about 8 cwt.) in the former districts, to 533 measures (about 14 cwt.) in the latter. Probably, therefore, 20 cwt. of paddy, (rice in the husk) or 10 cwt. of cleaned rice, may be fairly taken as a good average of the productive powers of the 5½ million acres of irrigated land, and 190 measures, or about 5 cwt., may be similarly be taken as the productive power of the 'dry' land, whether it be devoted to the growth of raggy, cumboo, cholum, or any

other of the numerous unirrigated crops which are used as food by the lower classes. One acre of wet land will thus produce as much food as two acres of dry land. The rough estimate of the annual production of the country, in food grains, would thus be 55 million cwt. of rice, and 75 million cwt. of dry grain.

Mr. Dalyell, Secretary to the Madras Government, estimates that there is an annual supply of 129 million cwt. of grain for the support of the population, or more than 5 cwt. for each person, being more than 1½ lbs. per diem, whereas a family of five can subsist upon 7 lbs. per day, without difficulty and three acres of superior land, supposing one acre to be irrigated, or four acres of unirrigated land would support such a family for a year.

Bombay.

Bombay and Sindh consist of 18 districts besides Bombay Island. The area is 131,413 square miles and the estimated population 12,419,123.

	District.		Square miles.	Estimated Population.
Northern Com-missionership.	Bombay Island,	...	18½	816,562
	Ahmedabad,	...	4,402	845,047
	Kaira,	...	1,375	586,606
	Surat,	...	2,919	792,638
	Tannah,	...	5,400	900,000
	Khandeish,	...	16,597	822,476
Southern Com-missionership.	Poona,	...	4,232	605,638
	Ahmednuggur,	...	11,179	1,252,789
	Kulladghee,	...	4,000	634,867
	Rutnagherry,	...	5,808	685,372
	Belgaum,	...	4,480	780,358
	Dharwar,	...	6,070	782,465
	North Canara,	...	3,300	361,013
	Sattara,	...	7,430	858,022
Sindh Com-ship.	Kurrachee,	...	19,240	340,000
	Hydrabad,	...	10,774	630,000
	Shikarpoor,	...	9,042	650,300
	Upper Sindh Frontier,	...	2,147	47,955
	Thurr and Parkur,	...	13,000	127,035
Total,		..	131,413½	12,419,123

In the 13 Bombay districts the population was thus classified several years ago :—

Hindoos	...	...	...	5,652,109
Wild Tribes	..	..	..	913,976
Low Castes	...	..	..	782,003
Jains	...	..	..	128,798
Lingayets	...	..	..	565,447
Mussulmans including Siddees			..	779,264
Jews	...	..	..	3,608
Parsees	...	..	..	132,563
Christians	...	..	..	57,766

In the five Sindh districts the population was thus classified :—

Mahomedans	...	...	...	1,354,781
Hindoos	...	..	..	363,295
Other religions	...	..	..	50,551

The census of Bombay Island, taken on the night of 1st February 1864, shews the following results :—

Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.	Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.
Budhist or Jain	...	8,021	Parsee	...	49,201
Brahmin	...	30,604	Jew	...	2,872
Lingayet	...	1,598	Native Christian	19,903	2·44
Bhatia	...	21,771	Indo-European	...	1,891
Hindoo of other Caste	491,540	60.20	European	...	8,415
Hindoo Out-Caste	32,434	3·97	Chinese	...	358
Mussulman	145,880	17·87	All Races	...	816,562 100
Negro-African	2,074	·25			

The surface of Bombay Island is about 18·62 square miles, or a square mile to every 42,104 of the land population. The inhabited houses were 24,206 in number ; of these, 6,676 were thatched huts. Of the 17,530 tiled houses, sixty-two per cent. had upper stories and twenty-two per cent. had more than one upper floor, the mean height of the walls of the houses is about twenty-three feet. The mean width of the streets is twenty-six and a half feet, or but little greater in measurement than the heights of the walls. The streets and lanes differ much in width the range being from six to forty-nine feet. There were reported to be 3·97, or nearly four families to each house, and if the inhabited outhouses be taken into account, there were 30·6 persons to each house, and 18·3 to each floor. There are 33 houses assessed at Rs. 10,000 and upwards, 68 at from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 ; 1,297 at from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, and 15,790 at Rs. 1,000 and under. The following shows the cultivated and waste area of Bombay, omitting North Canara, in the two years ending March 1868 :—

Collectorates.	Cultivated in			Left waste in 1867-68.	Percentage of waste on the culturable lands.							
	1867-68.		1866-67.		Acre.	Beegas.	Acres.	Beegas.	A.	G.	B.	W.
Ahmedabad	5,13,295	13,968	5,04,350	3,86,791	5,13,295	13,833	81,626	24,954	13	13
Kaira	3,80,083	16,973	3,80,083	2,02,701	12,32,175	13,66,569	1,01,614	22,351	21	13
Surat	3,18,050	12,32,175	13,90,044	13,66,960	1,43,139	22,39,452	29,181	1,86,690	8	16
Tanna	13,90,044	1,43,139	24,11,195	3,08,980	13,38,203	4,56,423	88,758	35	6	2
Khandeish	24,11,195	1,43,139	50,12,667	14,06,288	47,00,554	16,89,397	13,38,203	27	10	76
Total	50,12,667	14,06,288	16,39,412	6,90,418	24	25	13	32	18	11
Poona	35,98,851	...	35,78,462	...	34,46,180	34,73,742	67,530	....	1	33
Ahmednuggeur	19,38,508	...	19,41,746	...	19,38,508	19,41,746	2,78,882	....	7	19
Kulladghee	7,01,126	...	4,31,151	...	11,00,425	10,98,689	1,21,248	....	5	35
Rutnagherry	11,00,425	...	15,47,761	...	15,47,761	15,48,376	91,004	....	7	25
Belgaum	16,52,741	...	16,53,911	...	16,52,741	16,53,911	1,02,765	....	6	9
Dharwar	1,39,85,892	...	1,37,11,727	...	1,39,85,892	1,37,11,727	52,109	....	3	2
Total	1,39,85,892	...	7,13,625	...	1,39,85,892	1,37,11,727	4,35,12	....	4	35
Grand Total	1,39,93,559	14,06,288	1,84,11,981	16,89,397	23,53,040	6,90,418	12	15	0	32
									18	11		

The survey and assessment of the land in the Bombay Presidency differ from those which prevail in other Provinces. Each village is, in the first instance, surveyed and measured off into separate fields or "numbers" as they are termed. In determining what is to be the area of a number, the convenience of the occupant is considered. Thus, supposing a man is found in possession of a large quantity

of land, his estate would be divided into several recognized numbers, the area and assessment of each would be shown separately. By this means he would be able to part with one or more of them as he pleased. After the total amount of land included within the limits of a village has been surveyed, demarcated, and mapped off into numbers, each number is classified and assessed. The results are recorded in what is termed the Village Survey Register. In it the total area of the village, as divided into numbers, is accounted for. Each number as it exists on the map is entered separately, together with the name of the occupant, the area in acres, the amount of assessment, and other particulars as to the nature of the soil and classification. In determining who is to be considered the occupant, the officer introducing the settlement is guided by the circumstances of who is actually in possession, and who has hitherto paid the rent to Government. Summary decisions of this kind are usually acquiesced in; but if they are not, the parties are left to fight it out in the ordinary courts. At the time of the introduction of the settlement, the occupants receive an assurance that, so long as they pay the assessment punctually, the land is theirs, to dispose of in any way they may think proper; that they are at liberty to throw up, transfer or sell any recognized number they choose; that no alteration in the assessment will be made for a certain number of years, usually thirty; and that, when a re-assessment is made, any improvements that may have been effected by an outlay of capital, will not be considered. The survey and assessment officer's work stops here, and the village is handed over to the management of the Collector.

An average Collectorate contains twelve *talugs* or divisions, each of which contains about one hundred Government villages, that is to say, villages that are not alienated and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular complement of officers, who are usually hereditary. The officers on whose services Government is mainly dependent consist of the *patel*, who is the head of the village for both revenue and police purposes; the *tullutee* or *koolkurnee*, who is the clerk and accountant; the *mbar* who is a kind of beadle; and the watchman. The patel and koolkurnee either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land, or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections. The mbar and watchman, in common with the other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive, besides, grain and other payments in kind from the villagers. The other servants

are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and those whose services are necessary to the community. A village is, for Government or social purposes, complete in itself; and is, so to speak, independent of the outer world. The revenue-accounts of a village are simple but complete. The survey-register is the basis of them. Every occupant is given a separate receipt-book, in which the total amount of his holdings is entered, and the patel and koolkurnee are bound under heavy penalties to record in it the sums he has paid. Each year, what is termed the *Jama-bandī* of the village is made, at which time the total amount of revenue due from the village is made out. In point of practice this is now, as far as Government interests are concerned, a very simple business, as there is little or no unoccupied land; and the *Jama-bandī* as nearly as possible represents the sum entered in the register. But it is a process that, nevertheless, is of considerable use, and could not safely be dispensed with. In the first place, it brings the Assistant or Deputy Collector in annual contact with each village in his charge, and enables him to judge of its wants and requirements. It is the time at which all cultivation and other returns useful for statistical purposes can be checked. Above all, it is the time at which the village-accounts can best be examined; transfers of numbers verified; and such a scrutiny made, as is essential to the protection of the individual occupant from fraud.

Over each taluq or division of a Collectorate there is an officer termed a *mamlutdar*, whose salary varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per mensem. Under him is a stipendiary establishment of some fifteen clerks, on salaries ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60 per mensem. The mamlutdar is responsible for the treasury-business of his taluq. He has to see that the instalments are punctually paid by the several villages; that the village-accounts are duly kept; that the occupants get their payments duly received; that the boundary-marks are kept in proper repair; and, in fact, to see that the village officers do their work properly. He has also to look after the administration of the Local Funds, and is a Subordinate Magistrate. The system must be entirely one of check and percentage examination. A certain number of villages are appointed to the several members of the mamlutdar's establishment and placed under their supervision; it is his business to see, by personal examination, that they do their work. An Assistant or a Deputy Collector is placed in revenue and full-power magisterial charge of, usually, three taluqs. He has to reside and travel about

them during eight months in the year. He has to satisfy himself, by direct personal inspection, that the revenue and magisterial work is being properly done. He sees that the revenue of each village is properly brought to account at the time of the annual *jama-bandī*; nominates the village officers; judges for himself of the wants of his taluqs in respect to local roads, wells, tree-plantations and the like; tries all full-power cases; hears appeals from the orders of the mamlatdars; replies to references made by them; and generally supervises their proceedings. The Collector and Magistrate is placed over the whole District. He also has to travel at least for six months in the year.

There are two Revenue and Police Commissioners for the entire Presidency. These officers are constantly on the move in their respective Divisions during the fair season. They have thus an opportunity of judging for themselves of the requirements of the several parts of the country, of the manner in which both the revenue and police administration is being conducted, and of the qualifications of the several officials. They entertain appeals from the Collectors' decisions, and are the channels of communication between them and the Government. From June to October they both reside at Poona, which is also at that season the head-quarters of the Government. Opportunity is thus afforded for personal intercourse, and Government can at any time obtain their joint opinion on a question of general importance. It will be seen, remarks Mr. F. S. Chapman, Secretary to the Bombay Government, who gives this description, that, step by step, beginning with the village officers, and ending with the Commissioners, the people are brought into direct communication with the Government.

Aden is under the jurisdiction of Bombay. Almost the most southerly point on the Arabian coast, Aden is situated in latitude $12^{\circ} 47'$ North, and longitude $45^{\circ} 10'$ East. It is a peninsula of about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater and three in its lesser diameter, connected with the continent by a low narrow neck of land 1,350 yards in breadth, but which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides. It consists of a large crater formed by lofty and precipitous hills, the highest peak of which has an altitude of 1,775 feet: those on the exterior sides slope towards the sea, throwing out numerous spurs, which form a series of valleys radiating from a common centre. The town and part of the military cantonments are within the crater, and consequently surrounded on all sides by hills, save on the eastern

face, where a gap exists, opposite the fortified island of Seerah. The population in 1856 was as follows :—

Christians,	...	...	...	1,129
Indian Mahomedans,	...	...	...	2,557
Arabian ditto,	...	...	...	4,812
African ditto,	...	...	...	3,627
Other ditto,	...	...	...	58
Hindoos, ...	...	...	...	5,611
Parsees. ...	...	...	...	61
Jews, ...	...	...	...	1,224
Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	1,659
Total ...				20,738

The population of the cantonment only in 1867 was 2,193 classified as follows :—

			Male.	Female
Hindoos	...	...	666	409
Mussulmans	...	...	390	241
Parsees	...	...	16	11
Jews	...	...	45	36
Native Christians	...	...	101	19
Indo-Europeans	...	...	4	11
Europeans	...	...	73	157
Unknown Races	...	...	11	3
All Races and Castes	...	...	1,306	887

Bengal.

The territory under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal comprises Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa including the Tributary Mehals, Assam, Chota Nagpore, and the native states of Hill Tipperah and Cooch Behar. It extends from the meridian 82° to 97° east of Greenwich, and lies within the parallels of 19° 40' and 28° 10' north latitude. From the Chumparun District as far eastward as the recently annexed Bootan Dooars, the Himalaya range, running through the independent states of Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet and Bootan, forms the northern boundary of the Province. Further east, along the northern frontier boundary of Assam, lies a tract inhabited by the Akhas, Dufias, Mecries, Mishmees and other wild tribes; along the eastern frontier lies a part of the independent Province of Burma; below that the Munipore State; still lower are various hill tribes, such as the

Nagas, Looshais, Khyens, Meekirs, &c.; and at the extreme south-east is British Burma. On the south of Chittagong, which is the south-eastern district of the Province, is the Akyab District of Arakan. Between Chittagong and Orissa lies the Bay of Bengal. In the south-west Orissa is bounded on the south by the Madras Presidency; and on the west by certain Tributary Estates, and by the Sumbulpore and Belaspore Districts of the Central Provinces. Further north, abutting on the western frontier of the Lieutenant-Governorship, are the native state of Rewah in the Indore Agency, and the districts of Mirzapore, Ghazeeapore and Goruckpore of the North-Western Provinces.

The territory consists of Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces. The Regulation Provinces are divided into eight commissionerships, and the Non-Regulation Provinces into three. The eight divisions comprise thirty-six districts, each of which is under a magistrate and collector, with the exception of Howrah, where the district officer is a magistrate and deputy collector, and is subordinate, as regards his fiscal jurisdiction, to the collector of the adjoining district of Hooghly.

Regulation.

Bhangulpore Division.	{ Bhangulpore. Monghyr. Purneah. Patna Divi- sion.	Presidency Division.	{ Nuddea. Jessore. 24-Pergunnahs. Burdwan Division.	Burdwan. Bancoorah. Beerbhoom. Hooghly. Howrah. Midnapore.
Rajshahye Division.	{ Rajshahye. Bogra. Diuagepore. Maldah. Moorshedabad. Pubna. Rungpore.	Dacca Division.	Dacca. Backergunge. Furreedpore. Mymensing. Sylhet.	
Chittagong Division.	{ Chittagong. Tipperah. Noakhally.	Orissa Division.	Cuttack. Pooree. Balasore.	

The Non-Regulation Districts are nineteen in number including the Native State of Cooch Behar, now under the management of a British officer, during the minority of the Rajah. Each of these districts is under a Deputy Commissioner.

Non-Regulation.

Assam Division.	{ Kamroop. Durrung. Nowgong. Naga Hills, Seesbaugor. Lukhimpore. Khasia and Jynteah Hills. Julpigoree. Gowalparah. Garow Hills. Darjeeling. Cooch Behar.	Chota Nag- pore Divi- sion.	{ Hazarecbangl. Lohardugga. Maumbhoom. Singbhoom.
Cooch Be- har Division.	Dacca Division.	Bhaugulpore Division.	{ Sonthal Per- gunnahs.
		Chittagong Division.	{ Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The following statement shows the staff of officers who were employed on the 31st March 1869 in the administration of justice and in ordinary duties connected with land revenue. It does not include the police, nor the officers of the special departments, such as salt, customs, opium, income-tax, registration, &c.

Number of officers.	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regu- lation or Non-Regu- lation Provinces.
13	Judges of the High Court.	
1	Registrar of the High Court.	
2	Members of the Board of Revenue.	
2	Secretaries to the Board of Revenue.	
1	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	
8	Commissioners of Divisions	... Regulation Provinces.
3	Ditto ...	... Non-Regulation Pro- vinces.
26	Civil and Sessions Judges	... Regulation Provinces.
4	Additional Judges ...	... Ditto.
1	Extra ditto (temporary) ...	... Ditto.
2	Judicial Commissioners ...	... Non-Regulation Pro- vinces.

Number of officers.	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.
23	Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade...	Regulation Provinces.
13	Ditto, 2nd grade ...	Ditto.
4	Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.
6	Ditto ditto, 2nd grade ...	Ditto.
6	Deputy Commissioners, 3rd grade ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.
3	Ditto ditto, 4th grade ...	Ditto.
3	Cantonment Magistrates ...	Regulation Provinces.
2	Magistrates of Police, Calcutta ...	Ditto.
1	Coroner of Calcutta*	Ditto.
22	Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 1st grade	Ditto.
6	Extra or Acting ditto ...	Ditto.
11	Ditto, 2nd grade ...	Ditto.
53	Honorary Magistrates, Calcutta	Ditto.
53	Ditto ditto, Mofussil	Ditto.
30	Ditto ditto, ditto	Non-Regulation Provinces.
1	Registrar General of Assurances	Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.
4	District Registrars ...	Regulation Provinces.
20	Special Sub-Registrars ...	Ditto.
17	Sub-Registrars† ...	Ditto.
14	Ditto ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.
5	Small Cause Court Judges, Calcutta ...	Regulation Provinces.
17	Small Cause Court Judges, Mofussil ...	Ditto.
27	Subordinate Judges ...	Both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.
37	Moonsiffs, 1st grade ...	
74	Ditto, 2nd grade ...	
75	Ditto, 3rd grade ...	
7	Asst. Commissioners, 1st grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.
7	Asst. Commissioners, 2nd grade	Ditto.
9	Asst. Commissioners, 3rd grade	Ditto.

* Held by one of the magistrates of police, Calcutta.

+ These are held by assistant magistrates, deputy magistrates, assistant commissioners, extra assistant commissioners or medical officers, in addition to their own duties. The officers are remunerated by fees.

Number of officers.	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.
55	Covenanted Assistants passed by the 2nd standard* ...	Regulation Provinces.
19	Covenanted Assistants passed by the 1st standard	Ditto.
17	Unpassed Assistants	Ditto.
1	Extra Asst. Commr., 1st grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.
1	Extra Asst. Commr., 2nd grade	Ditto.
4	Extra Asst. Commrs., 3rd grade	Ditto.
2	Extra Asst. Commrs., 4th grade	Ditto.
4	Extra Asst. Commrs., 5th grade	Ditto.
6	Extra Asst. Commrs., 6th grade	Ditto.
10	Extra Asst. Commrs., 7th grade	Ditto.
10	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 1st grade	Regulation Provinces.
17	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 2nd grade	Ditto.
27	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 3rd grade	Ditto.
43	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 4th grade	Ditto.
49	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 5th grade	Ditto.
58	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 6th grade	Ditto.
5	Supernumeraries	Ditto.
761		

A portion of the salary of the Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division is paid from the revenues of the State of that name, which is under his management during the minority of the Rajah. The Commissioner of Orissa is also superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, and has the powers of a magistrate in those Mehals. He has also the powers of a sessions judge in Balasore. The Commissioner of Dacca has the powers of a sessions judge in Dacca and Furreedpore. The

* Most of these are acting in the higher appointments, and a few are employed in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

commissioners of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar, have the powers of a sessions judge throughout their respective jurisdictions. The deputy commissioners of the Khasia and Jyntea Hills, the Naga Hills, and the Garrow Hills, exercise the powers of a sessions judge. The deputy commissioners of the Khasia and Jyntea Hills and of Cachar, have also the powers of a civil judge. The judge of Sylhet has power of a sessions judge in Cachar. The deputy commissioners of the Khasia and Jynteah Hills, the Naga Hills, the Garrow Hills, Gowalparah, Darjeeling, Julpigooree, Luckimpore, Cachar, Hazareebaugh, Maunbhook, Lohardugga and Singbhook, have powers to try all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven years. Of the 26 civil and sessions judges in the Regulation Districts, one, the judge of Cuttack, has jurisdiction over three districts, eight have jurisdiction over two districts each, and the remaining seventeen over one district each. There are three classes of uncovenanted judges, namely, Small Cause Court Judges, Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs. In the city of Calcutta there are two stipendiary magistrates and 53 honorary magistrates. In the interior, the 36 collectors of revenue in the Regulation Districts are also chief magistrates in their respective districts. There are also 33 joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, 3 cantonment magistrates who are military officers, and 287 magistrates of lower grades: of the latter, 53 are honorary magistrates, and 234 are stipendiary magistrates. In the Non-Regulation Provinces, besides the deputy commissioners, there are 85 magisterial officers, of whom 30 are honorary and 55 stipendiary magistrates: of the stipendiary magistrates, 28 are assistant commissioners, 18 extra assistant commissioners, and 9 members of the subordinate Executive Service. The total number of sub-divisions in the Regulation Provinces is 76, and in the Non-Regulation Provinces 22, including the 4 sub-districts in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

In the subordinate Judicial and Executive Services there were in March 1869 286 Hindoos, 87 Mahomedans and 106 Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians.

No regular census has ever been taken of Bengal. The figures are chiefly estimates made when the districts were surveyed, years ago in many cases, and not since corrected. The population of Bengal has without doubt increased in at least the same ratio as that of other Provinces, and it is probably nearer 60 than 40 millions. An experimental census was taken in some municipalities and towns in 1869, preliminary to the general census of 1871. On that Mr. H. Beverley, F. S. S., the Registrar General

ral, reports that the total number counted was 2,782,114 in the several divisions. Of these 1,419,124 were males and 1,362,990 females. Of the males 877,812 were above and 541,312 under twelve years of age. Of the females 905,043 were above and 457,947 under twelve. The males comprise 51 per cent. of the population, thus confirming the results of other Indian censuses as opposed to the experience of European statistics. In Burdwan and Rajshahye the females actually exceed the males, while in Cooch-Behar and Assam, there are only 77 and 81 females respectively to 100 males. But no great stress can be laid on these figures, showing as they do the results for selected towns and districts only. While there are only 49·23 males among every 100 of the adult population there are 54·17 males in every 100 children. The number of adult men who were counted was 877,812 against 905,043 adult women, whereas the number of boys counted was 541,312 against 457,947 girls. A large number of girls may have been returned as women, although from the males exceeding the females in the total population, it must be inferred that in Bengal, as in England, male births are more frequent than female births. The average number of persons to a house varies from 2·65 in Dacca to 5·71 in Cooch-Behar but the terms "house" and "enclosure" were understood in very different senses in different parts of the country. The density of population varies from 134 souls to the square mile in Cooch-Behar to 2,629 in Burdwan. In regard to castes, it would appear that out of 637,515 souls (with some few exceptions all adult males), 428,163 are Hindoos, 185,720 Mahomedans and 4,002 Christians—the remainder being Sonthals, Paharis, and other hill tribes. The following shows the occupations of the people—

Government Servants, &c.	...	14,245	or	2·75 per cent.
Professional Persons	...	12,967	"	2·52 "
Personal Servants, &c.	...	22,851	"	4·45 "
Agriculturists, &c.	...	119,524	"	23·27 "
Merchants and traders	...	84,542	"	16·46 "
Artisans	...	39,635	"	7·71 "
Indefinite	...	219,787	"	42·79 "
 Total	...	513,551	"	99·95 "

The number of petty traders returned is remarkable; they would appear to be more than twice as numerous as the artizans. Indeed the small proportion of this latter class, notwithstanding that these figures mainly relate to an *urban* population shows the very backward condition of the mechanical arts and manufactures in Lower Bengal.

The areas given below are taken from the survey results, except where marked * in which cases the figures are approximate:—

Division or Commissioner-ship, with area.	District.	Sub-divisions.	Square miles.	Estimated Population.
Cuttack ... 23,704	Cuttack ...	Jajipore Kendraparah	3,062	1,293,884
	Pooree ...	Khoordah	2,695	613,536
	Balasore ...	Bhuddiuck	1,876	494,056
	Deukanal			
	Mohurbunj			
	Keonjur ...			
	Boad, &c.	Tributary Mehals.	16,068	750,000
Burdwan ... 14,195	Burdwan	Cutwa ... Culna ... Boobood	2,693 3,144	1,088,967
	Beerbhoom	.....	including 1,994 sq. mls. of Sonthal Pergunnahs	827,624
	Bancoorah	Raneegunge	1,349	743,000
	Hooghly ...	Jehanabad	2,007	1,370,120
	Howrah ...	Serampore		950,000
	Midnapore	Tumlook Gurbettah Contai	5,032	1,558,450
	Calcutta & Suburbs	.....		1,000,000
Presidency 15,853	"usse rhaute	Baraset		
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour Barraipore Satkhira Barrackpore Dum-Dum	2,536	1,478,175
	Soonderbuns	.....	6,300	545,393
	Nuddea ...	Bongong Meherpore Choodangah Kooshtea Ranaghat Nurail	3,304	551,229
	Jessore ...	Khoolna Jenidah Bagirhaut Magoorah	3,713	957,152
	Maldah ...	.....	1,655	305,563
	Dinagepore	.....	4,067	1,000,000
Rajshahye 18,913	Rungpore	Bhowaneegunge Julpigoree	4,360	1,287,475
	Bogra ...	.....	1,704	400,000
	Pubna ...	Comercolly Serajgunge	1,458	281,366
	Rajshahye	Nattore	3,035	710,290
		Carried over	70,061	18,206,280

Division or Commissioner- ship, with area.	District.	Sub-divisions.	Square miles.	Estimated Popula- tion.
Rajshahye 18,913	Moorshedabad ...	Brought forward ..	70,061	18,206,280
		Jamoorkandie ...		
		City of Moorshe- dabad ...	2,634	967,619
		Jungypore ...		
		Behar ...		
	Patna ...	Barh ...	2,102	872,000
		Dinapore ...		
		Sassecam ...		
		Buxar ...	4,385	1,600,000
		Bhuboah ...		
Patna 24,387	Gya ...	Arungabad ...		
		Sherghatty ...	5,372	1,367,392
		Nowadah ...		
		Sewan ...		
		Chumparun ...	6,185	1,200,000
	Tirhoot ...	Battiah ...		850,000
		Durbhangah ...		
		Hajecpore ...		
		Mudhoobanee ...	6,343	1,872,405
		Seetamaree ...		
Bhaugul- poor 16,917	Bhaugulpoor ...	Tajpore ...		
		Bowsee ...	7,804	
		Soopool ...		
		Mudheypoarah ...	including 3,595 sq. miles of Southal Pergunnahs.	1,766,759
		Monghyr ...	3,593	925,040
Dacca 28,524	Purneah ...	Arraceah ...	5,520	1,000,000
		Kissengunge ...		
		Moonsheegunge ...		
		Dacca ...	3,218	904,615
		Manickgunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	Jamalpore ...		
		Kisserunge ...	6,710	1,154,658
		Sylhet ...	4,981	1,504,289
		Cachar ...	7,542*	220,000
		Furredpore ...	1,634	624,176
Chittagong 15,745	Backergunge ...	Backergunge ...	4,439	948,835
		Chittagong ...		
		Ditto Hills ...	10,916	800,000
		Cox's Bazar ...		250,000
		Tipperah ...	2,655	1,000,000
	Kamroop Gowhatta	Nasirnuggur ...		
		Bullooah ...	2,174	
		Durrung ...	3,582*	400,000
		Nowgong ...	2,275*	178,163
		Seesbaugor ...	3,648*	247,500
Assam 29,464*	Luckimpore	Golaghat ...	2,457*	226,000
		Jaipore ...		
		North Luckim- pore ...	8,000*	117,393
	Cossyah and Jyn- teah Hills	Jowai ...	5,536*	118,925
		Naga Hills ...	3,966*	250,000
		Carried over ...	187,732	39,572,049

* Not including Naga Hills south of the district of Seesbaugor and east of the Doyang river.

Division or Commissioner-ship, with area.	District.	Sub-divisions.	Square miles.	Estimated Population.
Chota Nag-pore ... 43,722	Lohardugga or Ranchee	Brought forward ..	187,732	39,572,049
	Hazareebaugh	Palamow ..	11,404	1,412,956
	Singbhoom	Burhee ..	7,021	750,000
	Maunbhoom	Govindpore ..	4,503	289,789
	Bonai ..		5,552	528,340
	Chang Bhokar		1,296	
	Gangpur		727	
	Jushpur	Tributary States ..	2,809	
	Koreah		1,806	300,000
	Odeypur		1,719	
	Sirgooga		779	
			6,103	
Cooch Behar 11,760	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Terai ..	1,234	85,000
	Western Dooars	.....	1,880	30,000
	Gowalparah with Eastern Dooars	Dhoobre ..	4,378	230,000
	Cooch Behar ..	.....	1,287	80,000
	Garrow Hills ..	.....	3,390	80,000
Total Area and Population of Bengal			243,620	43,358,134
Tipperah Hills ..			2,879	
Add for natural increase since this estimate was made many years ago ..				5,000,000
Grand Total ..			246,499	48,358,134

A special enquiry into the mortality caused by the Famine in Orissa in 1866 was made by Deputy Collectors, with the aid of corrected returns made by the zemindars. The total population in 1865 was 3,015,826 ; of these 814,469 perished, and 115,028 either emigrated or disappeared, making a total loss of 929,497 and leaving 2,086,329 surviving. The percentage of deaths to population is 27, which, added to 3·81, the percentage of emigrants or missing, gives a general percentage of 30·81 as loss of population during the famine.

On the night of 8th January 1866 the Municipal Commissioners took a census of that portion of the city of Calcutta which is under their jurisdiction embracing 7·8 square miles. The results were as follows, but they are not reliable :—

Population ..	...	...	...	377,924
Average proportion of males to females ..				157·83 to 100
Ditto, children to adults ..	...	...	...	100 to 485·60
Average rate of mortality ..	...	...	...	5·40 per hundred.
Rate of mortality among Europeans ..	...	...	2·71	ditto.

The *floating population* is assumed at about 50,000, raising the total population of the Municipal portion of Calcutta to 430,000. The population of all Calcutta, including the densely inhabited suburbs, may fairly be taken to be a million :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Males to 100 Females.</i>
Europeans	6,820	2,545	907	952	220.96
Indo-Europeans	4,082	4,218	1,324	1,412	96.02
Greeks	17	7	2	4	172.72
Armenians	291	238	88	86	116.98
Asiatics	786	412	120	123	169.34
Jews	240	228	111	102	106.36
Parsees	73	15	6	4	415.79
Africans	39	9	2	3	.....
Chinese	378	...	31	...	.....
Mussulmans	65,812	28,738	9,667	8,812	200.85
Hindoos	1,19,539	78,901	21,010	19,740	142.48
Total	1,98,077	1,15,311	33,268	31,268	

North-Western Provinces.

The Latitude of these Provinces is between $30^{\circ} 7'$ and $23^{\circ} 51'$ North, and the Longitude between $77^{\circ} 4'$ and $84^{\circ} 40'$ East. They are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaon, Himalayas, Oudh and the Nepalese Terai ; on the south by the Saugor District of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundelkund and Rewah ; on the west by the river Tonse, until its junction with the Jumna, thence the Jumna till the 28th degree of Latitude ; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpore and Bhurtpore ; and on the east and south-east by the Sarun, Shahabad, Behar and Palamow Districts of Lower Bengal. The "non-Regulation" portions are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, Jhansie to the south-west, and Ajmere, which is separated from the western boundary by several intervening Native States. This last Division from its isolated position, requires distinct demarcation. It lies to the west, extending between Latitude $22^{\circ} 15'$, and $27^{\circ} 45'$ north, Longitude $71^{\circ} 45'$, and $77^{\circ} 22'$ east. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot States of Kishengurh and Jeypoor, on the north and west by Jodhpore, and on the south by the territory of Odeypoor. The Ajmere Division comprises Ajmere proper and Mairwarra. The Mairwarra tract belongs in unequal portions to the British Government, to Meywar or Odeypoor, and to Marwar or Jodhpore.

The Meywar possessions consisting of three Pergunnahs, and the Marwar of two, were made over to the direct management of the British in 1822-23. The British portion now forms a component part of Ajmere proper :—

Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications, 1868-69.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total Area in Square Miles.		Unappropriated Waste in Acres.		Communications—Mileage of Railroads.	
	Waste.		Cultivable.		Water Navigation and Canals, and Roads, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.	
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Remaining at close of year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.
	Square Miles.	Square Miles.	Acre.	Acre.	Miles.	Miles.
The Kumaon Himalayas, Plains north of the Jumna and Ganges,	669	270	11,420	12,350	97,909	1,920
Tracts south of the Jumna and Ganges, Ajmere,	27,450	7,867	10,033	45,350	426,730	2,318
Total,	...	...	37,669	12,107	27,039	76,815
Lakhiraj, (rent-free) square miles, ...	...	...	1,017,149	4,738	1,012,411	3,144
Total,	...	...	903	3,350	5,397	6,810
						689

6.872
83,687

Climate in the Year 1868.

Places of Observation.	January to May.	(June to September.	(October to December).	Rain-fall in Inches.			Average Temperature in the Shade.			Prevailing Winds.			
				May.	July.	Dec.	January to May.	June to Sep- tember.	October to December.				
Rookee,	9.00	17.89	.11	27.00	101.57	.72	96.30	78.44	55.44	S. W., N. W.,	S. E., S. W.,	N. W., calm.	
Meerut,	13.37	11.03	.00	24.40	101.89	.76	97.01	70.70	* * *	N. W., W.,	W., E., calm	W. N. W.,	
Muttra,	11.30	83.40	.00	91.70	101.92	.83	98.94	88.33	* * *	N. E., E. S.,	Various.	calm.	
Agra,	1.35	16.17	.00	17.52	101.44	.79	95.91	88.76	76.64	5.17	Various.	Various.	Various.
Ajmere,	1.42	8.33	.00	10.35	* 9.57	*	88.79	* 65.47	*	N. W., W.,	W. S. W.	N. E., S. W.	
Gorakhpore,	10.30	29.48	.00	20.48	98.86	.75	96.57	80.75	73.65	4.49	E., W.	E., W.	E., W.
Morar,	8.35	31.10	.00	6.45	105.94	.83	97.92	88.75	75.65	5.56	W., N. W.	W., S., N. W.	N. N. W.
Allahabad,	0.90	11.09	.00	11.99	102.88	.77	96.89	82.72	* * *	N. E., E. W.,	W., W.	W.	
Chunar,	2.52	33.79	.00	36.31	99.92	.75	99.01	83.97	79.64	4.49	F., W.	W., S. W.	W.
Banaras,	1.68	29.75	.00	31.43	107.59	.73	110.97	89.74	76.66	4.42	W., various.	W., S. W.	Various.
Nagode,	1.49	19.51	.25	21.25	102.91	.83	119.86	81.74	65.57	N. X. W.	S. E., W., S. W.	N. N. E.	
General Mean,	5.10	23.10		-0.96	27.38	103.91	77	98.91	83.75	64.50			

The mark * shows that, either from want of instruments or from accident, no observations have been taken.

Statistics of Civil Divisions.

33

Civil Divisions, 1869-93.

Commissionerships.	Executive Districts.	Chief Towns, with Population (above 5,000).	Revenue.		Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.
			Land.	Gross.	
Dehra Doon	2 924	102,631 Dehra	6,947	4,23	13 210
Saharanpur	4 2,227	946,183 Saharanpur	44,119	1,926	72,482
Mozaffernagar	6 1,650	652,499 Kariana	16,953	1,039	2,06,166
Meerut	35 2,318	1,195,393 Meerut	70,778	2,062	10,77,704
Bulandshahar	1,910	25,728	18	24	1,90,615
Allahabad	43 1,658	21,584 1,596	9	14	10,76,040
Kumaon	4 8,009	45,193 Cawnpore	6,151	3,457	1,53,613
Gorakhpur	1 5,506	38,579 Almora	4,477	9	7
Bijnour	7 1,844	27,575 Nizzebehad	19,557	3	3
Moradabad	10 2,161	1,063,346 Gorakhpur	57,304	3,027	10,97,925
Rohilkund	16 1,971	31,044 Lataon	31,04	2,020	10,72,269
Bareilly	12 2,955	1,64,100 Bareilly	16,15	26	4,71,463
Shahjehanpur	27 1,713	91,802 Shahjehanpur	71,713	3,438	11,39,446
Terai	1 7,74	12,410 7,21 Kosee	3,355	16	10,09,075
Muttra	24 1,610	1,21,160 Agra	12,667	1,144	12,11,156
Agra	11 1,882	91,913 Firozabad	73,110	1,645	1,31,722
Farrukhabad	10 1,661	7,3,220 Mysapore	21,179	1,412	1,11,458
Mymoorie	5 1,668	620,114 Etawah	27,229	1,542	16,13,633
Erawan	27 1,651	61,45 Kharzunj	16,197	1,144	6,19,776
Jhalan	19 1,511	4,6,572 Chittagong	15,514	9,74	3,79,139
Jhansi	4 1,619	3,7,774 Dilkay	10,49	10	1,09,136
Lalitnagar	5 1,917	2,18,161 Jhansi	10,355	7,0	3,10,307
Cawnpore	54 2,353	1,188,862乍瓦波	10,641	2,72	10,08,319
Futtahpore	6 1,583	650,786 Attockpore	20,775	1,7	1,22,984
Banda	10 3,659	21,372 Banda	27,73	1,26	2,35,339
Allahabad	6 2,763	1,13,185 Allahabad	105,46	3,914	21,9,21
Hunzaibabad	7 2,239	52,94 Rat	17,090	915	2,33,555
Jumapor	9 1,515	1,61,527 Jumapore	23,31	4,273	11,1,106
Gorakhpore	5 1,654	1,3,5,516 Gora-	50,33	8,114	1,2,47,780
Bistee	6 2,797	1,14,5,697 Mandiavil	7,349	7,693	1,1,4,64
Azimganj	2,514	1,3,5,872 Azimganj	14,5,3	6,105	1,8,86,905
Mirzapore	18 5,214	1,0,4,413 Mirzapore	7,819	6,276	13,13,534
Banaras	6 2,945	73,277 Falures	73,3	2,39	8,75,699
Ghizeepore	6 2,135	1,332,413 Ghazeeepore	34,35	5,111	8,95,236
Ajmere and Mairwara	5 2,672	426,268 Ajmere	34,733	936	12,0,0,127
Total	440,93,86	36,01,137	192,189	463	1,1,955
	462	...	130,294	75,32,855	3,93,50,51,5,12,11,870

Popu.

Districts.	Inhabited Houses.			Men.	Women.
	Number of Masonry Dwellings.	Number of Dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.		
Dehra Doon	1,238	18,976	20,213	41,380	26,256
Saharunpore	19,955	158,882	178,837	295,887	250,493
Mozuffernuggur	.....	.....	159,260	228,805	197,071
Meerut	21,378	276,406	297,784	413,551	350,397
Bolundshuhur	7,270	107,499	114,769	262,080	244,403
Allygurh	33,334	156,425	189,759	314,885	281,293
Kumaon	.....	.....	86,399	117,218	124,097
Gurhwal	49,186	.....	49,186	75,891	79,952
Bijnour	.....	.....	149,967	227,279	212,005
Moradabad	.....	.....	250,872	370,852	336,829
Budaon	.....	180,665	180,664	297,119	263,627
Bareilly	7,631	69,633	77,264	495,258	428,701
Shahjehanpore	2,439	180,186	182,625	313,867	272,108
Terai	.....	21,509	21,509	35,532	25,824
Muttra	13,492	164,481	177,973	270,518	241,253
Agra	33,813	184,765	218,578	359,265	309,058
Furruckabad	.....	261,064	261,064	314,210	277,029
Mynpoorie	.....	.....	148,916	244,071	208,225
Etawah	2,562	132,046	134,608	220,668	187,319
Etah	.....	.....	120,269	213,728	179,184
Jaloun	9,565	81,401	90,966	144,391	130,850
Jhansie	19,249	57,750	76,999	119,957	111,357
Lullutpore	.....	.....	36,382	78,243	73,963
Cawnpore	92,400	184,889	277,289	422,258	371,846
Futtehpore	8,855	148,996	157,851	229,617	215,223
Banda	.....	.....	169,138	242,159	230,001
Allahabad	7,102	292,207	299,309	476,509	443,124
Humeerpore	17,788	96,127	113,915	179,536	165,000
Jounpore	1,065	195,514	196,579	358,131	315,933
Gorukpore	.....	.....	359,655	624,147	594,921
Bustee	468	239,137	239,605	448,904	429,588
Azingurh	1	297,067	297,068	464,149	443,687
Mirzapore	3,202	175,128	178,330	345,236	344,196
Benares	.....	.....	116,507	268,894	265,508
Ghazeepore	.....	291,103	291,103	450,046	457,098
Ajmere	.....	.....	86,117	146,942	86,426
Railway	.....	.....	.....	10,086	2,418
Military	.....	.....	.....	38,961	8,405
Total	.....	.....	6,007,330	10,160,030	9,194,668

lation.

Population.				Classification of population.				
Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Christians.				Natives.
Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians	and other mixed Class.		
19,908	15,287	102,831	110	791	120	...	...	...
179,954	140,149	866,483	389	1,126	110	18	111	13
141,261	115,052	682,189	440	36	18	328	529	23
234,330	201,515	1,199,593	508	317	90	74	67	4
162,689	131,309	800,481	424	43	5	...	120	55
184,764	144,596	925,538	498	66	90	29	137	23
82,797	61,678	385,790	64	180	...	...	...	...
51,995	40,904	218,742	50	26	6	98	...	...
141,713	109,948	690,975	367	17	17	...	107	...
209,599	178,026	10,95,306	445	38	21	...	...	...
182,656	146,408	889,810	451	21	5	...	...	...
287,750	252,490	1,464,199	501	713	...	...	...	...
181,039	151,836	918,850	1,713	71	11	...	...	...
16,461	13,985	91,802	125	3	...	...	...	...
164,552	123,998	800,321	496	81	...	...	69	...
198,631	162,806	1,029,760	548	873	619	900	...	...
187,369	137,385	915,043	1,694	51	90	278	...	...
147,814	100,110	700,220	420	58	11	...	104	...
128,329	90,128	626,444	384	52	9	13	...	...
128,559	92,880	614,351	437	20	40	...	...	...
76,950	53,081	405,272	262	14	13	...	...	...
68,853	57,607	357,774	222	54	28	...	...	...
51,533	44,407	248,146	126	11	3	...	...	...
213,908	180,850	1,188,862	502	426	231	214	...	...
126,639	109,307	680,786	431	44	22	33	...	...
136,022	116,120	724,372	239	46	42	13	...	...
257,994	215,556	1,393,183	504	398	685	741	...	...
94,622	81,783	520,941	228	11	30	...	...	...
197,716	143,647	1,015,427	653	34	23	17	...	...
427,113	337,635	1,983,816	446	53	26	188	...	...
315,095	262,110	1,455,697	556	14	...	...	...	...
288,351	189,685	13,85,872	545	20	35	...	...	...
197,541	167,440	1,054,413	307	117	12	188	...	...
143,854	115,021	793,277	797	235	650	413	...	...
251,576	173,683	1,332,403	589	157	169	210	...	...
122,540	70,360	426,268	160	558	...	49	...	...
1,123	817	14,444	...	685	128	...	...	...
5,086	3,865	56,317	...	14,371	284	...	...	...
6,018,786	4,713,414	30,086,898	16,600	21,823	3,968	4,702		

Popu-

Districts.	Classification of population.				
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddists and Jains.	Aborigines.
Dehra Doon	91,073	10,823	24	...	...
Saharunpore	585,781	273,095	..	6,257	...
Mozaffernuggur	482,450	190,318	..	9,354	...
Meerut	889,887	291,194	..	17,338	...
Bolandshuhur	650,982	149,343	..	...	...
Allyganj	829,295	93,557	..	2,479	...
Kumaon	52,392	128,986	..	9	204,190
Garhwal	247,963	733	..	12	...
Bijnour	468,566	222,255	..	..	...
Moradabad	733,034	362,106	..	..	...
Budaon	772,368	117,361	..	..	...
Bareilly	1,157,347	306,002	..	..	...
Shajahanpore	797,910	120,759	6	..	...
Terai	57,918	33,881	..	..	...
Muttra	729,804	66,802	..	3,565	...
Agra	927,628	99,740	..	..	...
Farrukhabad	809,102	105,560	..	852	...
Mymoorie	662,597	37,450	..	..	...
Elawah	589,220	37,150	..	..	...
Etah	558,260	56,091	..	..	...
Jaloun	365,596	39,649	..	..	...
Jhansie	343,766	13,916	10	..	...
Lullutpore	220,637	5,073	..	11,278	11,144
Cawnpore	1,114,870	73,121	..	..	...
Puttelhpore	608,876	71,811	..	..	...
Banda	669,761	43,110	..	17	11,383
Allahabad	1,178,929	183,335	..	465	28,630
Humeerpore	488,161	32,739	..	..	...
Jaunpore	927,945	87,408	..	..	...
Goruckpore	1,792,489	191,046	14	..	...
Bustee	1,232,114	223,569	..	..	...
Azingurh	1,204,642	181,175	..	..	...
Mirzapore	927,798	68,330	..	..	57,868
Benares	721,684	70,098	..	198	...
Ghazeeapore	1,204,989	126,978	..	..	...
Ajmere	347,742	54,058	66	23,795	...
Railway	10,706	2,925	..	..	...
Military	30,154	11,508	..	..	...
Total	25,484,376	4,183,057	120	75,629	313,215

lation.

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.				Emigrn.	Immigrn. during the year.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Paharree and Oordoo	...	...	...	...	...
49,583	53,248	Oordoo and Hindee	...	...	...	Emgn.	Imgn.
470,954	395,529	Oordoo	...	...	...	865	....
280,849	401,340	Ditto	...	...	...	....	....
521,890	677,703	Oordoo	...	...	...	....	....
395,647	404,834	Oordoo and Hindee	...	...	...	....	....
398,908	526,630	Nagree and Oordoo	...	...	...	7,261	10,438
360,767	25,023	Oordoo and Paharree	...	...	...	...	...
202,591	46,151	Nagree	...	...	...	124	....
276,080	414,895	Oordoo	...	...	...	....	....
660,505	434,801	Oordoo and Persian	...	...	...	....	....
630,528	259,282	Hindee	...	...	...	....	....
995,086	469,113	Oordoo	...	...	...	....	....
665,326	253,524	Oordoo and Hindee	...	...	...	2,988	2,590
56,507	35,295	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	....	....
438,672	361,649	Nagree and Oordoo	...	...	...	....	....
569,541	460,219	Hindoostanee and Hindee	...	...	...	....	....
539,869	376,074	Oordoo	...	...	...	....	....
446,316	253,904	Hindee and Oordoo	...	...	...	....	....
394,015	232,429	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	7,129	665
372,137	242,214	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	....	....
217,750	187,522	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	1,000	...
167,253	190,521	Hindee	...	...	...	....	....
145,813	102,333	Hindee and Oordoo	...	...	...	16,890	3,225
717,813	471,049	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	45	....
354,015	326,771	Hindee	...	...	...	....	....
412,396	311,976	Ditto	...	...	...	....	....
773,343	619,840	Oordoo and Hindee	...	...	...	....	....
303,027	217,914	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	....	....
633,351	382,076	Hindee and Oordoo	...	...	...	279	....
1,555,478	428,338	Hindee	...	...	...	....	....
1,125,881	329,816	Oordoo and Hindee	...	...	...	3,958	....
901,049	484,823	Hindee and Oordoo	...	...	...	104	....
580,234	474,179	Hindee	...	...	...	....	....
370,414	422,863	Hindee and Oordoo	...	...	...	1,574	....
708,790	623,613	Hindee	...	...	...	1,585	....
223,594	202,774	Mixed Hindee...	...	...	...	....	....
4	14,440	.....	...	...	...	....	....
....	56,317	.....	...	...	...	....	....
17,915,976	12,170,922	.....	...	...	...	43,802	22,918

The first attempt to take an accurate census of the North-Western Provinces was made on the night of 31st December 1852. It was then intended to take a decennial census, but owing to the Mutiny and Famine, the next enumeration was not made till the night of 10th January 1865. The village accountants form an admirable agency for collecting information, being acquainted with the circumstances and the residents of the several villages, and accustomed to enquiries of a similar nature. The villages themselves are compact. The facilities for enumeration are still further increased by the numbers living in one enclosure. The small size of an Indian village, with a population of a thousand inhabitants, would be surprising to those accustomed only to the more comfortable residences of the English peasantry. Even in the towns, though the facilities are less than in the country, the heads of wards (Meer Mohulladars), from their position and intimate knowledge of their fellow-wardsmen, make expert and useful enumerators. The mode adopted in 1865 was as follows: I.—A preliminary enumeration of the people was first made by the tellers, one of whom was allotted to an average of a hundred houses. The returns thus formed were then carefully tested on the spot by supervisors, each supervisor having under him from ten to twenty tellers, and all ascertained errors were corrected. The returns were then subjected to a second check by the Government officials. II.—All errors having in this way been eliminated as far as possible, the returns thus checked were redistributed to the enumerators, and on the night fixed for the census, each teller carefully compared the entries in his return with the actual facts to be recorded. The returns were then finally collated and compared in the offices, first, of the Sub-Collector (the Tehseeldar), and afterwards of the Collector, by whom they were furnished to the Board; and they form the ground-work of the tables published. The preliminary enumeration was completed in the early months of the cold weather of 1864, and was then subjected to a double test—first by the supervisors, and second by the county officials. This scrutiny was accomplished by the end of the year; and the returns then revised were again checked by, and altered so as to correspond with, the actual facts existing on the night of the 10th January, 1865. Mr. W. Chichele Plowden, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, analyses the details in his valuable Report of 1867.

The density and increase of population since 1853 is seen in the following table ;—

District.	1865.				1853.			
	1865.	Population to square mile.	Percentage of cultivation on area.	Area.	Cultivation.	Area.	Cultivation.	Area.
					Square miles.		Square miles.	
	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.				
Benares,	797	857	69·4	65·9	995·70	692·20	995·48	656·36
Jounpore,	654	737	60·3	57·7	1,552·16	935·73	1,552·16	896·27
Ghazepore,	604	732	65·5	66·7	2,222·15	1,457·11	2,180·95	1,454·50
Bareilly,	582	442	66·4	53·1	2,372·78	1,577·74	3,119·10	1,651·50
Agra.	549	537	66·1	62·6	1,873·50	1,241·34	1,864·90	1,168·02
Azimgurh,	545	637	49·8	49·6	2,545·07	1,268·64	2,516·40	1,247·98
Furruckabad,	541	501	56·7	55·1	1,694·37	961·80	2,122·94	1,170·34
Meerut,	508	516	68·5	64·5	2,361·97	1,618·8	2,200·10	1,418·37
Allahabad,	504	495	55·9	54·4	2,764·95	1,548·47	2,788·72	1,518·06
Cawnpore,	502	500	55·2	53·3	2,366·16	1,305·92	2,347·96	1,250·68
Allygurh,	498	527	76·1	70·7	1,859·56	1,414·02	2,122·19	1,501·63
Muttra,	496	535	70·6	69·1	1,612·53	1,138·97	1,613·35	1,114·63
Goruckpore,	465	421	55·9	47·5	7,400·81	4,140·99	7,340·16	3,488·90
Budaon,	451	424	64·3	60·4	1,972·64	1,270·18	2,401·86	1,450·47
Moradabad,	445	422	50·7	48·6	2,460·74	1,248·42	2,698·77	1,312·37
Shahjehanpore,	437	427	53·1	48·4	2,328·77	1,245·96	2,308·37	1,119·06
Etah,	437	0	63·1	0	1,404·43	886·15	0	0
Futtchpore,	431	428	53·3	50·3	1,580·35	842·60	1,583·08	796·55
Mynpoory,	420	412	52·8	53·3	1,666·45	879·70	2,020·23	1,073·59
Boolundshuhur,	419	427	63·6	61·3	1,908·39	1,214·37	1,823·58	1,118·10
Mozullernuggur,	414	409	61·7	63·7	1,646·98	1,015·90	1,646·31	1,047·60
Seharunpore,	389	370	54·8	55·9	2,227·85	1,221·67	2,162·34	1,209·77
Ettawah,	384	364	51·5	47·8	1,631·44	841·55	1,676·99	871·57
Bijnour,	367	366	47·5	48·6	1,882·28	891·96	19,100·00	922·85
Jaloun,	262	0	60·8	0	1,546·43	940·09	0	0
Banda,	239	247	45·8	43·9	3,030·14	1,389·95	3,009·55	1,323·17
Humeerpore,	228	245	51·4	53·7	2,288·50	1,178·20	2,241·64	1,203·52
Jhansie,	222	0	39·9	0	1,608·27	642·05	0	0
Mirzapore,	203	214	24·3	23·3	5,200·23	1,263·01	5,152·30	1,200·46
Ajmere,	160	0	9·3	0	2,672·13	251·15	0	0
Lullutpore,	127	0	17·1	0	1,947·41	334·05	0	0
Turai,	125	0	18·9	0	734·00	139·63	0	0
Kumaon,	64	0	0	0	6,000·00	Unknown	0	0
Gurhwal	50	0	3·42	0	5,000·00	171·38	0	0

Benares is now, as it was also in 1853, the most thickly peopled district. The density stands at 797—or, including the Military and Railway, 803—per square mile, against 856 in 1853. The most thinly populated districts are in the Kumaon division, where the density averages 58 to the mile. Large tracts of Gurhwal are thickly populated. Where the situation is favourable, the cultivation may often be found stretching high up the hill, terrace after terrace. Of the plain districts, leaving the Turrai out of consideration, Lullutpore, in the Jhansie

division, is the most sparsely peopled, the average to the square mile being only 127 persons. Ajmere, with its population of 160 to the mile, comes next, and in density approaches very near to Switzerland, which it slightly exceeds. Of the remaining districts, twenty-nine in number, five have an average density of between 200 and 300 persons to the mile; three between 300 and 400; eleven between 400 and 500; seven between 500 and 600; two between 600 and 700; and one close upon 800, viz., 797, the most thickly peopled of all. The extremes of density in the subdivisions into which the districts of the North-Western Provinces are divided, vary from 6,773 to the square mile in the Dehat Amanut of Benares, which contains the city of that name, to 37 to the square mile in Agoree, Robertsgunge, in the Mirzapore district.

Looking at the people according to *creed* we find that of the 30 millions nearly 26 millions are Hindoos and 4½ Mussulmans. The latter bear but a small proportion to the idol-worshippers, whom during their political ascendancy they not unfrequently subjected to compulsory conversion. They form less than a seventh of the whole population, there being only 100 Mahomedans to every 609 Hindoos. The Divisions in which they are most numerous, are those of Meerut and Rohilkund, where they comprise nearly a fifth of the population; more than half of the entire number of the Mahomedans in these provinces—viz., 2,197,202 out of 4,243,207—reside in those northern districts. There are fewest in Jhansie, where they dwindle down to less than an eighteenth of the population. The tables show the large proportion non-agricultural Mahomedans bear to agricultural, compared with the same classes in the Hindoo population. The details are:—

<i>Christian.</i>		<i>Mahomedan.</i>
European	21,831	Not classified 2,207,576
Mixed	3,968	Sheikhs 1,140,208
Native	4,702	Pathans 515,426
	—	Syuds 170,248
	30,501	Moguls 41,748
		— 4,105, 206
		<i>Hindoo.</i>
Buddhist and Jain	75,629	Brahmins 3,451,692
Parsee	120	Kshatryas 2,827,768
Sikh	1,425	Vaisyas 1,091,250
Other religious sets	195,977	Soodras 18,304,309
		— 25,671,819

The aborigines are returned as 313,215, and seem to be mixed up with the other sects.

Looked at as to *age* the returns of an Asiatic population will never be reliable. Of 30,039,854 people exclusive of the Army and Railway services, 19,337,080 were above twelve years of age, and 10,702,774 below that period of life. The number of children under twelve in India is uniformly higher than we should expect to find it, if the experience obtained in European enumerations may be relied on as indicating the proportions which should obtain in other countries. The result is persistently the same if the number of children are looked at without reference to sex; and in the tables where the sexes are distinguished there are only a very few exceptions to the uniform excess. The returns, in this respect, are inaccurate owing to the notorious ignorance or carelessness of the people themselves on this subject.

The proportion of the *sexes* is equally opposed to European experience, but the results seem to be at once accurate and intelligible. In all the countries of Europe the number of females is in excess of the males, except in Italy and Belgium where they are nearly equal. In the North-Western Provinces the number of females is astonishingly below that of males. Thus there are females to every 100 males in :—

Sweden,	.. 105 93	<i>North Western Provinces,</i>
Netherlands,	.. 105 04	total, .. 86 94
England,	.. 104 74	Hindoos, total, .. 86 09
Norway,	.. 104 16	Agricultural Hindoos, .. 84 83
Prussia,	.. 101 98	Non-agricultural do., .. 87 99
Spain,	.. 101 85	Mahomedans, total, .. 89 44
France,	.. 100 94	Agricultural Maho-
Italy, .	.. 99 84	medans, .. 88 36
Belgium,	.. 99 40	Non-agricultural, do., .. 90 16

The difference is traceable primarily to climate and is supported by physiological facts. In northern climates there is an excess of females, in more temperate regions the proportion is equal, in warm countries there is an excess of males. Researches show, moreover, that male conceptions are greatest, in Europe, in the hottest months. Almost equally important as a cause is the relative age of the parents. In England, where nearly 105 females are born to 100 males, the census of 1861 shows that the husband is on an average only $2\frac{1}{2}$ years older than the wife. In France, where about 101 females are born to 100 males, men marry later than in England, while women marry as early as in England. In India the husband is on an average more than six or seven years older than the wife. A third cause is to be found

in social customs. The intense desire of all the natives of India, on religious grounds, is for a son. The boy is reared with a care not shown to the girl. The girl is exposed to chances productive of greater female mortality, being married the moment she attains the age of puberty, bearing children at 11 and 12, subject to a sedentary and listless life in the zenana or one of hardship in the fields, and treated oppressively as a widow. Then some allowance must be made for the existence of infanticide, and the fact that the woman suffers more from such visitations as famine and carrying away in war than the man in Asia, though such cases tell less under English rule than is generally imagined by writers on this subject. And this solution of the difficulty is supported by the consideration that among the Musulmans, who marry wives nearer their own age than is the custom of the Hindoos, the proportion of female births is greater.

The *occupations* of the people are divided according to the system followed by Dr. Farr in the English Census of 1861. In the first or "professional" class, 93,904 are Government servants, 20,454 are soldiers and 313,888 belong to the learned professions. Of the last 176,701 are priests, 40,344 pundits, 11,828 doctors or bleeders, 18,497 druggists, 5,312 schoolmasters, 509 actors, 1,970 conjurors, 140 picture painters, 17,458 surgeons, 1,320 players on drums and other instruments, 8,065 dancing girls, 334 dancing boys, 165 rope dancers, 6,472 bards and 3,733 acrobats. In the second class, "domestic," are 2,345,009, of whom 1,413,987 are servants, 154,622 water-carriers, 343,893 barbers, 207,568 washermen, 206,413 sweepers and 16,405 inn-keepers. In the third class, "commercial," we have 1,493,065 of whom 954,732 buy and sell and 437,333 are carriers. The 4th class, "agricultural," contains the great majority of 17,656,006 of whom 138,559 are engaged about animals. The "industrial" class embraces 3,868,822 of whom a million and a half have to do with textile fabrics and dress—weavers chiefly, about a million with food and drink, and about the third of a million with the arts and mechanics; no less than 733,038 deal in metals, 374,826 in vegetable substances and 49,876 in animal substances. Only 787 booksellers are returned, but pedlars are the great distributors of idle and obscene literature. So many as 135,515 gold and silversmiths go far to account for the disappearance of the silver we import. The 6th and last class, "indefinite and non-productive," is 4,369,049, strong including labourers, 3,824,956, persons of rank and property, 1,080, and persons supported by the community, 540,013. The last half million is as follows:—

Beggars	... 479,015	Makers of Caste Marks	51
Prostitutes	.. 26,806	Wrestlers	2
Eunuchs	.. 2,251	Charmers	4
Pimps	.. 321	Sturdy Beggars	35
Mourners	.. 29	Professional Thieves	23
Alms-takers	.. 111	Informer	1
Pedigree-makers	.. 28	Hangmen	133
Flatterers for gain	.. 226	Fortune tellers	3
Vagabond	. 1	Jesters	851
Horse-painter	. 16	Astrólogers	1,123
Budmashes	. 974	Mimics	259
Grave-diggers	.. 97	Divers	143
Ear-piercers	.. 18	Miscellaneous	22,534

These are the occupations as returned by the people themselves. On the whole two-thirds of the population, or 17,517,442 proprietors or tillers of the land and 3,824,956 labourers, are agricultural. Only an eighth, or 3,868,822, follow industrial pursuits. A thirteenth or 2,345,309 are "domestic" and but 1,392,065 "commercial."

The cost incurred in taking the census and in the preparation of the report and returns, exclusive of the charge for printing the report, was £1,854-2-3. Of this, £876-18-9 was incurred in the preparation of printed returns, £684-15 was the cost incurred by district officers in taking the census and preparing their returns; and £292-8-6 was expended in the compilation of the statements. The cost of the last English census was £139,885.

The Punjab.

The Punjab contains 32 districts in 10 divisions. The feudatory states are estimated to contain five millions of people and an area of 197,339 square miles. We have here to do only with the non-feudatory portion of which a census was taken in January 1855 and again in January 1868. On the latter occasion the divisions of Delhi and Hissar had been added to the Punjab, after the Mutiny, from the North-Western Provinces. The 32 districts have a population of 17,611,498 covering an area of 101,829 square miles, or 173 to the mile. Of the people 9,403,810 are agriculturists and 8,190,127 are not directly connected with the land. Leaving out Delhi and Hissar it may be said roughly that the population has increased, in thirteen years, nearly two millions, and in density 27 to the mile. The density of population is very slightly less than that of France. It is higher than the average.

of all non-feudatory India, which is 159, and falls below that of the North-West, Bengal and Madras alone. In the division of Jullundhur, with its good rainfall, there are 596 to the mile, omitting hilly Kangra. In the well-watered division of Umritsur the proportion stands at 513, in Umballa at 412, in Delhi at 342 and in Lahore at 210. In the Derajat frontier it falls to 77 and in desert Mooltan to 73. The country between the Beas and the Sutlej, the home of the Sikhs, is thus the most populous. The rate of population follows the rainfall, and the number of mouths waits on the facilities for cultivation, which react on each other. There are 65 millions of acres in the Punjab. Of these $6\frac{1}{4}$ are assigned to Jagheerdars and $58\frac{3}{4}$ remain to Government or are Khalsa. Then there are the grazing and fuel grounds known as Rukhs. Leaving out waste the cultivated and culturable area is reduced to $38\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres thus divided :—

Cultivated <i>Khalsa</i>,	...	... 18,022,859
Culturable ",	...	... 12,852,821
Cultivated <i>Jagheer</i>,	...	... 2,909,058
Culturable ",	...	... 1,504,498
Cultivated <i>Rukh</i>,	...	... 71,376
Culturable ",	...	... 3,826,822
Total, ...		38,687,434

There are thus 2 acres for each head of the population and nearly 4 acres for each agriculturist. The census, however, shows that only 21 millions of acres have been cultivated out of $38\frac{3}{4}$. The average rate of rent on cultivation falls at just two shillings an acre, and on the total area at tenpence.

In the divisions with a high population and a good rainfall we find the percentage of cultivation high. It is $79\frac{3}{4}$ in Jullundhur and $70\frac{1}{2}$ in Umritsur. All districts with a population above 450 per mile have from 56 to 80 per cent. of cultivation, and only from 4 to 15 per cent. of culturable land remaining uncultivated. In districts like Loodiana the increase of cultivation is proved to be greater than the increase of population, a most gratifying fact. This is true generally. While the population per mile has increased about $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the percentage of cultivation to total area has increased from 24.40 to 32.11, or about 31.60 per cent. There is no reason, when we consider its fine river system, why the Punjab should not be gradually

raised to the present level of the North-Western Provinces, or from a cultivated area of 32·11 per cent. and 173 inhabitants to the mile, to a cultivated area of 51·26 per cent. and 361 to the mile. The growing prosperity of the Punjab is further seen in the increased number of towns and villages, and the growing population of towns. The number of the former has risen from 28,879 to 35,740, an addition of 2,061 if we leave out Delhi and Hissar in the comparison. Of these Unritsur and Ferozepore, the two Sikh centres, have gained 108 and 226 respectively. There are 150 towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants. In 1853 there were 2,124 villages with a population of from 1,000 to 5,000. There are now, excluding Delhi and Hissar, 2,694 or 570 more. Similarly the towns with from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants have increased from 77 to 81. The towns with from 10,000 to 50,000, have increased from 31 to 34, and those with upwards of 50,000 from 3 to 5. The following shows the progress :—

	1855.	1868.
Delhi, ...	...	155,417
Umristur, ...	122,184	135,813
Lahore and suburbs,	94,143	98,924
Peshawur, ...	53,295	58,555
Mooltan and suburbs,	40,140	56,826
* Umballa, ...	21,962	26,622
* Jullundhur, ...	28,422	33,673
* Loodiana, ...	47,191	39,983
* Ferozepore, ...	12,032	20,592
* Sealkote, ...	19,249	26,327
Buttala, ...	26,308	28,725
Dera Ismail Khan,	21,097	24,906
Dera Ghazee Khan,	15,899	20,123
Goojranwalla, ...	17,650	19,381
Rawul Pindee, ...	15,813	19,228
Pind Dadun Khan,	13,588	7,159

(* Exclusive of Cantonments.)

Delhi has now supplanted Umristur as the most populous city. The number of inhabitants of towns of 5,000 and upwards was nearly two millions or 1,972,656, that is 1,119 in every 10,000 of the population. The proportion in the North-Western Provinces is 1,140. In France it is 1,792, and in England we have the other and baneful extreme of 5,462. It will be long till India ceases to be a land of villages. Another test of prosperity

is the increase of houses, which has been nearly 20 per cent. omitting Delhi and Hissar. The population live in 4,124,857 houses or 4.27 persons to a house and 7.62 to an enclosure. Classified according to creed the people stand thus :—

<i>Christians.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>
European...	...	17,574	
Eurasian ...	...	3,379	
Asiatic ...	...	2,601	23,554
<i>Mahomedans</i>		9,337,685	53.02
<i>Hindoos</i> ...	...	6,112,087	34.78
Sikhs ...	...	1,144,390	6.50
Budhists and Jains ...	...	36,190	7,292,667
<i>Other Creeds</i>	...	...	959,292
			5.7

The Europeans include the Army. This accounts for the fact that there are only 3,864 females to 13,710 males. Of Eurasians there are 1,652 females to 1,727 males.

The *Mahomedans* are thus classified :—

MISCELLANEOUS	...	5,070,231	RAJPOOTS.—	
SYUDS ...	...	212,540	Bhattees	...
MOGHULS	...	99,026	Chibbs	...
PATANS.—			Jungnas	...
Yusafzai	...	98,727	Tewanas	...
Khatak	...	72,723	Sirgals	...
Mohmund	...	29,159	Ghebas	...
Bungush	...	31,774	Ranghars	...
Khalil	...	18,363	Miscellaneous	...
Daoodzai	...	16,843		342,786
Mahomedzai	...	26,537	JATS ...	...
Kamulzai	...	845	GHAKKARS	...
Suddozai	...	5,443	DHUNDS...	...
Wuzeeree	...	12,350	SATIS ...	...
Lohanee	...	69,971	KHARALS	...
Miscellaneous	...	327,165	KURALS ...	...
BELOOCH.—			KATHIAS	...
Loghari	...	15,809	WUTTUS	...
Bozdar	...	1,642	MEOS ...	...
Mazari	...	5,885	MINAS ...	...
Lund	...	7,887	GUGARS ...	...
Kosa	...	14,665	PARACHAS	...
Dushak	...	4,449	KHOGAS ..	...
Kasrani	...	4,958	KASHMEERES	...
Miscellaneous	...	179,717		230,850

The *Hindoos* and *Sikhs* are thus classified :—

MISCELLANEOUS	...	2,438,122	LABANAHS	...	47,690
BAHMINS	...	800,547	JATS	...	1,876,091
Khuttrees	...	384,829	TAGAHS	...	9,212
RAJPOTTS.			GUJARS	...	112,319
Hill ...	...	213,163	AHEERS...	...	112,488
Plain...	...	121,129	KAMBOHS	...	57,181
BUNYAS ...	...	267,953	KULALS...	...	26,405
ARORAS ...	...	477,269	KANEYTS	...	86,269
BHATIAS	...	26,543	GHIRATHS	...	115,257
KAYATHS	...	14,273	CHANGS...	...	50,795
SUDHS ...	...	17,799			

The other creeds are as follows :—

BUDHISTS AND JAINS.—			PARSEES...	...	414
Bhotis	...	278	SANSEES...	...	40,869
Bhabahs	...	14,091	Bavrias	...	19,141
Miscellaneous	...	21,821	Harnees	...	3,179

The Chumars, who are included in Hindoos and Sikhs, numbered 634,406. Fifty-five per cent. of the whole population of the Punjab are connected with agriculture. Taking the males only we have the following return :—

	Sikhs.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others	Total.
Proprietors...	371,439	1,088,743	1,699,707	4,568	3,164,457
Tenants ...	83,210	602,036	1,033,297	46,854	1,765,397
	454,649	1,690,779	2,733,004	51,422	4,029,854

As the old masters of the country, the Sikhs assert their claim to proprietorship to an extent unknown among the other classes. They abstain also from industrial or commercial pursuits, living either on the land, or as soldiers, or policemen or priests. The number of proprietors is nearly double that of tenants, a proportion the accuracy of which has been proved in six of the districts recently settled.

The rest of the population, numbering 7,927,918 persons, follow 124 occupations. The following are the principal or most curious occupations. Except where mentioned the figures denote males only :—

The Punjab.

<i>Professional.</i>			
Pundits,	... 12,009	Masons,	... 22,651
Medical,	... 7,091	Booksellers,	... 545
Midwives,	... 13,624	Bookbinders,	... 439
(3,229 "Males" are entered here.)		Calico-printers,	... 15,980
Schoolmasters,	... 22,847	Weavers,	... 493,517
Musicians.		Dyers,	... 36,470
Males,	... 48,613	Embroiderers,	... 8,708
Females,	... 42,946	Workers in wool,	... 22,604
Jugglers,	... 13,681	ivory,	... 879
Dancing girls,	... 14,194	Tailors,	... 27,318
Bards,	... 2,895	Shoemakers,	... 159,660
<i>Domestic.</i>		Grain dealers,	... 140,206
Innkeepers,	... 14,408	Bakers,	... 17,084
Water-carriers,	... 128,015	Confectioners,	... 17,807
Barbers,	... 115,542	Wine-sellers,	... 2,152
Sweepers.		Pâu ,	... 783
Males,	... 272,523	Drug ,	... 1,744
Females,	... 230,219	Tobacco,,	... 3,487
<i>Commercial.</i>		Grocers,	... 2,767
Merchants,	... 37,215	Milkmen,	... 11,899
Shopkeepers,	... 280,285	Butchers,	... 19,805
Money-dealers,	... 53,263	Tanners,	... 136,449
Brokers,	... 9,135	Oil-makers,	... 23,943
<i>Industrial.</i>		Paper ,	... 1,604
Painters,	... 3,347	Lac-workers,	... 3,695
Jewellers,	... 777	Blacksmiths,	... 84,879
Perfumers,	... 1,998	Goldsmiths,	... 63,651
Watchmakers,	... 536	Salt merchants,	... 7,548
Saddlers,	... 13,602	Labourers,	... 333,004
Printers,	... 313	Independent,	... 3,441
Carpenters,...	... 133,904	Beggars,	... 243,301
		Prostitutes,	... 4,790

Besides those in the army and police 57,130 males are Government employés, 50,668 are village watchmen and 139,237 are village officers. No fewer than 107,468 females and 125,408 males are entered as priests; many of the females are probably the children of priests. Out of 17½ millions only 989,901 are engaged in professional and 989,904 in commercial pursuits, while less than a fourth, or 3,919,816; follow an industrial occupation. Not only so but little more than the third of a million can read and write, the number being 372,903 males and only 9,962 females. The proportion of blind persons per thousand was 5·7 or 101,442 which is high. The number of deaf was 17,436, of dumb 11,508, of lepers 10,989 and of insane 6,656.

As to age the number of children in the Punjab (under 12) is

found to be 35,477 in 100,000, which is nearly as high as the rate in England, and much higher than the average for Europe. The number of children recorded in the Census is 6,248,085. According to the European average the number should be only 5,832,752, or 415,333 less than is the case. The difference will increase or diminish according as the age of 12 in India is or is not a fair equivalent to 15 in Europe. At all events there are more children, in proportion, under 12 in India, than there are under 15 in Europe. But the returns of age from a population only 22 in 1000 of whom can read and write are not reliable. As to sex except in Delhi, where the Mutiny thinned the males, the females are everywhere fewer in number than the males. For every 100 males there are only 83·55 females. The proportion is highest among the Mahomedans, or 85·99, and lowest among the Sikhs or 75·74. These facts confirm the results in the North-Western, Central and Berar Provinces. The average proportion in the North-Western Provinces is higher, or 86·49, falling to 84·83 among the agricultural Hindoos and rising to 90·16 among the non-agricultural Mahomedans. In the Central Provinces, where the population is scanty compared with the land and the aborigines are numerous, the average proportion is so high, for India, as 95·4 females to 100 males.

Of the causes which lead to this disproportion, the murder or neglect of female children is probably the most important. The Deputy Commissioner reports that in certain Sikh villages of the Lahore district there were only 31 girls to 100 boys. The general result shewn is, that among the leading Sikh clans of that district the proportion of females to males below the age of 12 is as 72·5 to 100; while among the total Sikh population under the age of 12 it is as 77·7 to 100 and among the total population of all classes under that age as 85·9 to 100. That there should be only 47 females to 100 male children among the Sikhs of Soobraon, 51 to 100 in Bhusseen, 55 to 100 in Sood Singh, or even 68 to 100 in Loodianee, must be the result of other than natural causes. The cause assigned for wishing to get rid of female children is the old one—the heavy expenses attending the marriage of daughters. That this presses very heavily upon respectable Sikhs of limited means there can be no doubt. A respectable Sikh, too proud to receive pecuniary consideration for his daughter's hand, is entangled in debt for life if he has three or four daughters to dispose of in marriage. As one after another is born he despairs of ever being able to bear the heavy burthen, and he hopes that the infants may die. Very moderate ill-treatment is sufficient to secure him his wish.

Civil Divisions in 1868. 69.

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.	
	No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Delhi	59,514	1,08,876	1,68,390	1,89,571	1,72,324
Gurgaon	35,664	1,21,112	1,56,775	2,07,632	1,97,514
Karnaul	39,701	93,897	1,33,598	1,88,257	1,66,988
Hissar	16,928	93,117	1,10,045	1,53,787	1,25,529
Rohtak	22,736	1,14,812	1,37,548	1,64,595	1,40,913
Sirsra	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Umballa	29,830	2,14,172	2,44,002	3,31,046	2,81,163
Ludianah	13,744	1,38,190	1,51,934	1,83,698	1,54,756
Simla	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundhur	25,629	2,16,948	2,42,577	2,52,082	2,13,071
Hoshiarpore	16,615	1,91,435	2,08,050	2,84,567	2,53,406
Kangra	442	1,46,992	1,47,434	2,40,808	2,25,730
Umritsur	49,518	2,04,018	2,53,536	3,54,688	2,82,606
Syalkot	11,240	1,86,245	1,97,465	3,11,637	2,67,142
Gurdaspore	9,391	1,43,375	1,52,766	2,08,942	1,76,118
Lahore	56,797	1,44,739	2,01,536	2,61,728	2,06,449
Ferozepore	7,315	1,12,175	1,19,490	1,70,785	1,36,432
Gujeranwala	26,714	1,31,209	1,57,923	1,81,572	1,44,629
Rawal Pindi	4,000	71,579	75,579	2,13,423	1,84,189
Jhelum	2,647	1,10,363	1,13,010	1,41,811	1,35,246
Gujerat	14,588	1,41,607	1,56,195	20,367	14,823
Shapore	12,783	73,766	86,549	1,11,329	1,00,347
Multan	18,255	93,539	1,11,794	1,57,240	1,29,866
Jhung	2,828	72,158	74,986	1,10,046	90,209
Montgomery	7,255	65,021	72,276	1,16,666	91,306
Mozaffergurh	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Dera Ismail Khan	2,141	82,959	85,100	1,24,782	1,12,272
Dera Ghazi Khan	4,255	57,884	62,189	99,554	85,554
Bunnoo	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,738
Peshawur	4,848	1,16,608	1,21,456	1,66,090	1,43,779
Kohat	96	28,543	28,639	45,299	39,012
Hazara	57	74,117	74,174	96,162	92,567
Total	5,10,311	35,11,458	40,21,769	53,51,006	45,83,524

Population of

District.	Population.—(Continued.)					No. per square mile.	
	Youths.	Young Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.		
			Males.	Females.			
Delhi	27,001	17,322	1,09,734	92,898	6,08,850	496	
Gurgaon	29,087	17,273	1,33,532	1,11,608	6,96,646	346	
Karnaul	29,294	18,961	1,13,212	94,215	6,10,927	260	
Hissar	20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	4,84,681	137	
Rohtak	28,354	20,924	99,400	82,733	5,36,959	294	
Sirsa	8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	2,10,795	68	
Umballa	45,212	26,044	1,91,672	1,60,351	10,35,488	394	
Ludianah	26,935	17,820	1,08,709	91,327	5,83,245	429	
Simla	1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	*	
Jullundhur	35,998	21,274	1,48,609	1,23,730	7,94,764	596	
Hoshiarpore	38,759	24,213	1,81,067	1,56,878	9,38,890	450	
Kangra	33,097	17,476	1,12,377	97,660	7,27,148	257	
Umritsur	41,402	19,510	2,11,220	1,74,088	10,83,514	532	
Syalkot	33,508	18,784	2,01,014	1,72,919	10,05,004	512	
Gurdaspore	20,845	12,021	1,29,224	1,08,212	6,55,362	488	
Lahore	31,103	40,926	1,23,531	1,25,165	7,88,902	218	
Ferozepore	23,750	15,251	1,08,954	94,081	5,49,253	204	
Gujerawala	24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	5,50,576	207	
Rawal Pindi	27,591	17,785	1,44,213	1,24,055	7,11,256	115	
Jhelum	19,591	12,477	1,03,288	88,575	5,00,988	128	
Gujerat	1,87,184	1,63,149	1,24,368	1,06,456	6,16,347	345	
Shahpore	13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	3,68,796	78	
Multan	14,519	7,704	89,603	72,577	4,71,509	80	
Jhung	12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	3,48,027	61	
Montgomery	11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	3,59,437	64	
Mozaffergurh	10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	2,95,547	98	
Dera Ismail Khan	12,822	7,855	57,130	62,003	3,94,864	56	
Dera Ghazi Khan	9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	3,08,840	133	
Bunnoo	6,109	9,625	58,612	49,629	2,87,547	91	
Peshawar	18,962	10,527	1,00,954	82,840	5,23,152	271	
Kohat	5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	1,45,419	51	
Hazara	17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	3,67,218	122	
Total	8,66,683	6,08,823	33,45,876	28,38,034	1,75,93,946	184	

* The total area of this District has not been given.

the Punjab, 1868.—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.

CHRISTIANS.			Sikhs.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Europeans.	East Indian & other mix-ed classes.	Natives.					
676	...	1,567	580	4,38,886	1,30,645	36,496	6,08,850
21	20	1	130	4,80,307	2,16,147	20	6,96,646
223	6	26	9,295	3,56,305	1,51,723	93,349	6,10,927
51	62	9	1,813	3,73,937	1,02,928	5,882	4,84,681
40	7	1	257	4,65,536	71,118	..	5,36,959
12	33	...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	2,10,795
1,195	111	80	56,440	6,89,333	2,86,874	1,455	10,35,188
81	31	127	95,413	2,19,371	2,06,603	61,619	5,83,24
2,312	283	87	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
631	14	101	1,17,167	3,18,401	3,58,427	23	7,94,764
40	18	4	79,413	4,15,471	3,17,967	1,25,977	9,38,890
221	3	26	1,308	6,76,893	48,602	35	7,27,148
358	37	139	2,62,639	1,91,321	5,02,348	1,26,672	10,83,514
1,597	...	203	50,289	2,18,771	6,01,959	1,82,185	10,05,004
109	...	...	39,967	2,49,813	2,97,083	68,390	6,55,362
2,587	116	97	1,18,360	1,17,301	4,68,887	82,054	7,88,902
900	10	24	1,60,487	68,406	2,45,659	73,767	5,49,253
19	25	57	38,911	1,06,156	3,57,550	49,858	5,50,576
2,072	64	61	24,355	60,720	6,21,169	2,815	7,11,256
42	16	3	...	62,976	4,34,157	3,794	5,00,988
25	21	3	20,653	53,174	5,37,696	4,775	6,16,347
14	1	1	3,122	53,590	3,05,507	6,561	3,68,796
904	36	290	907	86,989	3,60,165	22,218	4,71,509
9	7	...	2,994	57,299	2,70,819	16,899	3,48,027
48	4	3	12,286	69,805	2,77,291	...	3,59,487
24	6	...	2,571	36,748	2,49,865	6,333	2,95,547
169	81	83	1,587	48,756	3,38,387	5,901	3,94,864
54	10	2	1,124	38,467	2,64,527	4,656	3,08,840
27	11	4	493	26,222	2,60,550	240	2,87,547
3,375	37	...	2,014	27,408	4,81,447	8,871	5,23,152
53	7	...	1,837	6,544	1,36,565	413	1,45,419
49	5	...	973	18,563	3,46,112	1,516	3,67,218
17,938	1,032	2,949	11,29,319	61,34,243	93,35,632	9,72,833	1,75,93,946

Population of the Punjab, in 1868,—(Concluded.)

District.	Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during year.
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.		
Delhi, ...	2,70,338	3,38,512	Urdu.	...
Gurgaon, ...	3,99,332	2,97,314	Urdu and Hindi.	...
Karnaul, ...	3,05,974	3,04,953	Urdu, corrupted Hindi, Punjabi.	*356
Hissar, ...	3,51,395	1,33,286	Urdu, Jalu, Punjabi, Bagari.	296
Rohtak, ...	3,15,904	2,21,055	Urdu.	1,018
Sirsa, ...	1,45,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagari, Bhatti.	320
Umballa, ...	5,01,056	5,34,432	Urdu, Punjabi.	250
Ludianah, ...	3,20,633	2,62,612	Ditto.	282
Simla, ...	13,466	20,529	Urda, Pahari.	...
Jullundhur, ...	4,07,970	3,86,794	Urdu, Punjabi.	E. 15,667 I. 1,045
Hoshiarpore ...	5,65,983	3,72,907	Punjabi.	...
Kangra, ...	521,303	2,45,845	Urdu, Pahari and Lahaoli.	61
Umritsur, ...	4,17,747	6,65,767	{ Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Kasmiri.	...
Syalkot, ...	4,33,617	5,71,387	Punjabi and Hindi.	E. 128 I. 117
Gurdaspore, ...	3,71,581	2,83,781	Punjabi.	49
Lahore, ...	2,79,362	509,540	{ Urdu, Punjabi, English, Kashmiri, Persian,	E. 500 I. 2,000
Ferozapore, ...	3,40,842	2,08,411	Punjabi.	...
Gujeranwala, ...	2,13,153	3,37,423	Urdu, Punjabi.	Not perceptible.
Rawal Pindi, ...	4,75,976	2,35,280	{ Urdu, Punjabi, Pushtu, Per- sian, Kashmiri, English, Goojerati.	Nil.
Jhelum, ...	3,02,874	1,98,114	Punjabi dialect of Urdu.	3
Gujerat, ...	3,63,664	2,52,683	Punjabi.	34
Shahpore, ...	1,77,781	1,91,015	English, Urdu, Punjabi.	...
Multan, ...	1,96,389	2,75,120	Urdu, Multani, Punjabi.	...
Jhung, ...	1,19,619	2,28,408	Punjabi.	944
Montgomery, ...	1,53,401	2,06,036	English, Urdu, Punjabi.	...
Mozaffurgurh, ...	2,05,799	89,748	Punjabi.	‡ 50
Dera I. Khan, ...	2,15,933	1,78,931	Pushtu, Punjabi.	382
Dera G. Khan, ...	1,73,420	1,35,420	Hindustani, Punjabi, Belochi.	4,695
Bunnoo, ...	2,04,411	83,136	Pushtu, Hindi.	...
Peshawur, ...	2,67,736	2,55,416	Pushtu, Urdu.	E. 539 I. 810
Kohat, ...	1,00,257	45,162	Pushtu, Urdu, Hindi, Persian.	...
Hazara, ...	2,67,434	99,784	Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu.	...
Total ...	94,03,819	81,90,127		...

* Nothing special beyond the ordinary migration of individuals seeking service.

† No considerable Emigration or Immigration.

‡ From Bhawulpore.

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated in 1868.

District.	Total area in square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable waste in acres, the property of Government.		
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.
		Cultur-able.	Uncultur-able.				
Delhi...	794	263	170	1,227	1,280	...	1,280
Gurgaon	1,526	174	316	2,916	...	...	...
Karnaul	1,020	890	442	2,352	4,020	..	4,020
Hissar	2,111	1,162	268	3,540	...	...	...
Rohtak	1,418	237	168	1,823	...	...	...
Sirsa	1,348	1,512	256	3,116	...	...	...
Umballa	1,490	433	705	2,628	2,324	...	2,124
Ludianah	1,117	147	95	1,359	...	...	...
Simla	15	3	..	18	*1,709	...	1,709
Jullundhur	933	77	323	1,333	1,142	...	1,142
Hoshiarpore	1,174	99	813	2,086	...	...	...
Kangra	871	112	1,843	2,826	...	...	...
Umritsur	1,443	286	307	2,036	5,275	..	5,275
Syalkot	1,281	301	378	1,960	1,754	..	1,754
Gurdaspore	960	89	292	1,341	...	...	...
Lahore	1,571	1,518	535	3,624	2,36,574	2,637	2,33,937
Ferozepore	1,752	712	225	2,692	...	...	...
Gujeranwala	939	1,192	526	2,657	1,49,746	..	1,49,746
Rawal Pindi	1,496	423	4,297	6,216	...	..	...
Jhelum	1,193	407	2,310	3,910	937	..	937
Gujerat	959	550	276	1,785	*3,65,500	...	3,65,500
Shahpore	662	3,249	787	4,696	3,95,638	23,087	3,72,551
Multan	976	1,118	3,788	5,882	18,82,676	1,933	18,80,743
Jhung	376	3,897	1,439	5,712	23,08,480	...	23,08,480
Montgomery	841	944	3,792	5,577	23,18,215	19,411	22,98,804
Mozaffurgurh	568	218	2,236	3,022	53,914	2,265	51,649
Dera Ismail Khan	846	2,078	4,172	7,096	3,76,811	..	6,76,811
Dera Gazi Khan ...	365	1,205	749	2,319	13,500	378	13,122
Bunnoo	704	91	2,355	3,150	...	..	...
Peshawar	1,103	342	484	1,929	...	...	...
Kohat	251	40	2,547	2,838	1,878	...	1,878
Hazara	330	11	2,659	3,000	...	...	...
Total	32,432	23,780	39,556	95,768	81,21,173	49,711	80,71,462

* This is the entire waste ; culturable and unculturable have not been distinguished.

Oudh.

Oudh lies between Nepal and the North-Western Provinces. It contains no mountains. In the Gondah district the boundary is on the ridge of the first range of low but abrupt hills ; elsewhere it is in the plains. The Province consists of 12 districts in 4 divisions with an area of 24,060 square miles and a population of 11,232,368.

Plains.—The Province is a part of the alluvial valley of the Ganges and some of its tributaries. The rivers descend from the hills first in a southerly direction and then turn eastwards. The belts of forest come down between them, and are situated on the higher land between the streams. The *Turrai* stretches all along the frontier of the province immediately below the forest, and is low and moist. It is more or less settled and cultivated, but the crops are poor and the country is unhealthy, at the first, and there are great difficulties in the way of bringing the soil under cultivation. Throughout this district there are large grassy plains where numerous herds of cattle are kept, and it is interspersed with old water-courses, the former beds of the river, now forming jheels and swarming with alligators. In the Baraich and Gondah districts the rivers run in a less easterly direction to meet the Gogra, and the *turrai* gradually fades into the drier land ; the beds of the streams become deeper and more marked, the jheels disappear or assume a totally different character, being mere collections of rain water instead of spring-fed reservoirs as before ; and the country assumes the ordinary appearance of the plain of the Ganges. The land is now better cultivated, villages are more numerous, groves of fine trees abound, and everything has a comparatively civilized and settled appearance. Henceforward the country lies in belts or zones following the course of the rivers. In the Baraich and Kheree districts, where the *turrai* fades into the drier land, are two tracts, known as Dhowrera and Nanpara, which have an excellent breed of draught cattle. South of the Chauka and Gogra the province is divided by the Gumti, which runs through it in an east-south-east direction, into two nearly equal portions. The general character of the country south of that river is superior to that on the north. The upper part of the tract between the Gumti and the Gogra, consisting of the main part of the district of Kheree, the whole of Seetapore, a part of Lucknow, and the upper part of Barabunkee, is generally sandy, the crops are mainly unirrigated. In the centre of this tract there are a few jheels, especially in the lower part of Seetapore, in Lucknow, and Barabunkee, where

the soil is more clayey and the crops more irrigated and finer, but its general character is as described. The lower part of the Barabunkee district and Fyzabad are better; there are more jheels and more irrigation, and all the finer crops are produced. The finest part of this tract is in the district of Barabunkee between the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad and the river Gunti. Here the population is dense, the soil excellent, and rude well irrigation general. The tract of country between the Gunti and Ganges is the finest part of the Province. The river Sai runs through the centre of it, and perhaps the part south of that river is, on the whole, the finer. Outside the central tract, and on either side of it, lies a beautiful stretch of country. The soil here is *domat* (two earths), it is all watered from rude wells, and is wooded in a style not often to be seen. The wood indeed goes on to the banks of the rivers, though, as they are approached, the water is not found so near the surface, the soil is more sandy and less productive. The products of this tract embrace all the crops found in this part of India, and the country looks like a garden. It is healthy, and the climate is agreeable to the native idea and constitution, and it produces the men who have filled the ranks of our own army as well as those of every Native State. In this tract the crops are large and heavy, and the trees attain a great size. It is nearly all cultivated, and very little waste is to be seen. The population is dense and the holdings small, and the people are remarkable for attachment to their birth-place. The cultivation is not equal over the whole areas of the villages. On the contrary, the lands lying near the villages are all watered and manured, but the out-lying lands on the borders of the villages are for the most part unirrigated, and are held by cultivators resident in other villages.

Forests.—The Oudh forests are in three divisions. The 1st, or Khairigarh Division, lies between the rivers Soheli and Mohana. The trees here are not large enough to produce logs of timber. The area is 263 square miles, of which 149 square miles produce sal. In the 2nd, or Baraich Division, the country between the rivers Kauriali and Girwa is partly covered with sissoo forest and partly with a dense jungle of a variety of trees. The area is 269 square miles, of which 176 square miles produce sal. The forest area is 170 square miles, of which 100 produce sal. The trees which are reserved in the Oudh forests are (1.) Sal (*Shorea robusta*.) (2.) Sissu (*Dalbergia sissoo*.) (3.) Tun (*Cedrela toona*.) (4.) Ebony (*Diospyros melanoxylon*.) (5.) Dhau (*Conocarpus latifolia*.) (6.) Arseni (*Terminalia tomentosa*.) (7.) Kher (*Acacia catechu*.) (8.) Tikoi or, Haldu (*Nauclea cardifolia*.)

Of these sal, tun, ebony, dhau, and arseni are found in the higher forest, called Bhabar or, locally, Damar. The other trees are found on the lower ground or *turrai*. There is a very small tract under *sissu* reserved for the use of the gun carriage agency at Futtehgurh. The bulk of the Oudh forests, and by far the more valuable ones, were given to Nepal by Lord Canning in reward for the services of the Durbar during the Mutiny.

Rivers—The principal rivers of Oudh are the Rapit, the Babai, the Girwa, the Kauriali, the Mohana, the Soheli, the Sarda, the Ul, the Katna, the Gumi, the Sai and the Ganges. Of these all, except the Ul, Katna, Gumi and Sai, are hill streams descending from the Himalayas, and subject to the sudden freshes which characterize the hill streams. The *Rapit* is a rapid river navigable for boats up to Bhinga. It is used for rafting timber in the rains. It is a second class river, and swarms with alligators. The *Babai* is rapid and shallow in its upper course, and useless for navigation and for rafting. The *Girwa*, where it enters British territory, is a mountain stream with a great fall, rushing in rapids and pools over a stony and sandy bed. It is useless for navigation. It is a branch of the Kauriali, from which it issues by percolation, and to which it is united lower down. The *Kauriali* is the largest of the affluents of the Ganges. Its discharge is 13,082 cubic feet per second. It is more than twice the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills, and is navigable for boats throughout the year within British territory. This is the river which is called Karnali in the hills: Kauriali, after it enters the plains to its confluence with the Sarju a little below Bhartapur; Gogra thence to Fyzabad; Sarju, about Adjudia; and Dewa or Gogra again below this down to its confluence with the Ganges at Revelganj near Chupra. The *Mohana* is the boundary of the British territory from Gwari Ghat to its confluence with the Kauriali, rather more than half its course in the plains. It is a shallow and rapid stream, not navigable, but timber is floated down it in the rains to the Kauriali. This river swarms with alligators, both the magar or broad-nosed, and the guriel or long-nosed species. The *Soheli* is a small stream, but has sufficient water to float timber in the rains to the Kauriali. The *Sarda* is a river about the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills; nine miles below, its discharge is 6,416 cubic feet per second. It is the boundary between British territory and Nepal out of Oudh. It has lost the character of a hill stream and flows in a sandy bed. It is more or less navigable throughout British territory, but being large, rapid, and full of

shallows and snags, it is not a good river for rafting, and the route by the Soheli and the Kauriali to Bairam Ghat, is considered a better one for timber. This river is called Kali in the hills and Sarda in the plains after emerging from the hills. The *Ul*, which receives the Barauncha, rises in the swamps of the Kheree district bordering on Shahjehanpoor. It is not navigable, except for small boats in the lower part of its course. It flows under the station of Lukhimpoor and falls into the Chauka at the eastern extremity of the Kheree district. The *Katna* rises in Shahjehanpoor and is not navigable. It falls into the Gumti about where the Seetapoort and Hurdui road crosses that river. The *Gumti* is a river rising in some rice fields, from which its head waters appear to trickle. Its water is sweet and its banks are cultivated throughout the province. It is navigable throughout the greater part of its course in Oudh; but it is extremely tortuous, and the navigation is impeded at Sultanpoor by rocks. The *Sai* rises in some fields in the Hurdui district on the borders of Kheree. It has hardly any bed for some miles, and is dry in the dry weather, but shortly below Pailani the water appears. It is not navigable, but is used for irrigation.

Jheels and Marshes. There are no lakes, though some of the *Jheels* are very extensive sheets of water. The country between the Gumti and the Ganges is well supplied with them. They lie in two parallel elevated hollows, on either side of the Sadi, and about midway between that river and the Gumti and Ganges respectively. They are drained by lateral *nalus*, which fall mainly into the *Sai*, and which cause the occasional floods in that river after heavy rain. They are a striking feature of the country, stretching in a continuous series, on both sides of the *Sai*, from the Shahjehanpoor boundary to that of Jounpoor and Allahabad, and often connected when the rain has been heavy. The Oudh *jheels* are covered with all kinds of wild fowl and some of them are fairly stocked with snipe. In the *turrai* marshes are numerous. They are covered with long grasses and are the favourite lair of tigers after the hot weather has set in.

No *Minerals* of value have been discovered in Oudh.

Area cultivated and un-

PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY.		Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated Waste	
		Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.
		Cultivable.	Uncultivable.				
	British Possessions.						
Lucknow Division,	Lucknow, ...	753	289	349	1,391	...	...
	Oonao ...	706	276	359	1,341	...	...
	Barabunkee, ...	823	210	250	1,283	...	...
	Total ...	2,282	775	958	4,015	...	...
Seetapore do. ...	Seetapore ...	1,432	480	299	2,211	...	...
	Hurdui ...	1,320	550	422	2,292	3,337	...
	Kheree ...	1,206	850	222	2,278	4,49,007	5,020
	Total, ...	3,958	1,880	943	6,781	4,52,344	5,020
Fyzabad do. ...	Fyzabad, ...	1,286	438	533	2,257	...	...
	Gondah, ...	1,342	894	447	2,683	...	...
	Baraich ...	1,301	1,074	258	2,633	...	...
	Total, ...	3,929	2,406	1,238	7,573	...	...
Roy Bareilly, do. ...	Roy Bareilly	686	345	319	1,350	...	...
	Sultanporc,	786	397	383	1,566	...	...
	Pertabgurh,	845	261	607	1,713	...	...
	Total ...	2,317	1,003	1,309	4,629	...	...
	Grand Total	12,486	6,064	4,448	22,998	4,52,344	5,020

E.—Gogra river navigable throughout the year; in the rains
Raptée ditto, but in do.

cultivated and communications.

Cultura- in acres.	Communications, mileage of.				REMARKS.
	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguish- ing navigable ri- vers and canals.	Made roads 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.	Rail roads.	
...	Not furnished		191	18	Goomtee.
...	58	{ 1st 94 2nd 103 3rd 67	{ 24		Ganges.
...	A 200	{ 1st 52 2nd 6 3rd 396	{ ...	A.—Gogra 70 miles and Goomtee 130.	
...	258		909	42	
...	B 180	{ 1st 89 2nd 99 3rd 78	{ ...	B.—Gogra, Chowka, Goomtee.	
3,337 4,43,987	C not furnished 140		{ 404 314	{ ...	C.—Ganges, Goomtee, Gurrah, Gurwarie, navigable throughout the year. Sookheta, Sye, during the rains only.
4,47,324	320		984	..	
...	D 639	{ 1st 198 2nd 159 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3rd 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ ...	D.—Gogra and Goomtee, 303, navigable throughout the year. Mongwee, Surjoo,	
...	E 110	{ 1st 52 2nd 166 3rd 86	{ ...	Mongo, Biswee, Ditto Murha, Pikrea, during the Thirualah a n d rains only.	
...	200	250	...	Mungurh.	
...	949	1,005 $\frac{1}{4}$...		
...	F 75	350	...	F.—33 navigable and 42 not navigable.	
...	G 140	{ 1st 88 2nd 25 3rd 175	{ ...	G.—Goomtee river.	
...	H 64	314	...	H.—Sye river is the only one in the district excepting nullas, which dry up so soon as rain ceases.	
...	279	952	...		
4,47,324	1,806	3,850 $\frac{1}{4}$	42		

navigable for steamers as far as Bhyram Ghat, 60 miles.
do. for large boats only. 50 do.

Area and boundary of Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, Sub-divisions, &c., in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1868-69.

Name of Executive District.	Name of Commis- sioner.	Name of Commis- sioner.	Area in square miles.	Number of districts and sub-divisions.	Revenue of districts and sub-divisions.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross. Rs.
Lucknow,	4	1,391	9,735.5	1,916,268 1,415	17 15	15 District City Town Cant.	10,99,162 Local funds 15,15,491 5,32,019
Oonao,	4	1,333	7,25,649	1,299,1,294 18,386 7,987	13 11	45 16,45,45 District Town Cant.	9,40,660 Local funds 12,11,738 47,865
Barabunkee,	3	1,254	8,91,051	1,921,1,664 12,52 1,616 6,109	15 12	2, District Town Cant.	4,15,935 43,614 6,17,12 4,629,67 Local funds 12,67,603
Divisional Total,	11	4,008	9,32,269	2,399 15,44 10,99 6,329	4, 38 16 17	48 38 20 District Town Cant.	3,121 5,61,131 10 97,93 56,448 3,720,67 1,385,67 Local funds 12,41,010 46,085
Deccanore,	4	2,306	9,32,269	Seatapoor, Khurshed, Laharpur, Mahmudabad,	... ... ... ...	607 1,58,449	... ... ... 12,57,095

District Total,		Fyzabad									
32,062,		4 2,317 9,452.7 Hunduj, Shahdad, Sandia, Bilgram, ...									
Khuree,		3 2,007 7,29.552 Lakhimpur, Muzamai, Khetee, Gola, ...									
Divisional Total,		11 7,430 26,07.048									
Baraich,		4 2,266 14,33.577 Fyzabad, Nanava, Tunia, Budhatsta, ...									
Gondah,		3 2,653 11,05.300 Gondah, Pabnaipur, Chandpur, Nawdeaj, Araudi, ...									
Divisional Total,		10 7,973 33,70.035									
		... 8,434 29. 24. 28									
		... 14 1,888 4,67.6.0									
		... 30,29. 0.7 33,46.758									

(a).—One-third, or Rs. 31,056 paid from imperial funds, the rest from municipal funds.

- * Paid from local funds.
- † Do. municipal funds.

(b).—Paid from local funds.

(c).—Increase owing to late territorial distributions.

(d).—Paid from local funds.

(e).—Paid from local funds.

(f).—Paid from local funds.

(g).—Paid from local funds.

(h).—Paid from local funds.

(i).—Paid from local funds.

*Area and boundary of Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, Sub-divisions, &c.,
in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1868-69.—Concluded.*

Names of Executive District.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	Number of districts of all sorts.	Number of districts of the sort of all sorts.	Number of districts of all sorts.	Number of districts of all sorts.	Number of districts of all sorts.	Average.	Revenue.	
									Land.	Gross.
Roy Bareilly,	7,82,617 Jehunabadi, Dehuan, Bhagwantgar, 4,201	11,758 1,94	16 14	19	District Town	9	1,07,379 54,477 1,32,07	10,57,758 Local funds	11,63,141	
Sultanpur,	3,135 9,33,772 Raithenganj, Jails, ... 11,317	5,654 ... 1,913 ... 13	13 13	56	District Town	10 513 65,836 879 (e)	1,63,028 ... 98,220 10,32,257	16,132 Local funds	16,132	
Pertabgung,	4,1724 9,41,421 Suhon, Manikpur, ... 4,048	3,758 ... 5,206 ... 4,048	2,56 ... 19 ... 11	24	District Town	9 440 60,401	1,62,745 72,325 1,3,026	... 11,61,154 Local funds	11,78,273	
Divisional Total	11 4,043 26,57,810	... ... ... ... ...	5,938	38		9	1,456 4,58,699	34,51,169	36,99,940 13,02,469	
Provincial Total	.. 43,24,060 11,231,388	... ...	24,856	167 145 56		12 12 12	7,909 18,01,451	1,26,83,573 1,58,17,498		

How Bareilly.

(e).—Paid from local funds.

(d).—Paid from local funds.

(e).—Paid from local funds.

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.	
	Number of Masonry buildings.	Do. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lucknow ..	4,090	130,602	134,692	347,667	319,175
Barabunkeo ..	925	147,271	148,196	283,364	283,512
Oonao ..	4,972	119,767	124,739	236,511	234,199
Roy Bareilly ..	1,544	160,865	162,409	236,132	230,892
Sultangore ..	1,221	155,568	156,789	281,647	312,794
Pertabgurh ..	735	184,725	185,460	286,944	301,664
Fyzabad ..	3,283	276,567	279,850	456,382	465,859
Gondah ..	.....	.....	.....	354,414	354,627
Baraich ..	52	121,853	121,901	256,146	237,337
Seetapore ..	1,456	161,169	162,625	317,113	282,676
Hurdui ..	3,495	175,024	178,519	316,210	278,859
Kheree ..	129	119,042	119,171	263,803	222,952
Total ...	21,902	1,752,453	1,774,355	3,636,333	3,554,546

District.	Population.					Classification				
	Children under Twelve years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.					Hindoos.
	Male.	Female.				European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.		
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	
Lucknow ...	170,462	144,974	982,278	706	4,222	760				783,036
Barabunkee ...	106,857	141,854	875,587	650	67	9				748,061
Oonao ...	136,207	118,237	725,154	538	10	2				673,019
Roy Bareilly	153,567	132,655	783,246	580	47	35				749,148
Sultangore ...	184,895	151,327	930,663	593	43	40				838,467
Pertabgurh ...	188,477	159,178	936,263	543	18	23				859,819
Fyzabad ...	283,681	235,106	1,441,028	618	426	41				1,301,756
Gondah ...	250,210	209,211	1,168,462	425	32	7				1,350,433
Baraich ...	150,779	130,378	774,640	286	34	6				676,313
Seetapore ...	180,372	153,284	933,445	419	430	35				812,776
Hurdui ...	184,744	151,564	931,377	406	39	9				845,293
Kheree ...	136,079	115,770	738,604	242	78	18				664,610
Total ...	2,186,330	1,843,538	11,220,747	405	5,446	985				10,002,731

These are included in Column 12.

of Population.				Occupation.							
Mahomedans.				Agriculturists.		Non-agriculturists.					
15	Parsees.	16	Buddhists and Jains.	17	Aboorigines.	18		19		20	
187,589		398,342		583,936						1,093	
127,315		471,989		403,598							
51,930		408,076		317,078							
33,726		399,634		388,612							
91,556	None.	521,357		409,306							
76,234		540,034		396,229							
135,253		946,140		494,888							
117,383		753,720		414,742							
98,124		495,751		278,889							
117,448		533,747		399,698							
85,684		599,096		331,681							
73,637		474,810		263,794							
1,195,879		6,543,296		4,677,451				1,716			

The totals of the figures given in columns 5 to 10 do not correspond with the totals given in columns 11 to 18. The former include, and the latter do not include, the prison and Military Population of which no detail in castes was given.
 N. B.—Columns 2, 3, 4, 21 and 22, have been filled up from Statement I. D. No. XXIII. of Revenue Administration Report, Part I., for 1867-68.

N. B.—The rate per square mile in District Gondah is given, subject to possible revision or receipt of Settlement Officer's answer to a reference on Census Settlement No. I.

Remarks.

The first census of Oudh was taken on the night of 1st February 1869. The results show that the province contains a population in excess by 2,893,585 of the estimate laid before Parliament for the year 1867-68, and more than double the original estimate, 5,000,000. To Mr. J. Charles Williams, Assistant Settlement Officer, was assigned the duty of compiling the Report, on the same system as that followed by Mr. Flowden in the North-Western Provinces. The number of enumerators employed was 21,552, or nearly one to each village, and the cost of taking the census and printing the results was £1,560. In density of population Oudh stands at the head of all the provinces of India. It contains 474 to the square mile, or 514 if the more barren part of its area be left out. The proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos is 10·7 per cent. to 89·3. The Mahomedans are the most numerous and powerful in the central districts of Lucknow and Barabunkee. Their settlements there were mostly effected in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, and they have generally continued to hold the lands they first acquired. Of the 55 talukdars of these two districts, 34 are Mahomedans; 23 belong to Barabunkee and 11 to Lucknow. The first Mahomedan invasion of this province took place above 800 years ago, when Sayad Salar Masa'ud, a relative of the great Mahmud of Ghuzni, fought his way into Oudh at the head of a large army. The history of his invasion, his first success and his final defeat and death at Baraich are told in the *Mirat-Masa'udi*. Of the whole native population of 11,198,095 so many as 6,542,870, or 58·4 per cent., are agricultural and 4,655,225, or 41·6 per cent., non-agricultural.

The returns of age show the same abnormal excess of children as compared with Europe, which prevails in other provinces. Mr. Williams is, however, of opinion, that the proportion of 64 per cent. of adults to 36 per cent. of children under 12, as revealed by Indian enumerations is as nearly as possible correct. The proportion of the sexes is 51·8 males to 48·2 females of all ages as against 53·6 to 46·4 in the North-Western Provinces. The only district in Oudh where in the total population the females exceed the males is Roy Bareilly. Probably this is owing to the absence of large numbers of men of the higher castes with their regiments, either in the army or the police. This district was for a long period the principal recruiting ground of the Bengal Army. The same remarks apply to Sultanpore and Pertabgurh, and to a less extent to Fyzabad, and these are all districts in which the proportion of females is unusually high. Oudh contains 451 persons to a village against 334 in the North-

Western Provinces. The average area in acres per village varies from 414·5 in Fyzabad to 1097·5 in waste Kheree. For each cultivated acre there are 1·45 inhabitants in Oudh against 1·24 in the North-Western Provinces with Kumaon. The number of agriculturists in Oudh is 6,542,870, and the number of adult male agriculturists is 2,119,295. These men cultivate 7,971,293 acres. In Oudh there are 3·7 acres to each agricultural male adult against 4·04 in the adjoining provinces. On the area actually under the regular settlement during the whole of 1868-69, the average rate per cultivated acre reached the high figure of Rs. 2-0-8 and in the Lucknow district, Rs. 2-9-7.

Turning now to religion and caste, we find the returns of Christians unreliable. Native Christians and Eurasians seem generally to have returned themselves as Europeans. The higher castes of Mahomedans are thus classified :—

Sayed	... 51,679	Pathan, Kandhan, Rohilla	... 191,880
Shaikh, Milki, Malik, Ku- raishi	... 166,561	Mogul	... 26,672

The following are Mahomedan converts from higher castes :—

Bhalesultan	... 1,699	Rajpoot	... 6,775
Khanzada	... 2,093	Mewattee	... 2,140

The rest are returned as belonging to no fewer than 36 lower castes of Mahomedans. The higher castes of Hindoos are thus given :—

Brahmin	... 1,397,808	Kashmiri	... 219
Bengali	... 128	Marwari	... 74
Jat	... 10,845	Punjabi	... 93
Jain,	... 56	Sikh	... 4,752
Kshatriya	... 662,946	Saraoek	... 4
Kyath	... 148,923	Vaishya	... 241,460
Khatri	... 13,374		

Of the lower Hindoo castes the most numerous are these :—

Aheers	... 1,167,499	Kahars	... 288,263
Bhunyas	... 143,362	Korees	... 360,173
Bhatis	... 63,00	Kurmeees	... 764,422
Barheire	... 134,844	Lohars	... 122,573
Chumars	... 1,030,467	Lodhas	... 350,907
Dhobees	... 161,004	Malees	... 107,732
Parsees	... 649,741	Muraos	... 406,868
Teles	... 213,999	Naos	... 220,759

Eleven aboriginal castes are entered varying from 14,925 Domes and 13,093 Nats to 30 Paharees. Thirty orders of religious mendicants are given. Of these the most numerous are the Goshamis 40,999; Jogies, 8,642; Bairagies, 6,230 and Sadhus, 9,923. There were 3 Arabs, 90 Abyssinian negroes, 150 Irakees, 185

Jews, 29 Persians and 10 Turks, and there were 18,848 travellers when the census was taken.

The people of Oudh follow 125 occupations thus classified according to Dr. Fari's system. Only adult males are entered and the few women who have occupations, as midwives, nurses, dancing-girls and corn-grinders. Hence Order 4 is omitted, as comprising the "domestic" class :—

Name and number of class.	Name and number of order.	Numbers composing it.
1. Professional, ... {	1. Government servants, ... 2. Engaged in defence of the country, ... 3. Learned professions, ..	64,790 72,126 26,137
	Total, 3, ...	163,063
II. Domestic, ... {	5. Engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for men, ...	224,864
	Total, 1, ...	224,864
III. Commercial, ... {	6. Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money and goods of various kinds, &c., ... 7. Engaged with conveyance of men, animals and goods,	47,261 34,171
	Total, 2, ...	81,432
IV. Agricultural, ... {	8. Persons possessing or working the lands, &c., ... 9. Persons engaged about animals, ...	2,165,541 47,837
	Total, 2, ...	2,213,378
V. Industrial, ... {	10. Arts and mechanics, ... 11. Textile and fabrics and dress, ... 12. Food and drink, ... 13. Dealers in animals, ... 14. Dealers in vegetable substances, ... 15. Dealers in mineral substances,	35,937 131,733 139,866 21,806 51,901 70,802
	Total, 6, ...	452,045
VI. Indefinite and non-productive, ... {	16. Labourers, ... 17. Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation, ... 18. Persons supported by the community and of no specified occupation, ...	428,215 1,816 83,842
	Total, 3, ...	513,873
	GRAND TOTAL, 17	3,648,655

Private servants of officials have been put down as Government servants, and the ragamuffin retainers of native landholders as soldiers. The tables show that in 5·8 persons per enclosure, and in 4·5 per house, the people enjoy better house accommodation than in the North-Western Provinces, where the numbers are respectively 7·06 and 4·07. The accuracy of the return is, however, open to doubt. Whilst in population Lucknow ranks fourth among the capitals of India and eighth in the British Empire, the province contains but 58 towns with a population above 5,000. By far the larger number of its villages contains less than 500 inhabitants. In its proportion of rural to urban population, it takes its place below the North-Western Provinces, and Norway, Sweden and Wurtemberg. The proportion of urban to rural population in Oudh is only 7·1 to 92·9.

Among the miscellaneous points not specially illustrated by any of the census tables, that of infanticide bears a special interest. The results appear to warrant the conclusion that the crime, though far from extinct, is on the decrease.

Central Provinces.

The Central Provinces, under a Chief Commissioner, extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North Latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th parallel of East Longitude. They are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelkund, of which the principal are Tchree and Punnah; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chundeyrec, Lullutpore (belonging to the North-Western Provinces), by the Bhopal State, by Sindia's dominions, by Berar and by the Nazim's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeyapore State under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals, by the North-West Frontier Agency and by the Rewa State. The survey of the entire tract thus bounded has not been completed. The administrative establishment of the Provinces is composed of 7 civil servants, 40 uncovenanted civil servants and 40 military officers. The provinces contain 18 districts in 4 divisions:—

Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.

Principal geographical divisions of territory.	Total area in square miles.		Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.		Communications, mileage of. Railroads.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Remaining at close of year.	Made roads.
	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Uncultivable.	Sold or granted dur- ing the year.	Reremaining last year.	3rd Class.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.						
Trans-Nerbud- ula districts	1,006	1,770	1,229	4,005	455,681	13,290
Dumoh	654	681	1,122 ²	2,457	460,956	101
Jubulpore	1,132	1,633	1,496	4,261	305,507	19,161
Nursingpore	733	473	710	1,916	1,231,115	3,865
Hoshungabad	1,360	893	2,019	4,302	1,040,565	16,715
Nimar	496	1,904	1,200	2,700	867,449	2,617
Mundla	511	1,326	2,882	4,719	1,486,328	2,960
Balachat	317	565	1,726	2,608	181,803	4,771
Seonee	1,033	794	1,781	3,605	674,220	8,219
Chindwara	947	664	2,241	3,852	475,321	7,176
Baitol	1,040	1,359	1,719	4,118	615,446	2,417
Nagpore plain	1,692	867	1,175	3,734	92,124	2,381
districts, in val- leys of Wurdah & Wymunya	1,288	1,132	1,509	3,922	335,595	5,534
Bhundara	1,089	5,267	3,644	10,000	752,072	1,937
Chanda	1,301	520	558	2,379	112,512	3,493
Wurdah					109,019	3,493

<i>Chuttee-gurh-dis- tricts</i>	Raopore	... 1,600	6,598	2,845	11,043	576,782	1,544	875,238	26	...
	Belaspore	... 1,892	2,217	3,021	7,130	443,500	8,071	435,429	25(g)	...
	Sumbulpore district, on the Maha- muddy	... 2,520	1,080	600	4,200	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery district	... 74	1,733	1,067	1,926	339,840	449	339,391	90(9)	...
Total British	...	20,705	29,628	32,544	82,860	9,639,120	104,061	9,535,659	1,514	1,083
									750	1,833
NATIVE STATES.										
Bustar	...	316	3,141	9,605	13,062	...	...	...	...	...
Kharonde	...	1,800	250	750	2,800	...	...	...	...	...
Iaeguri-Burgurh	...	600	100	300	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Sarungurh	...	4(0)	25	75	500	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	...	1,680	205	615	2,500	...	...	...	...	...
Sonepore	...	600	125	275	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Behracole	...	500	75	225	800	...	...	...	...	...
Bantra	...	1,500	250	750	2,500	...	...	...	...	...
Suktee	...	41	47	27	115	...	...	...	...	...
Kavurdah	...	1,56	312	443	911	...	...	...	...	...
Kondka or Chooee Kuzan	...	127	37	9	173	...	...	...	...	...
Kakeir	...	100	400	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Khyragurh	...	547	240	73	862	...	...	...	...	...
Naudgaon	...	47	252	94	823	...	...	...	...	...
Mukrai	...	104	53	58	215	...	...	...	...	...
Total Native States	...	8,948	5,512	13,801	28,261	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	29,656	35,140	16,345	111,121	9,639,120	104,061	9,535,059	1,514	1,083
									750	1,833

(a) During rains by Nerbudda, Shere, Doodhye and Shukur ; (b) during rains by Nerbudda, Towa, Denwa and Ganjal ; (c) by Bungunga, Lagh, Deo and Sone ; (d) by Panch and Kunhan ; (e) by Wynganga, Baghunddy and Choolbund during the rains ; (f) by Wynganga and Wurdah rivers at certain seasons ; (g) by Mahanudy ; (h) by Godavary and Pranheta. Not yet opened.

	N. to W.	N. E. & N. W.	N. to W.	N. S. W.	N. W. & N. E.	N. to W.	N. E. & N. W.	N. to W.	N. S. W.	N. W. & N. E.	N. to W.	N. E. & N. W.	N. to W.	
Purushwara
Sonee.—Civil Station
Chindarava.—Civil Station
Baitool.—Civil Station
Mooltye
Atnair
Shabpoor
Chicholee
Bordhye
NAGPORE PLAIN DISTRICTS.														
Nagpore.—Civil Station
Bhundara.—Civil Station
Sakolee
Thurora
Karmpta
Pownee
Chendara.—Civil Station
Wurora
Wheol
Berhampoore
Wardah.—Civil Station
Hingunghat
Arvee
CHUTTEESGUH PLATEAU DISTRICTS.														
Rapore.—Civil Station
Belapore.—Civil Station
Moongeyee
Seonaraman
Sumbulpore in the Mahanuddee valley—
Civil Station
UPPER GODAVERY DISTRICT.														
Seroncha
General average
	2.9	26.06	75	29.71	83	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6.27	24.18	..	30.73	87	97	80	86	83	63	88	82	83	79
	2.9	26.06	75	29.71	83	1.2	95	78	90	83	59	79	73	

Area, population, revenue, &c. of the different Commissionerships and Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-divisions of the Territory.

Names of Executive Districts.	Names of Commissioner.	Area in square miles.	Number of sub-divisions.	Names of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Revenue.		
							Land.	Gross.	Rs.
Nagpore	... 5	3,734	639,341	Nagpore Kamptee Omair Kharpur Ranit	65,661 50,930 12,050 7,877 7,933	2,291 1,772 6 7,622 13,383	16 9 75 75	42 21	1,094 2,27,598
Bhundara	... 3	3,922	608,450	Rhindura Moharee Toonsar Pownee	7,604 11,265 18,746 5,672	1,772 2,598 7 1,372	6 7 80 7	28 23 23 9	388 94,915 1,40,696 459
Chanda	... 4	10,000	537,205	Chanda Attmore Arvee Bejee Sindee Ashree	8,361 8,256 6,332 5,365 5,224 2,609	1,372 1,372 1,372 1,372 474 474	7 9 9 9 4 4	19 26 26 26 30 30	1,50,532 1,50,532 1,50,532 1,50,532 116 116
Wurdah	... 3	2,379	343,485	Hingnughat Arvee Bejee Sindee Ashree	8,361 8,256 6,332 5,365 5,224	1,372 1,372 1,372 1,372 474	7 9 9 9 4	19 26 26 26 30	36,616 36,616 36,616 36,616 70,494
Balaghat	2	2,668	170,964	Futta Jalajee Gurha Sehora Punagnath Moorwara Kuttangchee Bailetree	2,116 2,116 55,701 55,701 4,781 4,433 3,918 3,353 2,628	1,372 1,372 2,707 2,707 40	11 11 15 15 18	116 116 771 771	70,494 70,494 1,00,912 1,00,912 5,70,434 5,70,434
Jubbulpore	... 6	4,261	620,201	Jubbulpore Gurha Sehora Punagnath Moorwara Kuttangchee Bailetree	55,701 55,701 4,781 4,433 3,918 3,353 2,628	1,372 1,372 40	11 11 15 15 18	771 771	7,89,197

* Exclusive of population of Feudatories.

Population.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.		Classification of Population.						Occupation.	
		Children under 14 years.		Males.			Females.			Agriculturists.	
No. of inhabited dwellings.	Districts of all other kinds.	Total.	No. per square mile.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Brahmo-Saraswatis.	Buddhistas and Jains.	Priestesses.	Aborigines.	Prevailing languages.
Singapore ...	52,114	99,900	220,258	202,537	115,188	101,358	63,934	172,2,462	(1)	57,029	27,409 ²⁸
Chandrapur ...	469	123,031	176,081	187,464	115,655	102,126	96,971	12,134 ²⁹	12,134 ²⁹	6,010	33,150
Chanda ...	664	113,417	160,348	172,646	108,220	96,086	87,345	54	23	1,364	47,557
Wardah ...	65,064	110,611	110,965	64,174	57,75	53,151	44,144	64	25	163,491	252,771
Balaghat ...	12,345	35,978	48,399	51,293	37,384	33,978	30,201	65	29	288,115	12,782 ³⁰
Jubbulpore ...	2,182	160,912	198,586	189,644	123,054	107,917	62,010	1,145	1,018 ³¹	330	42,2,60
Saugor ...	76,189	36,984	59,606	47,975	100,725	90,333	93,612	127	884,153	359,227	21,129 ⁵
Dumoh ...	20,988	37,777	85,451	80,678	51,713	44,190	42,1,65	1,07	13,16	21,129 ⁵	13,135
Seonee ...	91,836	124,316	126,26	89,112	81,474	212,519	116	46	53	10	208,014
Mundah ...	131	45,522	60,140	44,530	39,081	4,10,433	36	8	3	93,452	1,464
Hoshungabad ...	1,189	86,265	139,910	129,766	90,779	77,778	2,8,335	107	101,190	47	31,1,67
Baitool ...	22	52,671	75,996	65,487	76,500	50,332	32,6,708	70	6,14	163,320	4,3,57
Nursingapore ...	450	68,018	105,012	102,338	67,334	69,102	29,6,853	176	62	27,701	11,487 ³²
Chindwara ...	160	59,052	87,258	63,133	89,777	57,675	19,561	69	49	123	17,614
Nimar ...	25,215	14,306	63,829	56,861	36,180	31,471	1,32,662	56	6,127	18,279 ³³	1,17,247
Raepore ...	617	164,639	346,466	375,164	320,890	277,142	750,503	95	52	189,1	10,1,09
Belaspore ...	30	243,834	211,128	215,191	185,378	165,806	101	3	3	62,7,74	1,11,314
Sambulpore ...	67	159,460	221,018	234,199	185,632	171,579	81,3,318	50	47	16	646,1,00
Upper Godavery ...	166	40,920	86,331	84,534	77,528	74,971	324,344	23	16	202,736	1,900
Total ...	194,911	1,694,588	2,683,439	2,652,151	1,896,50	1,736,012	9,068,103	79,4,931	765	1,080,6,930,163	233,833
											31,4,777,749
											4,270,354
											1,889,529

(1) Included among Europeans at the last Census. (2) Included among Hindoos.

* m Mahratti, o Ordoor, h Hindoo, g Gondi, t Telugoo, c Chutteesurhee, n Nirmaree, o Ooryah, k Koya.

The last census, taken in 1866, showed that in the whole of the Central Provinces there are 29,223 inhabited villages, and the average number of inhabitants to each village is 212 souls. Besides the villages there are 712 towns containing from 1,000 to 5,000 souls ; there are 31 towns containing from 5,000 to 10,000 souls ; there are 8 towns containing from 10,000 to 50,000 souls ; and there are three cities containing over 50,000 inhabitants. The number of males of all ages (exclusive of feudatory chiefships) was to the number of females of all ages as 4,100,190 to 3,910,679 or as 51·2 to 48·8. But the number of adults was almost the same for both sexes, being 2,405,662 male to 2,408,340 female adults. Male infants under 14 years of age are to female infants as 53 to 47. The proportion of sexes was 100 males to 95·4 females. The numerical disproportion between the sexes is very much smaller in these Provinces than it has been found to be in Northern India. It is probable that the equality between the numbers of male and female adults in the Central Provinces may account for the comparative infrequency of such crimes as "abduction of women," "adultery" and the like. In the returns of castes and professions, females and infants are entered as of the same calling as the head of the family :—

Hindoos	...	...	...	6,864,770
Mahomedans	...	...	...	237,962
Gonds and other hill or aboriginal tribes				1,995,663

Besides the above, there were 6,026 Europeans and Eurasians and 90 Parsees in the whole of the Central Provinces. The Mussulmans are an insignificant part of the population ; they are distributed over all the districts, and they congregate chiefly in cities and towns. Among Hindoos the following are the most important agricultural clans ;

Rajpoots, numbering	...	...	...	2,41,748
Koonbees	"	...	...	6,76,270
Tylees	"	...	...	4,90,606
Lodhees	"	...	...	2,34,767
Chumars	"	...	...	5,18,389
Korees	"	...	...	1,39,776
Powers	"	...	...	91,586
Ooriyas	"	...	...	2,145

Of the whole population 4,879,431 are agricultural, 155,740 being landholders ; 3,750,457 tenants ; 795,805 farm servants and 177,429 other agriculturists. The remaining commercial and mechanical classes are :—

Coolies ...	949,867	Bankers ...	... 52,405
Servants ...	537,564	Oilsellers ...	... 50,350
Weavers ...	414,124	Goldsmiths ...	... 48,590
Shoemakers ...	122,148	Washermen ...	... 47,855
Barbers ...	79,945	Potters ...	... 47,097
Iron-workers ...	78,491	Carriers (Brinjarees)	... 41,823
Cloth and English goods sellers ...	75,126	Masons ...	... 14,023
Grain dealers ...	70,652	Tobaccoonists ...	... 6,767
Carpenters ...	55,148	Others ...	... 875,775

The figures show that 57 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture. There seem to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to each of the 1,734,721 houses. Owing to the Mahratta system, under which there was an official establishment in every small "pergunnah" or hundred, the population used to congregate in small towns which our centralized administration is breaking down in many places. The price of cotton, the railway and public works and the increased wealth of the villagers, on the contrary, combine to attract the town population to the country, though, as cotton cheapens, artizans and mechanics are returning to the towns, especially to those near the railway.

British Burma.

This Province, under a Chief Commissioner, has an area of 93,879 square miles and a population of 2,395,988 in 3 Divisions containing 13 districts. It extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of Bengal to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat. British Burma is geographically divided into four portions: Arakan stretching from the Nâf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain: the Valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion; to the eastward is the chain of hills which forms the watershed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers, and on the west the Anouk-pekk-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range: the Valley of the Salween: and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,529 square

miles, lies between the Nâf Estuary and Cape Negrais. It is bounded on the south and west by the Sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal, trends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny River, and from about the 23rd parallel of North Latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hmau-deng*. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it in that portion of its length is more than 4,000 feet above the sea ; the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. Kyoukphyoo harbour inside the island of Ramree is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide. The rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers : the principal ones are the Nâf estuary on the extreme west; the Mroo River, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth and extending more than 50 miles inland ; and the Koladan or Arakan River rising somewhere near the Blue Mountain in about 23° N. and which is navigable for 50 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden. On the right bank close to its mouth, is situated Akyab the head quarter Town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan Division, the approach to which, however, is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the rivers are of but little importance ; they are the Talak and the Aeng navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Toung-goop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole of the rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastomose by channels which, though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood ; the whole coast line is, in fact, a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs which rise at the

foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan River is dangerous for ships of heavy draft: the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs. There are no lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown and grey clay slate. Towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone there are no mineral productions of any value.

The *Valley of the Irrawaddy* at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which compose these two valleys are the Anouk-peck-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poung-loung range, rising to a height of 7000 feet it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the king of Ava and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "The ever visible peak," and running due east it passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy Valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is then so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the Hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range the main valley is divided into several smaller ones, principally that of the Hleing River, which is almost identical with the main valley, that of the Pegu river, and that of the Poozoon-doung river. The Sittoung valley in its northern portion resembles the Valley of the Irrawaddy, and towards the south it gra-

dually widens, leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwe-gyeen; thence to the sea on the western side is rice cultivation. On the eastern side there is a lower range of hills between the main range and the River, to which they approach so close that there is hardly any plain; they gradually recede and leave a narrow strip for some distance below Shwé-gyeen and at last end a short distance below Sittoung. From this point to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Negrais and intersected only by rivers and tidal creeks. The coast line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragou point, and thence in a north-easterly direction to the gulf of Martaban. The main rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The *Irrawaddy*, rising in about latitude 28° N. and longitude 97° 30' E., flows for 660 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a network of tidal creeks. A little above Henzadah, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward which, flowing past Bassein, receives the waters of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygalay, and, bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung Rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 30 miles, that is as far as Bassin which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzadah it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The Main River then divides and subdivides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay, Dayaybhyyoo, Pyamaloo, Pyengazaloo Dalla, Phyapon, Donyan, Thanh-teat and China Buckeer Rivers, and the Irrawaddy which is between the Pyengazaloo and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September when, or in October, they commence to fall again, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for steamers as far as Bhamo, 500 miles beyond the British Frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour. The *Hleing* rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmaka stream and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy, it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon River, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Ir-

rawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung Rivers flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon Rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide. The *Pegu* and the *Poozoondoung* Rivers rise close together in the Yoma Range about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom conquered by the Burmese under Alom-pra and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu River, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad: in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon River it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth a bore goes up it, the effects of which are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung River which empties itself into the Rangoon River at the same spot as the Pegu River is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the Rivers inter-communicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct: the waters of the Irrawaddy are partially poured out through the Rangoon; the Poozoondoung and the Pegu Rivers are connected by many small streams; and the Rangoon River itself returns some of its waters to the eastern mouth of the Irrawaddy. The *Sittoung* River rises far north of British territory which it enters just above Toungoo. Here it is narrow and navigable with difficulty for large boats during the dry season. Below Shwè-gyeen, where it receives the waters of the Shwè-gyeen River from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is half a mile broad. Thence it curves backward and at last flows into the Gulf of Martaban through a funnel-shaped channel widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this Gulf of the great tidal wave of the Indian ocean, arriving from the south-west, and of other portions which come along the Tenasserim coast from the south-east, a bore with a curling crest 9 feet high sweeps up the Sittoung River, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung, being felt at Shwè-gyeen. The *Beeling* river rises in the Poungloung hills, and flows southward to the sea, entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung.

There is only one *canal*, which was constructed a few years ago, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung Rivers. There always

was a stream there, which was deepened and widened for the passage of large boats, and a small river steamer once passed through it from Rangoon up the Pegu and Sittoung rivers to Toungoo. Of *lakes* there are but 4 which are more properly lagoons. The Thoo lake in the Myanoung district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and $2\frac{1}{2}$ across ; the Lahagyi in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy ; the Kandaugyee, or "large Royal lake" near Rangoon, about 3 miles round ; and the Lake of clear water in the Bassein district about 5 miles in circumference with a pretty uniform breadth of 280 to 300 yards and a depth of from 20 to 45 in the centre.

The *Valley of the Salween* is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams the most important of which is the Yonzaleen ; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyen River on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran Rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Maulmain, the head quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim Division. The *Attaran* rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a South-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The *Gyne*, which flows in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks : it is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

Tenasserim is that tract of country lying between 17° and 18° N. latitude along the Eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of Hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is the chain of islands along the coast 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the River Tenasserim. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high : its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles, near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle, and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands.

The *Tenasserim*, which rises in about 16° N. latitude, flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the southward, when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim which gives its name to the Division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easiest navigable for large ships; although in 1825 the cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The river is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

Of the total area of the Province or 93,879 square miles, 18,528 are in Arakan, 36,454 in Pegu which includes the Valley of the Irrawaddy and the whole of the valley of the Sittoung on the right bank of that river; and 38,897 in the Tenasserim Division which includes the left bank of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween *i. e.*, the country to the eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal. Of this total area of 93,879 square miles 3,044 are cultivated. This is a falling off of from 1867-68 when 3,175 miles were under cultivation and this is due to a decrease in Akyab, Bassein, Myanoung and Shwè-gyien. It is only 31 per cent. of the total area and 7 per cent. of the culturable area, which is 38,195 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 17,076 square miles of culturable uncultivated waste land, which only requires population to become as fertile as any in the world. The unappropriated culturable waste in acres was 28,212,936 which is more than last year owing to the smaller area under cultivation, and of this only 10,857 acres were granted during the year. Last year the grants and sales amounted to 44,025 acres out of 20,089,685, or about 0·2 per cent. At this rate it would take 500 years fully to cultivate the land. The largest amount of land was disposed of again this year as last in the Rangoon District, the lower portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy, where there are only 634½ miles of cultivated land and 7,939½ miles of culturable waste. Notwithstanding the comparatively large revenue of the Province there are but 653½ miles of road altogether, of which 124 are first class and 374½ second class.

The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand, the islands are of volcanic formation and though rocky are fertile. With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities—the former in the island of Ramree, there are no mineral productions of any value. The soil of the delta of the Irrawaddy is very rich and where cultivated gives a high return; owing to the sparseness of the population, however, there is but a comparatively small area cultivated. The

Yoma range is composed mainly of brown or grey slate-clay alternating with beds of argillaceous sandstone assuming at times a basaltic character. Overlying the slate-clay is a bed of laterite forming an undulating dry tract about 13 miles wide always when on the surface, covered with trees or bamboos. The Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende are met with, further north, granite or greenstone and gneiss; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been found in small quantities near Thayetmyo, but it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. In 1854 the soil in the northern portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy was reported to be well suited for the growth of cotton but rice is the principal cultivation. The soil of the upper portion of the Sittoung valley is clayey mixed with a good deal of sand. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite, and but few rocks are met with in the low land to the west of the river. To the east of the Sittoung river large masses of rock (limestone) rise and perpendicularly out of the soil, to a height of 400 or 500 feet, and from a quarter to half a mile in length, with sharp jagged ridges. These are apparently outcrops of a chain which runs N. W. and S. E. from the plains to the N. E. of Maulmain across the Salween and Yonzaleen rivers to the inner Poungloung range. The soil of the Northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial, but not much cultivated except near the Gyne. Stratified sandstone is the prevailing rock in the north intersected with veins of quartz. Vesicular ironstone or tufa or laterite is also prevalent and bituminous shale is found below the rocks. Towards the south granite, with the felspar white, becomes the main formation, with clay slate and micaceous iron ore on the eastern slope of the hills. Still further south sandstone, grey-wacke and conglomerate, in which latter there is much iron, prevail. Fifteen miles inland the secondary stratified formations predominate and of these the old red sandstone is most common. Coal "well adapted for steamers," has been discovered in 5 localities. Excellent tin is found and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance.

The climate is warm, moist and depressing. On the coast, and on the frontier it is not unhealthy, the average mortality of the European troops in 1867 having been 18·20 per 1000. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentery and hepatic diseases, from which the Natives are by no means free. The rainfall varies considerably from 253·15 inches at Sandoway to 48·50 inches at Prome.

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated and Communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles.			Unappropriated Culturable waste of Acres.			Communications—Mileage of Railroads.		
	Cultivated		Waste.	Remaining culturable.		Sold or granted during the year.	Water navigation on Rivers and Canals.		Made Roads distin- st, 2nd and 3rd Class.
	Cultiva- ble.	Uncul- turable.	30,121	3,556	3,666	34,560	503	34,057	1,52
British Possessions.									
Districts.									
Akyab ..	450	443	9,689	10,782	276,090	1,359	274,731	2,000 ^a	5
Ramree ..	141	308	3,631	4,080	196,599	520	196,833	1,884 ^b	2
Sandoway ..	56	54	3,556	3,666	34,560	503	34,057	130 ^c	8
Rangoon ..	634 ^d	7,939 ^e	1,226	9,800	5,780,476	2,849	5,786,627 not given.	70	61
Bassein ..	316	768 ^f	7,840	8,954	5,494,793	792	5,494,001 ^e not given.	"	"
Myanoung ..	370 ^g	3,004 ^h	775	4,150	1,923,093	2,985	1,891,965	170	"
Prome ..	414 ⁱ	1,250	3,815 ^j	5,500	814,700	141	814,539	92	"
Toungoo ..	57	4,094	3,899	6,050	2,620,160	...	2,620,160	130	"
Amherst ..	304	4,931	3,909	15,144	3,169,152	1,305	3,167,847	54	4
Tavoy ..	96	3,562	3,542	7,200	2,277,996	357	2,277,639	140	"
Mergui ..	62	3,000	4,698	7,760	1,919,586	46	1,919,540	178	"
Shwesegan ..	113	5,776	2,904	8,793	3,696,731	...	3,696,731	200	"
Total	3,044 ^k	35,150 ^l	55,684	93,879	28,212,936	10,857	28,164,630	5,424	124
									374 ^m 157

^a 2,600 miles rivers and creeks.—^b 1884 sea and rivers.—^c Navigable for boats.—^d the rivers are the Rangoon, Daderyaw, Thongwah, Nga-pya Oh, Irrawaddy, Pyne, Kyun canal.—^e the rivers are the Nga-woon Myeet or Bassein river, Pyma-law and Daga, also several other navigable rivers and creeks.

Climate.

Places at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rain fall in inches.			Average temperature in the shade.			Prevailing winds.			REMARKS.
	May.	July.	December.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
For the year 1968.										
Akyab,	625	172.90	30.55	209.70	80	73	81	82	74	N. W. SW. SW. W.S.W.S.E. E.N.E. N.W. N.E.
Ryonk Phyoo, Sandoway,	9.70	139.90	14.30	18.90	78	83	87	79	69	The rainfall in Sandoway is reported to be unusually heavy.
Rangoon,	16.40	223.30	14.45	253.15	80	92	83	73	65	On 25th April a heavy gale from the N. W. swept over the district, by which one boy lost his life, trees were uprooted & several houses unroofed.
Bassein,	12.92	107.50	19.14	139.56	80	85	81	79	81	WS. S. S.W. N.E.N.W.W. W.N.E.E. N.E. N.W. N.E.
Yih-ung,	5.14	38.26	4.14	52.40	79	83	85	78	86	WS. S. S.W. N.E.N.W.W. W.N.E.E. N.E. N.W. N.E.
Prone,	5.90	35.90	5.20	48.50	80	92	89	77	84	WS. S. S.W. N.E.N.W.W. W.N.E.E. N.E. N.W. N.E.
Thavetnyo,	7.47	33.75	9.10	50.15	61.5	91	73	89	80	WS. S. S.W. N.E.N.W.W. W.N.E.E. N.E. N.W. N.E.
Toungoo,	21.10	173.50	15.80	211.20	75	83	84	76	81	WS. S. S.W. N.E.N.W.W. W.N.E.E. N.E. N.W. N.E.
Matma,	11.10	175.30	7.31	183.70	72	80	81	70	86	WS. S. S.W. N.E.N.W.W. W.N.E.E. N.E. N.W. N.E.
Taroy,	44.40	118.80	15.20	178.40	77	87	85	75	74	WS. S. S.W. N.E.N.W.W. W.N.E.E. N.E. N.W. N.E.
Merkui,	17.60	159.20	10.70	187.50	69	91	79	74	83	WS. S. S.W. N.E.N.W.W. W.N.E.E. N.E. N.W. N.E.
Shwe-gyean, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average, ...	14.33	124.30	13.17	152.37	76.8	88.1	84.7	76.1	84	WS. S. S.W. N.E.N.W.W. W.N.E.E. N.E. N.W. N.E.

Population.

District.	Population.				Classification of Population.				Occupation.				
	Inhabited houses.		Total.		Christians.		Hindoo.		Aborigines.		Agriculturists.		
	No. of Missionary dwelling-s.	No. of All other dwelling-s.	Men.	Women.	Children un- der 12 years.	Total.	Native.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins and Jainis.	Parsies.	Burdhitis.	Non-Agriculturists.	
Akyab,	38	58,759	58,777	79,282	72,954	64,303	55,414	271,953	25,2*	151	"	241,074	
Ramree,	..	25,108	25,305	36,327	38,405	28,225	24,222	127,239	31,18	3	29	102,643	
Sandoway,	..	10,379	10,378	13,469	13,008	10,095	9,026	49,187	12,59	5	7	36,745	
N. Arakan,	..	1,808	1,809	4,057	3,878	not given	7,035	1,47	...	...	...	9,442
Rangoon,	387	74,926	75,313	114,233	96,570	73,402	73,572	355,075	36,53	947	1,555	10,964	
Bassein,	34	61,925	61,961	82,862	83,556	67,130	57,669	291,217	32,52	76	106	18,295	
Myatmaung,	..	3	76,733	76,798	132,57	134,575	65,247	61,228	39,027	94,84	29	81	3,130
Prome,	..	195	82,860	83,045	106,735	108,433	74,903	70,641	36,712	65,55	69	25	Un-known
Toungoo,	..	4	19,167	19,172	21,586	21,422	17,586	16,376	70,950	9,5	17	71	145
Anherst,	231	35,656	35,887	76,931	50,686	48,016	46,705	229,358	14,08	205	1,998	1,000	
Tavoy,	..	12,162	12,162	16,835	19,511	16,950	15,453	67,749	9,54	3	64	4,036	
Mergui,	..	1	7,759	7,760	11,941	12,018	9,820	8,771	42,550	5,48	5	422	613
Shwe-green,	..	26,511	26,511	32,307	31,813	31,618	32,79	128,433	14,60	7	26	354	
Total,	..	883,493,759	494,883	729,150	686,829	507,765	472,212	23,95,986	24,44,1,547	3,500	24,068	80,820	40,852
												263,1,522,703	332,442,1,345,682

Statistics of Districts and Divisions.

Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-divisions of the Territory.

Names of Commis-sionerships.	Names of Execu-tive Districts.	Population.	Chief Towns with po-pulation.	Revenue.			
				Acre in square miles.	No. of Villages.	Gross.	
Arakan	Akyab	9,069	271,953	Akyab 15,743 127,239	17,533	514	15,70,464
	Rauree	..	46,157	Kyaukphyoo 2,720	833	312	33,16,742
	Sandway	..	7,931	Sandway	1,546	21	* 111,127
	Northern Arakan	..	15,980	Dalekmay	not given	171	3,064
	Rangoon	..	291,217	Tanjoon	72,675 6,639	15	42,87,682
	Bassein	..	291,217	Pegu	3,317 18,539	20	8,10,214
	Laypyethna	..	15,954	La-sein	5,675	13	8,10,214
	Parmaun	..	4,889	La-sein	1,563	15	3,60,199
	Yay-kye	..	4,889	Parmaun	4,889	70	12,55,681
	Ngat-thankhyong	..	3,631	Yay-kye	4,679	34	1,48,342
Myanmung	Youngeve	..	2,615	Youngeve	2,159	20	1,55,985
	Henzada	..	14,551	Henzada	14,551	20	3,70,011
	Kyauchiene	..	7,675	Kyauchiene	7,675	620	9,41,679
	Myanmung	..	5,839	Myanmung	5,839	620	2,11,181
	Zalton	..	2,939	Zalton	2,939	35	2,10,480
	Kanoutung	..	2,933	Kanoutung	2,933	20	7,97,658
	Donabe w	..	3,136	Donabe w	3,136	..	..
	Fone	..	25,095	Fone	2,355	17	2,11,181
	Shwe-doung	..	9,945	Shwe-doung	9,945	35	2,11,181
	Tharyemyo	..	8,474	Tharyemyo	8,474	..	..
Pegu	Pongsday	..	5,549	Pongsday	5,549	10	60,136
	Poudoung	..	2,866	Poudoung	672	10	60,136
	Toungoo	..	76,930	Toungoo	68,022	18	32,337
	Amulert	..	226,239	Amulert	16,233	19	38,790
	Tavoy	..	71,135	Tavoy	10,216	10	10,85,929
	Mergui	..	43,281	Mergui	15,216	5	9,13,884
	Shwe-kyeen	..	132,311	Shwe-kyeen	7,651	9	5,13,146
	Total	..	122,93,084	Total	130,138	130	2,40,672
			2,40,691		34,289	13,18	17,05,655
					..	..	11,195
					..	..	110,94,986

The population shows an increase of 2·86 per cent. in the year, the greater portion of which is due to immigration from India, Upper Burma and China.

The emigrants from the province numbered 60,928 and the immigrants into it 64,827. The prevailing languages of Burma are Burmese, Taline and Karen. In Arakan and the sea-ports English, Hindostani and Bengali also are spoken.

Berar.

Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is permanently assigned by the Nizam to the Government of India in payment of treaty obligations, subject to the condition that the surplus revenue shall be paid to Hyderabad. The province is administered by two Commissioners under the Resident of Hyderabad. As re-arranged in 1868 it contains 6 districts in 2 divisions of which the following are the statistics for 1868-9:—

EAST BERAR.		Area. Square miles.	Population.	Average No. to each square mile.	Land Revenue.		
Districts.	Sub-divisions.				Rs.	A.	P.
Oomrawuttee	1. Oomrawuttee	2,643	407,276	154	6,42,470	10	8
	2. Chandore ...						
	3. Moortazapore ...						
Ellichpore	1. Ellichpore ...	2,772	344,358	124	9,29,024	15	10
	2. Durriapore ...						
	3. Morse ...						
	4. Mailghaut ...						
Woon	1. Woon ...	4,232	343,426	81	3,07,500	15	0
	2. Yeotmal ...						
	3. Dharwa ...						
WEST BERAR.							
Akolah	1. Akolah ...	2,666	449,155	168	15,45,099	1	7
	2. Ballapore ...						
	3. Julgaon ...						
Booldanah	4. Akote ...	2,815	400,095	142	7,69,357	13	0
	1. Chicklee ...						
	2. Mehkur ...						
Bassim	3. Mulapeoor ...	1,832	275,764	150	3,02,419	14	5
	1. Bassim ...						
	2. Poosud ...						
Total		16,960	2,220,074	131	44,95,873 (£449,587)	6	6

The areas are only approximate, they have not been ascertained by scientific survey. The Census taken in 1867 was the

first attempt made to number the population : the figures then obtained are here given for Oomrawuttee and Ellichpore ; the population of the remaining Districts is taken from a return recently submitted, and which shows that the Census figures are now below the mark. Altogether, there would seem reason to believe that the actual areas and population, especially in East Berar, are in excess of what is here stated.

The first census ever taken in the Province, was carried out during the night of the 7th and 8th November 1867, by an enumeration made from house to house. The results were summarized and tabulated by Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of West Berar. The census returned the population at 2,231,565 dwelling in 495,760 houses comprising 5,694 towns and villages. The population was thus distributed according to the old arrangement of districts :—

Districts.	Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 souls.	Total number of inhabited places.
Akolah	1,305	27	9	3 { Akolah ... Akote ... Ballapore ...	1,344
Mehkur	915	50	2	.....	967
Oomrawuttee	836	69	4	2 { Oomrawuttee ... Karanjah ...	911
Ellichpoor	460	44	8	Ellichpoor ... Paratwara ... Mily. Cantmt	514
Mailghaut	324	...	...	.....	324
Woon	1,584	50	...	.....	1,634
Total	5,424	240	23	7	5,694

Of the towns Ellichpore is the largest, having a population of 27,782 souls ; Oomrawuttee comes next, having 23,410, then Akolah having 14,606, and Akote (in the Akolah district) having 14,006. The proportion between the sexes in all ages was 48·3 females to 51·7 males.

The adult males were thus distributed according to their occupations.

Class.	Order.	Numbers.
I. Professional	{ Government Servants ... Engaged in defence of the country ... The learned professions, &c. ... Total ...	2,756 6,203 1,178 10,137
II. Domestic	{ Domestic ... Engaged in performing personal offices ... Total ...	... 19,247 19,247
III. Commercial	{ Persons who buy or sell ... Engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, and animals ... Total ...	42,525 13,127 55,652
IV. Agricultural	{ Persons possessing or working the land ... Persons engaged about animals ... Total ...	439,672 8,601 448,273
V. Industrial	{ Artizans and Mechanics ... Textile Fabries and dress ... Food and drink ... Dealers in animal substances ... Dealers in animal substances ... Total ...	38,658 22,246 2,396 5,527 2,898 71,725
VI. Indefinite	{ Labourers ... Persons of property ... Persons supported by the community, &c. ... Total ... Grand Total ...	76,923 805 48,880 126,108 731,142

The principal divisions of the people as to creed and caste were.

Christians	...	...	...	903
Jews	...	...	...	16
Parsees	...	...	...	75
Mahomedans	...	...	...	154,951
Brahmins	...	...	...	49,843
Kshatriya	...	...	...	36,831
Vaishya	...	...	...	28,018
Sudra	...	...	...	1,441,271
Out-eastes,	...	...	...	301,379
Aborigines	...	...	...	163,059
Hindoo Sects	...	...	...	55,219
Total	...	...	...	2,231,565

The principal classes in three of these divisions were :—

<i>Shudras.</i>		<i>Aborigines.</i>		<i>Hindoo Sects.</i>		
Koonbees	...	681,368	Gonds	68,542	Lingayet	22,019
Mullees	...	153,220	Pheels	2,279	Jain	9,722
Koshtees	...	12,352	Ramoscees	7	Iishnoe	2,270
Brinjaraahs (<i>Hindoo</i>)	...	51,982	Kolies	21,224	Rai Das-see	18
Shipces (<i>Tulors</i>)	...	14,819	Nihals	2,561	Sri. h.	406
Teilees (<i>Oil-men</i>)	...	66,023	Aru-ahs	384	Manbhow	3,519
Dhoebees (<i>Washermen</i>)	...	17,999	Luijurs	1,309	Namak Shahee	52
Lohars (<i>Blacksmiths</i>)	...	13,776	Audhs	28,037	Suniasce	12
Kallulls (<i>Liquor-sellers</i>)	...	9,877	Koorncees	8	Bryagie	1,667
Dhungure (<i>Sheep-breeders</i>)	...	55,947	Ko-koos	28,709	Jodie	706
Bhees	...	17,380	Hooram	9,949	Gosain	13,838
Gupagatios	...	4,924				
Himjams	...	18,143				
Sonars (<i>Jewellers</i>)	...	23,911				
Vidoots	...	14,617				
Krishnapakshees	...	1,138	Total	163,059	Total	55,219
Sootars (<i>Carpenters</i>)	...	25,392				

Aesthetic. Sectarian.

The Mussulmans and Out-castes are thus detailed :—

<i>MUSSULMANS.</i>	<i>OUTCASTES.</i>	
	<i>Tribal.</i>	<i>Mhar.</i>
Syud	...	19,534
Fathan	...	37,787
Mogul	...	4,431
Labani	...	726
Seedhee	...	23
Arab	...	263
Rohilla	...	41
Turree Bheel	...	2
Malwi	...	80
Beloochee	...	7
Mina	...	234
Bharaeli	...	101
Mussulman Converts	...	127
<i>Professional.</i>		
Pakhali	...	61
Kachhhee	...	29
Prostitutes	...	107
Kangar	...	22
Hijada	...	1
Lakhari	...	97
Kassi	...	179
<i>Indefinite.</i>		
Sheikh	...	88,466
<i>Sectarian.</i>		
Bhora	...	230
<i>Religious Ministers and Professors.</i>		
Madari	...	398
Divangan	...	9
Ashkan	...	10
Banva	...	65
Mujavar	...	23
Fakeer	...	1,892
Total	...	154,951
<i>Chumbar.</i>		
Somavanshi, Adhuey, Telung,		
Madrasi, Ladoom, Baider,		
Awilhatan, Hohar, Bhilung,		
Perdeshi, Bhat, Hajam, Va-		
tie, Loadey, Malvi, Gopal,		
Lawyaney, Mhar, Labai,		
Dongra	...	227,824
Dhors	...	2,948
Khakrob (Bungee)	...	543
Kateek	...	4,069
Dasree	...	243
<i>Mang.</i>		
Varadey, Perdeshi, Marathey,		
Dakhnee, Pudum, Holar, Hin-		
dustani, Chunbar, Mochee...		19,172
Mang, Marathey, Vereday,		
Rant, Telung, Dakhnee,		
Ghutoley, Saradkar, Baonsee,		
Teeholey, Gavadey, Saveley,		
Devadey, Lakhari, Samus ...		35,453
Kalanki	...	46
Pirastee	...	8
Baharupi	...	232
Pasce	...	20
Kaikadi	...	3,201
Aravio	...	15
Berad	...	11
Holar	...	274
Julnee	...	2
Monghey	...	332
Madgi	...	1,718
Total	...	296,111
Wandering tribe (Paradhi)...		5,268
		301,379

A table of blind is given showing 1 to 265 in Berar against 1 to 1503 in Bombay 1 to 1503 in the United States and 1 to 996 in the United Kingdom. Mr. Lyall remarks that most of the settled Mahomedans must have descended from the men who originally followed the invaders of the Deccan from the north. All the Bheels, who live along the skirts of the Sautpooras, appear to have embraced Islamism, though they do not intermarry with the purer Mahomedans, and the list shows that there are 127 converts who were not born in the faith. The *Bhora* is the only heretic of Indian origin in these parts. Among the Hindus the old Vedic division into four great castes has been maintained simply because no better could be found, though in fact only the Brahmins have kept up the demarcation. The Brahmins of Berar belong almost entirely by origin to Maharashtra. The *Kshatriya* class contains mostly a set of very dubious pretenders to the honour of Rajpoot descent. Maharratas of no particular family usually call themselves Thakoors —even a Koonbee will occasionally try to elevate himself thereby, while Purbhos, Kayuths and other castes of mixed origin and good social status are constantly invading this military order. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajas of the Sautpoora hills, who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Korkoos elevated by generations of highland chieftainship. Here and there in Berar are colonies of undoubted Rajpoot origin, but the only pure Rajpoot family, in the Rajpootana sense, yet discovered, is the house of the Jadow Rajah Sindkhair which intermarries with the noblest clans of Rajpootana, and which has lately made a show of great reluctance to permit a poor kinsman to espouse the Guikwar's daughter. Under the leading Vaisyas are placed all the commercial classes of Hindus, the north-country Marwarees and Augurwallas, with those who are known by the general term Bunya, and a few castes like the *Komtees* from the south, or the *Lars*,* who do not seem to be well known out of Berar.

The division of Sudras, of course, includes the bulk of the population and the great majority of the industrial classes. First on the list come the great cognate agricultural communities of *Koonbees* and *Malees*, among whom are many subdivisions and specific diversities with separate names; but in Berar as in Mysore, they all eat together, although they do not intermarry. *Koonbees* and *Malees* eat flesh, drink liquor moderately, and their widows may always remarry if they choose, excepting the

* The Killadar of Asseergurh, when the English invested it, was Jeshunt Rao *Lar*.

widows of Desmookhs, who ape high-caste prejudices. The *Kosktees*, or weaving castes, are well known. The *Bunjaras* are comparatively numerous in Berar, their occupation as carriers and travelling commissariat is rapidly going, and during their transitional stage they give a good deal of trouble to the Police. The *Dhungurs* are sheep farmers, and *Hutker* is the name of one of their clans, which still holds much land on the border of the Nizam's territory, and was not long ago notorious for pugnacity and rebellion. The *Bhoee* has recently fallen under suspicion of belonging to a widely spread primitive tribe; and the *Garpugarees* are counted, because it can hardly be credited that so many live by this profession, which consists simply in conjuring away hailstorms. Any one who has watched the medicine man at work has witnessed a relic of pure Fetichism, possibly handed down from the pre Aryan races and their earliest liturgies. The *Vidoors* and *Krishnapukshees* are really the same; they are the descendants of Brahmins by women of inferior caste, and *Krishnapukshee* is only an astronomical metaphor for describing a half-breed, the term meaning literally "dark fortnight" and referring to the half darkened orb of the moon.

The Out-castes have probably a strong infusion of the blood of the aboriginal race, whatever this may have been, though it may be conjectured that a line drawn between people of Aryan and Turanian origin would relegate to the latter family all the Sudras of this part of India. The *Mhars* have been taken to be the same with the *Dhers*, a very useful and active tribe in this country. The *Mangs* appear to be the lowest in the social scale of all. The paucity of the *Khakrobs* or *Bhongees*, who are so strong up-country, is a serious sanitary difficulty. The *Karkarees* are a tribe formerly well known for their thieving habits.

By *aborigines* are meant either those tribes who have not yet scattered themselves abroad among the inhabitants of the plains but who live together in bodies, observing peculiar customs, and sometimes speaking their own dialects, or dispersed families who have mixed with the general population, but whose name and appearance stamp them as belonging to the aboriginal types. The *Gonds*, *Korkoos*, and *Bheels* are the only completely preserved specimens of tribes. The two first retain their languages, while the *Bheel* tongue seems to have become extinct very recently, in Berar (like the Cornish in England); its disuse being probably expedited by their general conversion to Mahomedanism. The *Ramosee* is said by Grant Duff to be of a different tribe from the *Bheel*. The original *Purdhan* among the *Gonds* answered to the *Bhat* among the Hindus, but many seem to have settled as a separate species of *Gond* in the plains.

Population, Area and Land Revenue of Districts in Berar.

Districts.	Total population.	Area in Acres.*			Proportion of land allotted to uncultivated areas.	Percentage of cultivation of cotton to total cultivation.	Total revenue.	Average per acre.	Percentage of cultivation on areas.
		Cultivated.	Arable uncultivated.	Forest or waste un-cultivable.					
Akolah	649,134	1,610,122	616,195	466,014	2,692,331	100 to 67	30	17,74,071	1—1—7
Mehkut	353,436	863,064	507,042	639,093	2,039,199	" —	16	6,74,540	," —12—1
Omrarwuttee	407,276	872,229	428,284	826,005	2,126,518	" —	143		43—7
Ellichpore	303,953	555,130	19,335	542,143	1,096,608	" —	31	13,88,653	41—48
Mailghat	49,405	96,640	10,348	958,720	1,655,360	" —	992		9—9
Woon	477,361	696,433	510,348	700,900	1,906,781	" —	173	4,17,045	9—6
Total	2,231,565	4,703,618	2,081,244	4,131,975	10,916,797	100 —	132	42,54,309	0—14—5
Proportion of agricultural to non-agricultural population.									
Adult Male Population.		Total Population.	Agricultural to Non-Agricultural.		Agricultural to Non-Agricultural.		Number of cultivated acres to each person in		No. of cultivated acres to each person in
Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Total.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Adult males.	Total population.	Each person	Nerbudda Division C. P.	Nagpore Nagpore Division C. P.
Akolah	152,850	60,849	213,699	464,153	184,981	100 to 39	71	2·4	10·5
Mehkut	64,227	48,797	113,024	203,142	150,294	" —75	56	2·5	13·9
Omrarwuttee	81,696	58,837	140,533	236,649	170,627	" —72	58	2·1	10·6
Ellichpore (with Mailghat)	66,325	48,022	114,350	199,818	144,346	" —72	58	1·8	9·5
Woon	83,222	65,314	149,536	265,820	211,541	" —79	55	1·4	8·3
Total	448,323	282,819	731,142	1,369,576	861,989	100 —	63	2·1	10·4

* The acreage is taken from the village papers. The survey may be expected to show a larger acreage than the village papers give, and a greater proportion of cultivation.

Mysore.

The State of Mysore is administered by a Chief Commissioner and English officers until the boy adopted by the late pensioned Maharajah, is declared fit to superintend the administration. Like Berar, the revenues of Mysore do not come in to the general accounts of India but are spent upon the province. Mysore is situated between $11^{\circ} 36'$ and $15^{\circ} 0'$ north latitude, and $74^{\circ} 42'$ and $78^{\circ} 37'$ east longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south is 190 miles. Its area is 28,449 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay district of Dharwar and the Madras district of Bellary, on the south by the districts of Salem and Coimbatore, both in the Madras Presidency; on the east by those of Cuddapa and North Arcot, also of Madras; on the west by Coorg and the Western Ghats, which shut out Mysore from Malabar and Canara on the west coast. The province was surveyed for revenue purposes during the administration of Poornia between 1800 and 1810, and a topographical survey was carried out by Colonel Mackenzie in the years 1800-1807. A Revenue Survey on the Bombay system, including the classification and assessment of the land, is now in progress:—

Area—Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

Districts.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.			Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Made Roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.	Railroads.
		Culturable.	Unculturable	Total.					
Bangalore ..	878	689	1,335	2,902	4,49,884	8,924	4,40,960	418	17
Kolar ..	751	167	969	1,890	1,12,239	5,330	1,06,909	241	31½
Toomkoor ..	1,419	847	1,093	3,359	5,42,544	640	5,41,904	382	
Mysore ..	1,521	279	1,263	3,063	1,71,635	10,880	1,60,755	474	
Hassan ..	782	67	771	1,620	39,360	9,890	29,470	327	
Shimoga ..	1,852	640	1,017	4,099	4,58,880	8,000	4,50,880	232	
Kadoor ..	764	116	6,406	7,346	1,00,755	26,626	74,129	210	
Chituldroog ..	1,328	1,378	1,154	3,860	9,32,517	50,286	8,82,31	364	
Total ...	9,298	4,183	14,968	28,449	37,07,814	1,20,576	35,87,238	2,670	48½

The Mysore country above the ghats is often called "the Table

Land," a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance, as it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous, and everywhere undulating. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the Peninsula from Cape Comorin, stretching up to the continent of Asia. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is very high and difficult, while in others it is more sloping and protracted. The country rises gradually from these Ghats towards Bangalore, which is 3,031 feet above the sea. The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though not rapid. On the north-west, after passing the Chituldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Tungabhadra, near which is the station of Harihara, probably the lowest point in Mysore, its altitude above the sea being only 1,800 feet. To the south-west and west, by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is perhaps a more marked descent, until it is abruptly terminated by the Western Ghats, comprising in this direction the Nilgiri and Coorg hills, and further north, the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges. A marked feature of the country is the number of isolated hills called Durgas, on the most inaccessible of which the former poligars or petty chiefs built forts, afterwards in many instances strengthened and improved by Hyder and Tippu, and still in good preservation, but now without guns. The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the Western Mountains. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghats. Sandalwood grows in the country bordering the hills.

The *Tunga* and *Bhadra* Rivers rise in the north-west of Mysore, and uniting, form the *Tungabhadra*, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the *Kristna* below Kurnool. The banks of the *Tungabhadra* are too high for irrigation purposes. The *Kavari* rises in Coorg and passes through and out of Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the *Hemawati*, the *Lokani*, the *Shimsha*, and the *Arkavati* from the north, and the *Lachmantirth* and the *Kabbani* from the south. The *Kavari* and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks. The *Pennair*, the *Palar* and *Penar* rise in the eastern part of Mysore, in their short course through which, their waters are detained and converted into chains of tanks. They become large rivers before they reach the sea. None of these rivers are suitable for navigation. There are no natural lakes in Mysore;

but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs, some of which are of considerable magnitude.

The soils, in the order of their prevailing kinds, are as follow:—Red soil mixed with loam and vegetable mould; inferior red sandy soil; black cotton, free from stones; stony and gravelly soil; rich garden soil; white stiff loam; black cotton, but light and stony, and soil impregnated with salt. The great rock, which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole country, is a kind of sienite, composed for the most part of four different ingredients, *viz.*, quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. Chlorite slate is found near Sera, and drawing slate in the neighbourhood of Chituldroog. Other minerals are the following:—Clay, Ironstone, Schorl in Quartz, Mica Slate, Magnetic Ironstone, Potstone, Actinolite, Ligniform Asbestos, Brown Spar, Common Salt, Carbonate of Soda. Gold is occasionally found near Betmangala, by washing the alluvial soil; but in too small quantities to repay labour.

The chief products are:—Paddy; Ragi—the principal food of the people; Bullar—a kind of small bean; Gram; Wheat; Millet; Oil seeds; Sugar-cane; Cotton; Hemp; Tobacco; Mulberry; Coffee; Cocoanuts; Betel-nuts and potatoes for export.

Climate.

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall in inches.					Average Temperature in the Shade.						
	January to May.	June to Septem-ber.	Octo-ber to Decem-ber.	Total.	Sunrise.	May.	July.	Decem-ber.	2 P. M.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunrise.
Bangalore District...	5.59	21.22	5.65	32.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolar do. ...	6.11	25.86	15.68	47.65	86.89	79	80	76	72	73	72	73
Toomkoor do. ...	5.33	21.96	5.45	32.69	81.82	84	74	77	71	87	73	73
Mysore do. ...	7.84	18.68	2.70	29.22	75	86	70	76	65	..	78	78
Hassan do. ...	8.95	15.85	5.82	30.62	75	80	70	73	71	68	73	72
Shimoga do. ...	6.94	21.79	5.35	34.8	78.96	75	71	86	73	57	87	75
Kadoor do. ...	5.22	21.86	3.15	20.24	77	83	68	70	..	..	..	..
Chituldroog do. ...	2.60	15.7	3.60	21.27	71	79	75	71	78	74	74	74

Civil Divisions of Mysore Territory.

District.	Inhabited Houses,			Population.						No. per square mile.	
	No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.			Women.		Total.		
				Male.	Female.	Children under 12 years.					
Bangalore	1,399	141,063	142,462	247,822	215,395	101,297	86,860	65,357	224	249	
Kolar	15	141,316	141,395	175,176	142,730	84,434	68,749	47,089	449	449	
Tumkoor	2,121	125,652	125,497	161,329	146,901	78,246	74,945	47,569	141	141	
Mysore	85	189,404	171,515	251,570	233,947	125,677	123,219	75,410	246	246	
Hassan	19	122,858	122,913	245,552	168,958	117,355	99,670	79,495	344	344	
Shimoga	19	102,453	102,472	141,359	128,135	91,540	71,326	482,561	98	98	
Kadur	19	64,447	64,477	82,957	80,350	43,417	26,167	370,884	35	35	
Chitradroog	...	96,773	96,773	120,621	107,315	77,655	64,983	96	96	96	
Total	3,718	962,896	906,714	1,386,026	1,223,814	757,376	639,124	4,006,340	181,65	181,65	

District.	Classification of population.										Occupation.	
	Christians.			Non Christians.			Aborigines.					
	East Indians.	Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.	Chinese.	Malabar.	Malabar.	Aborigines.	Barbs.	Cultivators.	Non agriculturists.		
Bangalore	2,477	2,637	505	589,227	449,465	10,745	55,5	89,1	200,093	451,264	451,264	
Kolar	6	9	315	17,222	17,222	1,634	...	...	81,106	38,389	38,389
Toonkoor	15	23	159	3,173	712,189	38,916	3,119	140	72,639	401,931	401,931	
Mysore	85	43	2,075	2,075	572,094	14,2	2,533	...	114,374	640,036	640,036	
Hassan	50	53	493	406,355	21,500	3,774	3,774	...	355,332	236,263	236,263	
Shimoga	37	22	70	251,149	7,874	8,677	8,677	...	302,417	138,152	138,152	
Kadur	53	33	142	368,594	11,276	11,276	11,276	...	241,833	151,234	151,234	
Chitradroog	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240,004	136,080	136,080
Total	4,132	2,863	*7,949	3,793,973	182,654	60	13,964	745	1,610,701	2,385,549	2,385,549	

* According to the more reliable returns furnished by the Roman Catholic Mission, the number of Native Catholics Christians is upwards of 20,000 for that mission alone. The discrepancy is apparently due to caste Christians being included under "Hindus."

The Brahmins in Mysore are of the three great classes, Sri Vaishnava, Vaishnava, and Smartha. The first named are, as a class, ambitious, and exhibit considerable force of character. The Mussulmans are of the Shaik and Syed tribes. They are, it is believed, decreasing in numbers. With but few exceptions they shew little aptitude for the more responsible posts under Government, although every encouragement has been offered to them. The Lingayets are strict Shevaites, and carry the Linga tied to their necks. They are numerous, and are chiefly grain merchants, very thrifty, industrious and abstemious. The Mysore Ryots or cultivators are Shudras. They are also called "Wakligars," and "Kunabs." They are careful farmers, contented, peaceable and healthy. The other castes are Komaties or Sowkars; Bédars; the followers of the old Poligars, fond of hunting and athletics; Lambanies; Wadders and Koramars. These are wandering tribes, and are addicted to the commission of dacoities, robberies and other lawless acts. The Lambanies are grain carriers. Besides the above, there are the various classes of artizans and manufacturers as in other province.

Since the first census in 1840-41 after we assumed the direct administration the population has increased upwards of a million in 26 years or 30 per cent.

Coorg.

Coorg is a British district administered by a Superintendent under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. It is situated in latitude $12^{\circ} 26' 21''$, and longitude $4^{\circ} 30' 46''$. It is bounded on the north by the Hemavati river; on the south by the Tambacheri pass; on the west by South Canara and North Malabar; and on the east by the Mysore country. Coorg was surveyed by Lieutenant Connor of the Royal Engineers in 1817, who has written a very interesting memoir of the survey. The coffee estates are now being surveyed. Of 2,400 square miles 547 are cultivated, 1,705 culturable and 148 unculturable. There are 168 miles of road. The rainfall varied in 1868-69 from 68.09 inches at Kembu Kolli in the south-east to 95.25 at Mercara, the capital. The maximum temperature at 3 P. M. in May was 83 and the mean 72. The minimum in December was 53 at 6 P. M. and the mean 65.

The aspect of Kodugu, or Coorg, presents an entire forest, the long and narrow cultivated valleys enclosed within it serve but to render those vast woods more striking. The whole of the eastern boundary presents a remarkable line of demarcation exhibiting an almost uninterrupted and impervious wood from the Burmagerry Hills, till reaching the Ca-

very ; this space is wholly uninhabited. Advancing westward the woods decrease in density as the country improves in cultivation, and become gradually thinner till reaching the Western Ghauts, the immediate summits of which, partially bare of wood, are clothed with a luxuriant herbage. The Mallimbi Peak lying on the confines of Yelusavira and Yeddavanad is more remarkable for the beauty of its figure, which represents an exact cone, than for its height. The Hills close to Virajendrapete and Mugutgere Betta are the most remarkable : they are both steep, but low. Some few detached ranges are situated along the eastern boundary ; amongst them Sidaswar and Mawkal are the most prominent, the former guards the woody defile that gives entrance to Coorg, and attracts attention, as being for some years the place of retreat of the adventurous Chiefs of those wild regions. Of the mountains below the ghats the range lying on the southern boundary stretching from Tala Kavari hill to Parruthaddi Betta is the most remarkable. Of the few detached hills, Bantamale, Kaniyar Gutta, and Balla Nad in South Canara, are the most conspicuous.

Rivers.—The waters of Coorg, divided by the ridge of Ghauts, fall into the sea, washing both coasts of the Peninsula, those of the upper country flowing into the Bay of Bengal, while those of the lower districts are lost in the Indian Ocean. Coorg Proper gives birth to the *Cavery* and two principal streams tributaries to it, the *Soornawutty* on the north and *Lutchman-teerth* on the south. The former runs for its whole extent within the country joining it, at the village of Coodigay (on the boundary). The latter continues its course for some distance through Mysore, and fertilizing the districts on its borders, unites with the parent stream at Chunchinacutta in Mysore. A branch of the Soornawutty issues from the table-land on which Mercara is situated ; the waters, however, chiefly flow from Kote Betta and its ridges. The *Burray* is a branch of the Brulypatam river, which falls into the sea at the town of that name, and is navigable for small craft as far as Illicoor, a village on its banks, situated 16·6 miles from the foot of the Ghauts. The *Hemmawutty* is now the only river of consequence above the Ghauts. It rises in the hilly parts of Bullum. The minor rivers are the *Coomardury*, the *Noojeekul* and the *Pruswaannie*.

The chief products of both the upper and lower country are cardamoms, coffee and rice ; these are the principal exports. Of the fruits the most remarkable are oranges of different descriptions, all of an excellent quality ; they

are exceedingly common, as are also limes of various species, citrons of an immense size, pineapples, pomegranates, pum-
plenoise or shaddock, jack, plantains, all in abundance and
of a most luxuriant growth ; the other fruits common in this
part of India are in profusion and of a good quality. Turmeric,
ginger, a little mustard, and the numerous other kinds of condiments used by the natives, are also found ; peas, cabbage, potatoes and other European vegetables thrive well, but are not in common use. The betel vine is found in the vicinity of all the ryots' houses, the leaf however is said to be comparatively coarse—much is imported. Sandalwood and cardamoms are the most valuable of the spontaneous productions ; exclusive of them the jungles yield excellent timber, a species of wild nutmeg of good quality, the wild olive, cassia, gum trees, in abundance, and wild yams of great size. Quantities of wild honey are found ; the bees producing it are of several species.

Coorg, with an area of 2,400 square miles and a population of 115,357, has 35 judicial and revenue sub-divisions, and 507 villages. There are 23 magistrates of all sorts. The total cost of local officials and police of all kinds was Rs. 1,14,578 in 1868-69. In that year the land revenue was Rs. 1,68,108 and the gross revenue Rs. 5,08,143. The chief towns and their population are these :—

Mahadeopete	3,825	Fraserpete	1,109
Virajapete	2,889	Sanivarsante	498
Somavarpete	905	Kodlipete	690

The population consist of 34,755 men, 35,322 women, 24,524 males under 12 years of age and 20,756 females under 12, or 48 to the square mile. They live in 19,436 houses of which 388 are masonry. Of the inhabitants 103 are Europeans, 656 mixed and 1,352 Native Christians ; 23,766 are Coorgs ; 79,697, Hindoos ; 5,610, Mahomedans ; 21, Parsees ; 245, Budhists and Jains ; and 3,904 Aborigines. As to occupations 71,542 are agriculturists and 43,815 non-agriculturists. The prevailing languages are Coorg, Canarese, Malayalam, Tamil, Tuju, Hindustani and English.

The Empire of British India.

The preceding detailed survey of the area and population of the ten Provinces of non-feudatory India, according to the latest returns, yields the following general results for all India, showing a total area of 1,577,698 square miles and a population of 212½ millions, if the Parliamentary returns for the 153 Feudatory States be assumed to be correct.

The Ten Provinces.	When formed.	Government.	Capital.	Square Miles.	Districts or Counties & States.		Population.	Population per square mile.
					Grand Total	Grand Total		
1 MADRAS ...	... 1639	... Governor in Council, with a Legislature	Madras ...	140,726	20	26,539,052	188	*
2 BOMBAY AND SINDH ...	1662	... Her Majesty's Vice-roy and Governor General of India in Council.	Bombay ...	131,298	19	13,038,609	99	
3 BENGAL OR LOWER PROVINCES ...	1853	... Lieutenant Governor	Calcutta ...	246,499	56	48,358,134	198	
4 NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ...	1855	... Lieutenant-Governor	Allahabad ...	83,687	36	30,086,098	361	
5 PUNJAB ...	1849	... Do.	Lahore ...	101,829	32	17,611,498	173	
6 OUDH ...	1856	... Chief Commissioner	Lucknow ...	24,060	12	11,232,368	474	
7 CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	1861	... Do.	Nagpore ...	111,121	18	9,068,103	79	
8 BRITISH BURMA ...	1862	... Do.	Rangoon ...	93,879	13	2,395,988	26	
9 BERAR ...	... 1853	... Two Commissioners under Resident of Oomrawuttee	Hyderabad ...	16,960	6	2,220,074	131	
10 MYSORE ...	... 1832	... and Akolah	Bangalore ...	28,449	8	4,006,340	145	
COORG ...	... 1834	... Chief Commissioner Mercara ...	Mercara ...	2,400	1	115,357	49	
Total Non-Feudatory				980,908	221	164,671,621	170	
Total Feudatory				596,790	153	48,000,000	80	
153 Feudatory States.								

Arranged according to population the ten Provinces stand in the following order:—

	Province.	Census.	Population.	Districts and States.	Square Miles.
1	Bengal	...	<i>Estimate.</i>	48,358,134	56
2	North-Western Provinces	1865	30,086,098	36	83,687
3	Madras	1867	26,539,052	20	140,726
4	Punjab	1868	17,611,498	32	101,829
5	Bombay and Sindh	...	<i>Estimate.</i>	13,038,609	19
6	Oudh	1869	11,232,368	12	24,60
7	Central Provinces	1866	9,068,103	18	111,121
8	Mysore	...	<i>Estimate.</i>	4,006,340	8
9	British Burma	1869	2,395,988	13	98,879
10	Berar	1867	2,220,074	6	16,960
	Coorg	1869	115,357	1	2,400
	<i>Non-Feudatory India</i>	...	164,671,621	221	980,908
	<i>Feudatory India</i>	...	<i>Estimate.</i>	48,000,000	153
	Total	...	212,671,621	374	1,577,698

The density of the population of each is thus compared, in order, with that of other countries:—

India.	Per Mile.	Europe and America.	Per Mile.
Oudh,	474	Belgium,	430
N. W. Provinces,	361	England and Wales,	347
Bengal	198	Netherlands,	285
Madras,	188	United Kingdom,	253
Punjab,	173	Ireland,	181
Mysore,	145	France and Prussia,	177
Berar,	131	Scotland,	101
Bombay and Sindh,	99	Portugal,	99
Central Provinces,	79	Greece,	66
Coorg,	49	United States,	26
British Burma,	26	Turkey,	20
ALL INDIA, ...	135	Russia,	10
FEUDATORY INDIA,	80	Brazil,	2

Thus Oudh is more populous than Belgium. Portions of Oudh and the N. W. Provinces and Bengal have a population approaching 800 a mile, as in Lucknow, Benares and Hooghly. Even adding the wastes and frontier districts Bengal, Madras and the Punjab are more densely peopled than Ireland, France and Prussia. Weighing down Bombay with the sanitary deserts of Sindh its population is still almost as thick as that of Scotland. Even after the devastations of the Mahrattas the Central Provinces are more closely populated than Greece and so are the Feudatory States with their widespread jungles and deserts. British Burma, being in the same agricultural

condition as the United States, has as many human beings to the mile and many more than Turkey. While all India boasts its 135 to the mile or nearly as many as Austria, Russia with its frozen wastes and desert steppes has only 10.

Omitting the large and wealthy Provinces of Bengal and Bombay, of which there is no detailed or reliable census, the following shows the very large proportion of agriculturists among the population. It is difficult to ascertain this accurately for the different enumerations do not clearly distinguish between the agricultural labourer and the ordinary porter. But in the rough the results are suggestive:—

	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Percentage of latter.
N. W Provinces ...	17,708.503	12,402.112	41·2
Madras ...	18,683,057	7,405,995	28·3
Punjab ...	9,403.819	8,190,127	46·5
Oudh ...	6,542,870	4,655,225	41·6
Central Provinces ...	4,879,431	4,225,080	46·4
British Burma ...	332,442	1,345,682	80·1
Mysore ...	1,610.791	2,395,549	38·6
Berar ...	1,369,576	861,989	38·6

In the circumstances of India it would be fair to say that the larger the non-agricultural population the more advanced the people. In this light Madras is farthest back and a small province like Berar is more progressive. We distrust the figures for Mysore and British Burma. Oudh and the North West Provinces resemble each other in this as in the most of their economic conditions, and they are ahead of the Central Provinces. The agricultural and economic condition of the villages is seen:—

	Acres per village.	Inhabitants per village.	Population per cultivated acre.	Acres per agricultural male adult.	Rate on the cultivated Acre. Rs
N. W. Provinces	594	334	1·24	4·04	1 10 9
Oudh	619	451	0·45	3·7	2 0 8
Central Provinces	1,566	234	0·57	10·0	0 6 6
Berar	1,917	391	1·45	10·4	0 14 5
Punjab	.....	.....	.....	4·	.....

Oudh and the North-Western Provinces agree as closely as Berar and the Central Provinces, except that the population in Oudh and Berar is denser in each case. The greater competition for land in Oudh, caused by this density, shews itself in the high rate of land revenue, which is Rs. 2-0-8 there while it is only Rs. 1-10-9 in the North-West, only 14 annas 5 pie in Berar so enriched by cotton and so low as 6½ annas in the Central Provinces.

The proportion of the sexes is the next point which attracts us, and here again we contrast the reliable results of Indian provinces with those of European countries. The proportion of females of all ages is:—

		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Punjab	...	54·48	45·52	Russian Caucasus		52·3	47·7
N. W. Provinces	...	53·6	46·4	Ionian Islands	...	53·53	46·47
Oudh	...	51·8	48·2	Belgium	...	50·15	49·85
Berar	...	51·7	48·3	England	...	48·84	51·26
Central Provinces	...	51·2	48·8	Sweden	...	48·50	51·44

Here the contrast is striking. The farther north we go, as to Sweden, the women exceed the men in number—the nearer to the equator, the men exceed the women. The results in each Indian Province are so closely similar, that only the same causes can account for them. These causes are believed to be the neglect or deliberate murder of female children, the heat of the climate and the difference in age between husband and wife.

Races and Creeds.

A very important political question is the proportion of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and this we are able to fix with tolerable certainty everywhere except in Bombay and Bengal:—

	Mahome-dans.	Hindoos & Budhists.	Percentage.	
			M.	H.
Punjab	...	9,337,685	7,292,667	53·02 41·28
N. W. Provinces	...	4,243,207	25,671,819	14· 84·
Madras	...	1,502,134	24,172,822	5·8 94·1
Oudh	...	1,195,817	10,002,731	10·7 88·
Central Provinces	...	237,962	6,930,163	2·6 95·
Mysore	...	182,654	3,793,793	4·5 95·4
Berar	...	154,951	1,856,963	6·9 90·
British Burma	...	40,952	1,603,523	2·4 97·4

The proportion of Mussulmans in Sindh is large, and also in Eastern Bengal where so many Hindoos were forcibly converted. But all over non-feudatory India the number does not exceed 25 millions, or one-seventh of the population.

The number of Aborigines and Outcastes is as follows :—

Madras	...	...	650,000
Central Provinces	...	...	1,995,663
N. W. Provinces	...	...	313,215
Punjab	...	...	972,833
Oudh	...	...	90,490
B. Burma	...	...	721,934
Mysore	...	...	745
Berar	...	...	464,438
Coorg	...	...	3 904
Bengal (say)	...	...	5,000,000
Bombay (say)	...	...	3,000,000
			12,213,222

The very partial and inaccurate census of Europeans in India taken in 1861 showed the number to be 125,945 including the Army. The following figures are from the latest provincial enumerations showing the number to be about 150,000. It is impossible to separate clearly between the pure European and the mixed, or East Indian, or Eurasian classes.

	<i>Europeans and Americans.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>
The Army, officers and men	58,000	.....
Municipal Calcutta	12,000	11,036
Suburbs "	8,000	1,000
Bombay City	8,415	1,891
Madras "	3,000	14,000
N. W. Provinces	22,692	5,069
Punjab	17,938	1,032
Oudh	5,446	985
Central Provinces	5,409	757
British Burma	1,547	3,500
Mysore	4,132	2,863
Coorg	103	656
Berar	903	.....
Bengal and Bombay .....	.....	40,000
Total	147,585	82,789

The large number of settlers in Assam and Bengal are not entered because there are no data, and they are balanced by the figures which in the case of some provinces evidently include the military, who are thus entered twice.

It is difficult to discover the actual number of Asiatic Christians. No missionary census of the Protestants has been taken since 1862, but to that we have added one-third to represent the very considerable increase since that year. The accuracy of the Roman Catholic statistics, as given in the "Madras Catholic Directory" for 1869, is not guaranteed :—

Protestants ...	...	...	...	285,082
Roman Catholics ...	...	...	...	760,623
Syrians in Travancore and Cochin ...	...	...	...	116,483
Armenians, estimate ...	...	...	...	5,000
				1,167,188
Add Europeans ...	...	...	...	147,585
,, Mixed ...	...	...	...	82,789
				1,397,562
Total Christians in India				1,397,562

Native Protestant Christians in 1862.

		India and Ceylon in 1852.	India and Ceylon in 1862.	India, Ceylon and Burma in 1862.
Societies	...	22	31	31
Stations	...	313 *	371	388
Out-stations	...	unknown.	1,925	2,307
Foreign Missionaries	...	395	519	541
Native do.	...	48	140	186
Native Catechists	...	698	1,365	1,776
Native Churches	...	331	1,190	1,542
Communicants	...	18,410	31,249	49,688
Native Christians	...	11,491	153,816	213,182
Vernacular Day Schools	...	1,317	1,562	1,811
Scholars	...	47,504	44,612	48,390
Boys' Boarding Schools	...	93	101	108
Christian Boys	...	2,414	2,720	3,158
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	126	185	193
Scholars	...	14,562	23,377	23,963
Girls' Day Schools	...	347	371	373
Girls	...	11,519	15,899	16,862
Girls' Boarding Schools	...	102	114	117
Christian Girls	...	2,779	4,098	4,201
Translations of the Bible	...	Ten languages	Twelve.	Fourteen.
Ditto New Testament	...	Five others.	Three others.	Five others.
Separate Books	...	...	...	Twenty books in seven others.
Scriptures circulated in ten years	...	unknown.	...	1,634,910
Christian Tracts, Books, &c.	...	unknown.	...	8,604,033
Mission Presses	...	25	...	25
Expenditure in ten years	...	£190,000	£285,000	£294,300
Local Contributions	...	£33,500	£45,325	£46,800
Native Contributions last three years	...	...	£13,000	About £18,000

Roman Catholic Christians in 1869.

Vicariate Apostolic.	Bishops.	Priests.	Population.	Schools.	Children attending Schools.	Under the Arch-bishop of Goa.	Population.	
					Priests.			
Madras	..	1	19	36,426	46	2,200	16	5,570
Hyderabad	..	—	8	6,645	8	300	2	350
Vizagapatam	..	1	20	8,993	27	1,430	none	none
Pondicherry	..	1	70	1 6,598	82	2,817	5	2,314
Mysore	..	1	24	22,600	26	1,200	none	none
Coimbatore	..	1	20	18,000	20	500	none	none
Madura	..	1	53	144,500	16	2,000	13	25,000
Quilon	..	1	26	59,550	70	2,500	7	8,500
Verapoly	..	—	300	233,000	322	8,000	20	40,000
Mangalore	..	1	34	45,000	50	2,000	12	9,000
Bombay	..	1	46	20,360	26	1,731	45	30,000
Agra	..	1	31	14,300	10	750	none	none
Patna	..	1	22	8,000	8	300	none	none
Western Bengal	..	1	26	11,000	12	1,500	4	230
Central Bengal	..	—	5	1,191	7	211	none	none
Eastern Bengal	..	1	9	6,710	7	250	4	3,380
Ava and Pogu	1	21	7,750	19	1,000	none	none
Total	14	734	760,623	756	28,689	128	124,344	

The following may be accepted as a near approximation to the strength of each creed among the 164½ millions who inhabit the non-feudatory portion of British India and Burma :—

Christians					
Asiatic ...	...	..	1,167,188		
European and mixed ...	...	..	230,374	1,397,562	
Jews ...	...	..		10,000	
Mussulmans...	...	..		25,000,000	
Parsees ...	...	..		80,000	
Non-Aryan aborigines and outcastes				12,250,000	
Budhists and Jains ...	...	..		4,500,000	
Sikhs ...	...	..		1,250,000	
Hindoos ...	...	..		120,000,000	

Population of Asia.

The following figures show the area and population of the principal States of Asia:—

STATES OR COUNTRIES.	Square miles.	Population.	Population to square mile.	CAPITALS.	Population of Capital.
<i>Held by Europeans</i>					
India ...	1,577,608	212,671,621	135	Calcutta ..	1,000,000
Ceylon ...	24,454	2,096,777	86	Colombo ..	45,000
Straits Settlements ...	1,095	282,831	260	Singapore ..	35,000
Labuan and Sarawak ...	55	10,000	180	Lakuan ..	3,000
Victoria ...	29	125,504	4,327*	Hong-Kong ..	125,504
Mauritius ...	708	322,517	455	Port Louis ..	40,000
Turkistan and Siberia ...	5,788,700	24,000,000	4	{ Orenburg ..	
Netherlands India ...	445,411	17,952,863	40	Tashkund ..	18,000
Philippines ...	52,647	2,679,500	50	Batavia ..	60,000
Goa, Timor and Macao ...		1,288,483	..	Manila ..	15,000
Cochin China ...	25,000	3,000,000	120	Goa ..	10,000
Réunion ...	1,488	255,000	174	Sitgon & Cholon ..	100,000
French India ...	131	229,000	1,200*	St. Denis ..	10,000
<i>Held by Asiatics</i>					
Afghanistan, Seistan & Balkh ...	400,000	4,000,000	10	Kabul ..	60,000
Beloochistan ...	180,000	500,000	3	Khelat ..	4,000
Burma ...	260,000	6,000,000	23	Mandalay ..	90,000
Siam ...	250,000	11,800,000	47	Bangkok ..	400,000
Anam ...	140,000	6,000,000	47	Hue ..	100,000
China ...	1,297,990	367,632,907	283	Peking ..	1,250,000
Japan ...	156,601	35,000,000	229	{ Jeddo ..	700,000
Persia ...	648,000	4,400,000	6	{ Miako ..	475,000
Tibet ...	1,000,000	5,000,000	5	Tehran ..	85,000
Eastern Turkistan ...	300,000	1,200,000	4	Lhasa ..	25,000
Arabia ...	1,200,000	8,000,000	7	Kashgar ..	5,000
Turkey (in Asia) ...	550,000	16,000,000	29	Mecca ..	90,000
				Smyrna ..	150,000

* Chiefly in Towns.

England thus rules a population of $212\frac{1}{2}$ millions in Asia, Russia of 24 millions, Holland of 18 millions, Spain of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, Portugal of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and France of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions. England directly rules, independently of the number whom she indirectly influences, nearly five times more of the population of Asia than the other five Powers of Europe together.

CHAPTER II.

THE SURVEYS.

The Great Trigonometrical Survey.

THE Great Trigonometrical Survey of India began at Cape Comorin in the year 1800. Its originator was Colonel Lambton. His successors have been Sir George Everest and Sir Henry Waugh, and this Survey is now directly under Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Walker, F. R. S. as Superintendent, Colonel Thuillier, R. A., being the Surveyor General of India. The head-quarters of the Survey are at Mussourie and Dehra Doon. At least three-fourths of the whole Peninsula has now been surveyed. The Topographical Survey is as cheap as the Trigonometrical, being the basis of the others, is dear. It is conducted chiefly in the Fendatory States. The Revenue Survey began in 1822 and slowly progressed till 1830, at a rate which would have required 500 years for its completion over all India. It was revived after the first Punjab War in 1846. In the first 15 years from that time it surveyed 237,028 square miles at a cost of Rs. 22·9 per mile. It is calculated that the whole of the vast area of India, 1,577,698 square miles, will have been surveyed in one form or another at the end of fifteen years. But owing to the progress of science and the destruction of records and landmarks in the Mutiny, many portions will then have to be re-surveyed. The Indian triangulation is vastly more extensive than that of any European State, but fortunately it has for the most part been executed on a system which considerably facilitates the final reduction of the observations. Chains of triangles are carried along the principal meridians, and the course of the eastern and western frontier, and these are connected together by other chains, the northernmost of which follows the Himalayan frontier line, while the others are carried along certain parallels of latitude, at convenient intervals. Colonel Everest's Meridional Arc is naturally, from its central position and its intrinsic value, the axis of the system. Base-lines are measured at the extremities of the longitudinal chains, and at the points where the chains cross Colonel Everest's Arc. Thus the triangulation is divisible into large quadrilateral figures, with a base-line at each corner, and somewhat resembling gridirons, with their outer-framework and intermediate bars; and this arrangement offers certain advantages in the reduction of the observations which are not met with in a network of triangulation, at the

points of junction between the several sections of the operations are reduced to a minimum. At each junction there are necessarily two or more values of the lengths, azimuths and co-ordinates of the sides common to two or more chains of triangles, in consequence of the errors generated in the course of the operations. The problem to be solved is to harmonize these values by the application of certain corrections to every measured angle and base line, having due regard to the respective weights of the observations and to certain essential theoretical considerations as well as to the imperative necessity of restricting the calculations within manageable limits. With every assistance that could be derived from the published accounts of the best geodetic operations in Europe, and from Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, it has been a matter of no small difficulty to elaborate a system of reduction which would satisfy modern theoretical requirements, and yet be susceptible of practical manipulation, when applied to the very extensive operations of the Indian triangulation. This has at last been accomplished. The great quadrilateral figure which connects Dehra Doon with Kurachee, and comprises 4 base-lines and about 2,500 angles appertaining to 8 chains of triangles, is now under treatment. The area covered by the figure is nearly 300,000 square miles.

The operations of Colonel Walker's Department were long restricted to geodetic investigations, and to the execution of triangulation as a basis for the Topographical and Fiscal Surveys. But the Topography of the Himalayas has, from the time when these mountains were first fairly accessible to Europeans, been allotted to the Trigonometrical Survey, and of late years other topographical labours have been undertaken by it. Of these surveys the most important hitherto has been the one of Kashmire, Ladak and Tibet, executed under the superintendence of Major Montgomerie. The interest which was felt in those regions on the annexation of the Punjab, led—though they belong to a Native Prince, who is a feudatory of the British Government—to their survey being completed, before other portions of the Himalayas, which had long been subject to the British Government, were undertaken. On the completion of that Survey Major Montgomerie's party was transferred to the British states of Kumaon and Gurhwal, in which it has now been operating for about four years, executing a topographical survey on the scale of 1 inch to the mile, or four times that of the survey of Kashmire and Ladak.

The work executed by the nine Trigonometrical and Topo-

graphical parties in the year ending September 1869 was as follows. The measurement of a base-line in the neighbourhood of Cape Comorin. The measurement of 7 azimuths of verification. Principal triangulation with the Great Theodolites; 72 triangles, the average errors of which amounted to 0°47'; they cover an area of 6,508 square miles, and would, if united, form a chain of triangles 320 miles in length. Secondary triangulation with theodolites of various sizes; 6,615 square miles, defining the positions of 1,939 points, of 632 of which the heights were also determined. Topographical surveying, on the scale of 12 inches to the mile, 13,173 acres; on that of 2 inches to the mile, 2,334 square miles; and on that of 1 inch to the mile, 1,338 square miles. Boundary surveys and check lines, 914 linear miles. The first Trigonometrical party, in charge of the Brahmaputra Series, operated along the meridian of 90°, through the District of Fureedpore, crossing the Ganges a little below its junction with Jamoona Branch of the Brahmaputra, and then advancing along both banks of the Jamoona through the Districts of Dacca and Pubna. The second party, in charge of the Eastern Frontier Series, carried the chain of triangles which was commenced in 1861-62 near the western extremity of the Assam valley, across the range of mountains between Burma and the Bay of Bengal, the operations of the season closing in the vicinity of the town of Prome. The 3rd party dealt with the Beder Longitudinal Series, parallel 18°. This chain of triangles is a portion of the longitudinal chain which, when completed, will extend from Vizagapatam, on the east coast of the Peninsula, to Bombay, on the west coast. The portion west of the Great Arc (meridian 78°) has long since been completed. During the last field season the party finished the portion between the triangles of the Arc—in the vicinity of the Beder Base-line—and the Jubbulpore Series, meridian 82°. The district lies wholly in the territories of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The 4th party was engaged in the Longitudinal Series, west of Calcutta. The whole of the triangulation between the meridian of Colonel Everest's Arc (78°) and that of Calcutta (88½°), from the Himalayas southwards down to the Beder Longitudinal Series, is dependent on the Calcutta Longitudinal Series for its initial elements. The re-measurement of the angles of this series was completed. The 5th and 6th party was employed in the measurement of a base line near Cape Comorin. So far as the Cape Base has yet been reduced, with an approximately corrected value of the factor, the results indicate a very high order of accuracy in the performances of the apparatus at this

base ; the maximum difference between any two of the four measurements of the central section—the length of which is 8,915 feet—being .077 of an inch, or 0.72 millionths of the length, and the theoretical probable error of a *single* measurement being + 0.20 millionths. The 7th party was engaged in a topographical survey of Kumaon and British Gurwhal ; and the 8th and 9th in Kattywar.

The Trans-Himalayan Explorations, under Major Montgomerie's directions, were extended during the year somewhat further into the vast *terra incognita* which lies beyond the eastern watershed of the upper Indus. One of the Pundits carried a route-survey from Dunkhar, in British Spiti, across the upper part of Chumurti, to the south-east corner of Ladak, and thence by a new route to Rudok—the capital of the north-west part of Tibet—which had never before been seen by a Surveyor. He found the town to be about nine miles from the Pangong Lake, a small portion of which was actually visible from it. From Rudok the Pundit advanced nearly due east, over an elevated plateau averaging more than 15,000 feet above the sea. From commanding points this plateau appeared to be of dazzling white, extending as far as the Pundit could see, and confirming what he heard as to its great extent. The whiteness appeared to be due to some salt mixed with the soil. The plateau lies to the north of the great Aling-Kangri group of snowy peaks which was discovered during 1867 ; from all accounts it must extend very far to the east, either joining or running parallel with the great desert of Gobi ; its general position is indicated under the name of the "Aksai-Chin or white desert," in Colonel Walker's map of Turkistan. The routes in this portion are 630 miles in length, of which 500 miles passes over entirely new ground, the only point on it which had previously been visited being Thok-Jalung. The remaining portion of the route is also in a great measure new, but it had been touched upon previously in several places. The greater portion of the country thus traversed lies beyond the watershed of the Indus, and drains entirely to the eastward into inland lakes. These new routes will roughly account for the geography of an area of about 16,000 square miles ; they are checked by latitude observations taken at 37 different places. The general height of the country is very great and has been determined by boiling-point observations at 49 different places. These explanations fully confirm the oral information collected during the previous expeditions ; the route between Thok-Jalung and Rudok agrees very fairly with that first given ; the number of gold, salt and

borax fields, seen and heard of, is quite as great as was anticipated, and the amount of mineral wealth seems to be very great. The sources of the eastern or main branch of the Indus have been satisfactorily traced to the back of the Kailas Parbut, and a very high range to the north-east of that peak. The routes were continued to the east, not going over much new ground, but giving bearings to some high peaks, north and south of the great road to Lhasa; these will prove useful additions to the geography of the country in that direction. Another explorer was employed to the eastward, who has made a route survey 1,190 miles in length, with 29 latitudes and 12 determinations of heights,—fewer than usual of the latter, owing to breakage of thermometers. Of this work a small portion is entirely new, going behind or north of Mount Everest. Further advance in that direction was unfortunately prevented by the jealousy of the Tibetan officials, but the route, as far as it goes, is valuable, as it gives us a little additional information as to the Himalayan watershed, which has invariably been found to lie at a very considerable distance to the north of the great Himalayan peaks which, from the side of Hindustan, seem to form the watershed. This peculiarity has been further confirmed by the routes of a Zaskari who accompanied the third Pundit for some distance, but made his way back by a different route, having been turned out of Tibet by the Lhasa authorities, as a suspicious character. This man crossed from the Tadum monastery over the Himalayas to Muktinath. The greater part of the 1,190 miles of routes will be valuable in still further elucidating the geography of the eastern Himalayas, when combined with the information collected during previous explorations. In many parts the routes traverse country that is almost new, though some places in it have been indicated on maps from information of all kinds but without any regular connection. To the north-west of India, a Mahomedan gentleman was employed in exploring the countries north of the Hindoo Koosh, and of the Mustagh and Karakoram ranges; he has however only just returned, and as yet his work has not been thoroughly examined. He succeeded in making his way from Cabul into Badakshan, and thence ascending through the upper valley of the Oxus he reached the Sirikul (or Victoria) lake of Lieutenant Wood; skirting the southern end of the Pamir Steppe he passed from the Sirikul lake down to Tash Kurgan, and thence over the mountains by a nearly direct route to Kashgar, the capital of Eastern Turkistan (or Little Bokhara.) From Kashgar his route was carried on Yarkand and thence to the vicinity of the Karakoram Pass. The most interesting

part of the route will no doubt be that between the Sirikul Lake and Kashgar.

Astronomical.—The chain of triangles on the meridian, of 75° , which is now very nearly completed, will extend from the southern slopes of the Himalayas, in latitude 33° , to the vicinity of Mangalore, latitude 13° . In this and previous years, latitude observations have been taken at 11 stations, at about 1° apart meridionally, completing the observations of this nature over the northern half of the chain of triangles. So far, the ground passed over has been for the most part a very level plain, with few hills or other local irregularities of the earth's surface, and these of but small magnitude. Judging from outward appearances only, there is no such favourable belt of country in all India for astronomical observations, in its freedom from any influences which might tend to deflect the plumb-line; for, though great deflections have been found on level plains, as at Moscow, such ground must on the whole be considered more favorable than a hill region. Lieutenant Heaviside was able to take complete sets of observations to 36 pairs of north and south stars,—of the Greenwich seven year catalogue—each star being observed on the meridian on six nights, with astronomical circle No 2.

Levelling.—Since the completion of the main line of Spirit Levels which was carried, from the datum of the mean sea level of Kurachee harbour, through Sind, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, down to Calcutta, branch lines of level have been carried from the main line for the purpose of connecting the various detached groups of levels which have been executed for irrigation and other public works, and reducing them to a common datum; also for the purpose of correcting the trigonometrical determinations of the heights of some of the stations of this Survey, which had been made under very unfavorable circumstances, and were not as reliable as is to be desired. During the year Mr. Lane carried a line of levels from the vicinity of Bareilly through Shahjehanpore, Scetaapore and Lucknow, to Cawnpore, and from Lucknow eastward beyond Fyzabad. These operations are a continuation of the line which was commenced the previous year at a bench-mark of the main line at Meerut, and carried through Moradabad to Bareilly, and which has now been connected with the main line at Cawnpore. The height, above mean sea level, of the bench-mark at Cawnpore, as brought down directly from Meerut by the main line, is 407.75 feet; as deduced by the circuitous branch line it is 407.11

feet. Thus the two determinations differ by 0·64 feet, but this cannot be considered a material discrepancy, for the two lines are of the respective lengths of 290 and 330 miles, and thus form a circuit of 620 miles.

Pendulum and Magnetic Observations were completed at no less than 6 stations, viz., at the two extremities of the Bangalore Base line, at Pachapolliam, Mallapatti, Kudankolam, and Punnae, all stations on the southern section of Colonel Everest's arc. The whole of the pendulum observations of the Arc have now been completed, but before the apparatus is returned to the Royal Society, it is desirable that observations should be taken on the highest accessible table lands of the Himalayas, as well as at various points on the coast line, and at the Calcutta and Madras Observatories. Magnetic observations were continued.

The Topographical Survey.

The object of the Topographical Survey operations is to obtain fairly reliable maps on one inch to the mile, and at a small cost, of wild and unremunerative districts both non-feudatory and in Native States, for purposes of administration, civil and military; and to obtain geographical information on a reliable basis, for the sheets of the Great Indian Atlas, of vast tracts of country which, under any more expensive and elaborate system, would take upwards of a century to complete. The system of survey is most effective, rapid and certainly the cheapest which could be adopted for similar operations in unhealthy and rough ground. It is based on a network of secondary triangulation conducted with the larger class of Vernier Theodolites, closely connected with, and verified by, the Great Triangulation of India. The detail work, or topography, is filled in by means of the plane table, checked by routes or traversing between the stations fixed by triangulation wherever the nature of the ground will admit of such test, or else examined by a competent officer in the field, by intersections to surrounding objects from the points of triangulation. There were seven Topographical Survey Parties in the year ending September 1869, immediately under the Surveyor General. Three were engaged in the Central India and Rajpootana Native States, two in the Central Provinces and Vizagapatam Agency of the Madras Presidency; and two in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Of nearly all the ground allotted to the survey parties no reliable maps exist. Some of the tracts are even unexplored and have rarely been visited.

by Europeans. The area produced will be of great value in representing many parts of India which have hitherto defied all attempts at conjectural geography.

The aggregate area of final survey completed during the season of 1868-69 by the seven parties is 16,801 square miles, of which 13,840 square miles is rendered on the scale of one inch to the mile, and 2,961 square miles (Khasia Hills) on the smaller, or half inch to the mile scale. The triangulation in advance of the details, as a basis for future plane tabling, has been extended and is now computed out over an area of no less than 15,592 square miles. Observations were taken at 390 stations by which the positions of 1478 points were trigonometrically determined, with 1224 determinations of heights. The entire cost of the season's operations amounts to Rs. 3,68,608. The average cost of the final topography completed, including the cost of the triangulation, is Rs. 21-15 or £2-4 per square mile. The Revenue or Fiscal Surveys are also directly under the Surveyor General. Combined, the two branches aggregate a total area of 36,170 square miles of four inches and one inch survey respectively, at a cost of Rs. 12,58,922, yielding a mean average rate of Rs 3,413 per square mile. Placing these figures in juxtaposition with the areas previously reported, we obtain the following results as the total amount of survey executed topographically, since their commencement in the Nizam's territories, and for revenue purposes since 1841 :—

	Period over which the Survey extended.	Total area accomplished. Square Miles.	Total cost. Rupees.	Average rate of survey per square mile. Ra. A.
Topographical Surveys, as in general report for season 1866-67	1836 to 1867	1,60,026	27,81,462	
Topographical Surveys, as in Surveyor General's letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 5th February 1869, submitting general report for 1867-68	1837-68 1868-69	20,201 18,801	3,64,211 3,68,608	
Total of Topographical Surveys	1836 to 1869	1,87,028	35,14,281	17 13
Revenue Surveys as in general report of 1866-67	1846 to 1867	3,64,177	97,39,129	
Revenue Surveys	1867-68 1868-69	14,616 19,369	8,84,928 8,90,314	
Ditto, season under review				
Total of Revenue Surveys	1846 to 1869	4,00,162	115,14,371	28 12
Total of Topographical and Revenue Surveys up to	1869	5,97,190	150,28,652	25 2

In the last quarter of a century (without considering the old Hyderabad and Ganjam areas effected prior to 1844), the enormous area of nearly six hundred thousand square miles of country, much of which was of a difficult and unhealthy character, peculiarly hostile to European life, have been accomplished, all based on undeniable triangulation, and rendered in a proper state for incorporation in the general Atlas of India, at a cost of only Rs. 25-2 or £2 10s. 3d. per square mile. This does not include the Topographical Surveys conducted under the Trigonometrical Branch, either in the Himalayas or in the Bombay Presidency. This area is very nearly five times larger than that of the whole of the British Islands ; more than two and a half times larger than that of France ; upwards of five times the area of Prussia, more than double that of Austria, and three times that of Spain. This may fairly be said to be an achievement of no ordinary character, and of which those officers who have steadily assisted in the operations may well be proud. The survey of India is a national work worthy of comparison with similar undertakings in other European countries.

Chartography. The maps published in 1869 from the results of topographical and revenue surveys in progress, and omitting all small scale compilations, index maps and miscellaneous maps, represent an area of no less than 77,000 square miles. An engraving establishment was added to the department. The result already attained in the training of native agency is highly encouraging for the very short time spent on it. The transfer of this duty from England to the personal supervision of the Survey Department in India, is already proved to be most satisfactory, both in speed and economy. The question of the removal of a portion, or of the whole, of the Surveyor General's offices to a better climate having been under discussion with the Government, a Committee is now sitting to enquire into the whole subject. The Photographic and Photozincographic Branch, recently formed, made great and most satisfactory progress as regards the general style and execution of the photozincographed maps. The advantages secured to the public service by the immediate publication and dissemination of the original scale sheets of the topographical surveys of the Native and British States, which never before saw the light or were turned to any practical use, can scarcely be over-rated.

The number of maps issued to officials and the public was 21,048 valued at Rs. 39,052, besides several thousands of impressions of maps, sketches, diagrams and plans from the photozincographic and lithographic press branches, on special requisition.

tions from local Governments and various public offices. The sum actually realized by sales was Rs. 6,047.

The Revenue Survey.

Seventeen parties in 1868-69 surveyed 19,369 square miles at a total cost of Rs. 8,90,314. Of these 4 were in the Central Provinces, 1 in Oudh, 2 in the North-Western Provinces, 1 in the Punjab, 1 in Sindh, 6 in Bengal or the Lower Provinces, 1 in Burma and 1 in the cantonments of the Punjab. Omitting the last, the average cost of the surveys was Rs. 45-3-10 per square mile.

In UPPER INDIA ten of the seventeen parties were engaged. The surveys of the following districts were completed :—

Districts.	When commenced.	When finished.	Area in		Rate per Square Mile.
			Acres.	Square Miles.	
Seonee	1865-66	1868-69	2,518,968	3,936	Rs. A. P. 51 4 5
Kheree	1865-66	1868-69	1,914,913	2,992	53 10 5
Thurr and Parkur	1862-63	1868-69	8,146,310	12,729	8 3 6
Huzarahi ...	1865-66	1868-69	2,086,170	3,260	68 9 0

Seonee.—Colonel Gastrell, the Superintendent, draws attention to the discrepancies between the results of the non-professional and that of the professional survey. The former shows a defect of 7 per cent. or 273 square miles. Supposing this area to be worth only one anna per annum of rent per British acre, and this appears no high assumption, the yearly rental would be Rs. 10,939. This represents the annual loss to Government until a new settlement be made, or, for a thirty years' settlement, as Rs. 3,28,170. Colonel Gastrell suggests the transfer of the Khusreh, or Field Survey, to the superintendence of the Professional Branch entirely, so as to ensure fairly accurate and reliable results at every step of the work.

Kheree is the extreme district of Oudh at the foot of the hills on the Nepaul border. The Tharoos or inhabitants of the forests are a most peculiar race. Their true origin has never yet been traced, though many different opinions are held regarding it, but it is generally believed to be Aryan. They, being a wild, uncultivated, and extremely superstitious race, naturally assign to themselves a mythological beginning. The Tharoo villages are divided into certain circuits, marked off by the Bhurra of

Bheonhar, a self-created superior, whom these people believe to be inspired by Bhowanee, and to whom they submit in every occurrence of their domestic lives. A Bhurra is indispensable at every birth, marriage and death, directs all religious ceremonies, and has supreme influence in the circuit to which he belongs. He has, however, to prove his inspiration before the assembled villagers by one of two methods, either by drawing seven times the flame from a lighted to an unlighted wick without bringing the two in contact, or by calling upon Bhowanee, who is supposed to descend upon him, when the Bhurra begins to dance and jump about violently, and convinces the assembled crowds of his superhuman powers by his movements and gesticulations. Among the peculiarities of the Tharoos may be noted that the bodies of those that die in advanced years are burned, but those of the young are buried; also, that though their widows are allowed to re-remarry, a man may not marry the widow of his younger brother. The Tharoos are very honest and industrious, good cultivators and keen sportsmen. Being the only race who are physically capable of existing in the forests all the year round, it has been a great mistake to allow them to migrate to Nepal, where the more favourable terms of the assessment have drawn them away in such numbers, that there are now comparatively few left in the Khyreegurh District. It is remarkable that these denizens of the forests no sooner leave their owl malarious localities than they become fever-stricken. A large annual fair is held at a tomb built over the remains of Saadut Ullee who was a Lieutenant of Syud Mussood, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces that came down from Guznee in 1015 A. D. to plunder Hindustan. About a quarter of a mile from it stands the ruins of the old Fort of Khyreegurh which was built in the reign of Ullaooddeen, Emperor of Delhi, to protect the country round about from the raids of the hill tribes of Nepal and Ghurwal. In those far-back times the northern parts of the Khyreegurh District bear evidence of having been fairly populated, and the inhabitants well-to-do, for in sinking new wells old ones have been discovered of substantial masonry, and some of them, as in the villages of Seedhowna and Bunbeerpoor and others in the Nepal territory, have been restored to us.

When surveying Hazara Colonel Johnstone mapped 2,370 square miles of independent territory in Ullahce, Kobistan and Chilas. He ascertained, without a doubt, a grave error in the course of the Indus, as shown in the published maps. From Astoor to the Black Mountain it is made to flow many miles too far south. A high range of snowy mountains runs nearly east

and west in about latitude $35^{\circ} 10' N.$, the principal peaks of which have been fixed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The Indus is represented as flowing to the south of this range, whereas it is actually to the north. The result of this is that Chilas, Kohistan, and Ullahee have been contracted into small territories to get them into the space left on this side of the river.

Thurr and Parkur, in Sindh, is a sandy desert. Operations extended over the plains of Omerkote and the adjoining desert Talookas, Deepla, Mittee, and Nuggur of the Thurr and Parkur Political Superintendency of the Hyderabad Collectorate; and the District of Shahbunder of the Kurrachee Collectorate. The desert talookas of Omerkote consist of a narrow strip of sand hills and waste lying north of the Runn of Kutch, and stretching about 130 miles from District Mahomed Khan's Tanda on the west, to the Jodhpore frontier on the east. This sandy desert embraces an area of 4,203.99 square miles, surveyed topographically on the scale of one inch to the mile. The climate is a very pleasant one in the cold weather, not unlike that of the adjoining districts of Mahomed Khan's Tanda and Halla. The cold, however, increases perceptibly as one approaches the sand hills, which form the desert portion of the Talooka. In the hot season the heat and glare are intense. It has, however, the reputation of being a healthy district. The principal town is Omerkote, situated between the desert and the plains. It has long been the acknowledged capital of this part of the country, and with its mud fort was considered the key to the desert commanding the high road between Marwar and Sindh. The town has rather an imposing appearance, when approached from the south, where the road runs through a deep valley facing the ridge on which the town is situated. The only other large place is Mubbesur, similarly situated between the desert and the plains, but considerably to the south of Omerkote. Between this place and Omerkote a considerable traffic is carried on in bullock carts, along a road skirting the sand hills. In all other parts camels are used. The majority of the inhabitants are Mussalmans.

All that now remains for survey in Sindh is District Shahbunder all will be completed in 1870-71. The Survey of Sindh began in 1855-56.

LOWER PROVINCES.—The results of the season 1868-69 give an area of 4,953 square miles, surveyed in Kamroop, Lukimpore and Seesaugor of Assam, and in Goalpara, Cooch Behar, Lohardugga and Hazareebagh. Surveys have

also been made of the Ganges River, of Punchannogram and of the Cantonment of Dum-Dum. Of the above, the survey of District Kamroop of Assam, of the Eastern Dooars of District Goalpara, and of Sub-division Palamow of District Lohardugga in Chota-Nagpore were completed :—

Districts.	Commenced.	Finished.	AREA IN		Rate per Square Mile.
			Acres.	Square Miles.	
	Season.	Season.			Rs. As. P.
Kamroop	1865-66	1868-69.	23,23,786	3,631	59 1 4
East Dooars of District Goalpara	1867-68	1868-69.	10,10,251	1,579	51 12 9
Sub-Division Palamow, District Lohardugga	1863-64	1868-69.	27,33,061	4,270	60 5 8

The State of *Cooch Behar*, which we administer during the chief's minority, is bounded on the north and west by the new district of Julpigorec ; on the south by Rungpore ; and on the east by the unsurveyed portion of the district as far as the Juldoka and Toorsa Rivers. The extreme length east and west is forty miles, and the extreme breadth north and south is thirty-six miles, and the area is 386,123.40 acres, or 603.31 square miles. The forests described by Dr. Buchanan in 1890, have been entirely cleared and cultivated. The principal rivers are the Teesta, Juldoka and Toorsa. All these rivers have changed their courses since the surveys of the last century by Major Rennell. After leaving the hills they flow with strong currents in a light sandy soil, and constantly form new channels. The country is intersected with numerous old beds of rivers, in some places obliterated by cultivation, in others formed into *jheels*. The ruins of Komatapore, the old fortified capital of Cooch-Behar, are situated on both banks of the Singeema ree River. The city is surrounded on three sides by high embankments, 30 to 50 feet high, and 120 feet at the base : there was probably a parapet on the summit of the rampart from the number of scattered bricks lying close by. The inner ditch is completely filled up, as cultivation increased ; the outer ditch is 264 feet wide, and is still deep at the Bagdoor gate. From

the north-west corner, another high embankment is continued four miles westward, and terminates at the village of Gurkola. On the east the city was defended by the Durlah River, now an old bed. The length east and west is eight miles and the breadth north and south is four miles. There are two gates on the north called Hokodoor and Jaidoar, two on the west called Sonsur and Bagdoor, and one on the south called Sildoor. The land revenue amounts to Rs. 3,64,568. Nearly two-thirds are farmed by the Rajah's officers and relatives. Between the recorded landholder on the rent roll, and the actual cultivator, there are several middlemen, whose exactions leave the jote ryots or cultivators barely sufficient to support themselves. The settlement now in progress will greatly improve their condition. The cultivator is allowed five-tenths of the crop, three-tenths go to the jotedar or landholder, with whom the settlement is made, and the remaining two-tenths to the State. The Rajah, when he comes of age, is not likely to confirm so liberal a settlement. The administration of Cooch-Behar by British Officers has proved a benefit, and will be advantageous to the welfare of the people for the remaining fifteen years of his minority.

Burma.—The party which had completed the survey of the Cachar district was transferred to the survey of district Ramree or Kyook Phyoo and to fill up the gap between Mr. O'Donel's former survey of Akyab and Captain Fitzroy's Topographical survey of Pegu, estimated at 6,000 square miles. Circles, as described in a memorandum drawn up by Sir A. Phayre, "are in the language of the country called Taik or Kyoon. Their area is various, from five to twenty or thirty square miles," they may be called Revenue and Police divisions. There was no demarcation in the field to guide the surveyors, except in the open cultivated parts, where the boundaries of circles are known by a low ridge of earth called *Nekkra*, corresponding to the *Ile* of Bengal. Townships are of various areas, frequently containing 10, 15, or more circles, and from 500 to 1000 or more square miles. These divisions are for Judicial, Police and Revenue objects. Village tracts are generally small in area, and may be compared with the Parishes in England. Kweng or Pyeen is entirely a Revenue division of land, for convenience of assessment. It is the ultimate division on which a specific rate of land tax is placed. The area seldom exceeds 1000 acres, and sometimes is as small as 10 or 20 acres. Hitherto, the Kweng or Pyeen has only been laid down by the Native Surveyors in their detailed surveys, and under the immediate eye of the Set-

tlement Officer. The tract surveyed consists mostly of jungle and hills, interspersed here and there with cultivation, but the whole surveyed and mapped on the full village scale of four inches to the mile. Out of an area of 442·96 square miles the cultivation amounts to only 62·9 square miles, or 1-7th the area surveyed. As regards the character of survey, Sir A. Phayre, in a Memorandum dated 16th July 1869, records his opinion that "the Land Revenue system of British Burma being still in some parts in annual assessment, and in none for longer than ten years, does not seem at present to require a minute Revenue Survey, such as has been given to the North-Western Provinces. The operations are to embrace a Revenue or Mouzahwar Survey of the open cultivated and culturable tracts, on the 4-inch scale, leaving the hilly and forest tracts to be surveyed topographically on the 1-inch scale. Many wells of Petroleum or earth-oil are to be met with in the portion surveyed this season. They are generally situated near the bases of low hills, and are of various depths. The deepest is said to be about fifty feet, having about six feet diameter at the mouth. The sides of this well have been ingeniously boarded by the natives, having diagonal cross bars, which not only secure the structure but serve as a ladder. There is no sort of machinery used to get up the oil. A young lad is first sent down, a man on the cross bars lets down to him earthen pots in succession, into which the contents of the well are filled, and then the pot is drawn up. The whole of the contents of the pot, as drawn up, is not oil, which is of a light bluish colour and floats upon water, there is sediment that might have been scooped up from the bottom. This takes place twice a day, and the yield is from four to six gallons per day. The oil sells in the bazaar at a Rupee per gallon. The deepest of the wells in the island of Ramree is situated in the Laytoung Circle, and is said to have been productive for a great number of years. Natives have been known to dig wells of short depths for temporary purposes, after which the wells are abandoned and soon choke up from the falling in of the earth. There is a fish found in these waters called "Luckwa," the oil extracted from the liver of which is said to have the same properties as cod liver oil. The island lying about two and half miles to the westward of old Kyouk-Phyoo, and which was surveyed this season, is called on old marine charts "Saddle Island" from its shape. When Kyouk-Phyoo was a military station, some of the officers (it is said) let loose thereon a pair of goats; these have increased to such an extent, that the island

now abounds with wild goats, and hence it is now called by the natives "Chy-Kyoon," or "Goat Island." There is another island lying about five miles to the north of the station of Kyouk-Phyoo called "Pagoda rock" and by the natives "Kyouk-Kyoon." It is a barren rock, but here are produced the edible birds' nests so highly prized by the Chinese. Oysters can likewise be had here, but of a much larger size than is seen in India. This island has been rented to a Mugh for Rs. 50 per year, and he makes his profit from the sale of the produce, by retailing the edible birds' nests for their weight in silver.

The Geological Survey.

This Survey was begun in 1856. It follows the ordinary surveys, already described, and its officers are very much engaged in reporting on special tracts of country in which coal has been or is likely to be discovered.

In the year 1869, to which the last Report refers, Dr. Oldham, the Superintendent, examined the districts of Cachar and Sylhet which were affected by a serious earthquake on 10th January. He prepared as perfect a catalogue as possible of Indian earthquakes. In November Dr. Oldham proceeded to the Central Provinces to control the operations there in progress for the exploration of the coal in Chanda and Berar. The result was satisfactory. One of the great sources of doubt as to the extent of the coal deposits arose from the widely established fact, that the beds in the group of rocks in which the coal here occurs (known to Indian Geologists as the Barakur group) had invariably a tendency to exhibit very great variation both in thickness and quality within short distances. They are often of great thickness locally, but thin out and nearly disappear within short distances : this variation also being not only in the thickness, but also in the quality of the beds, so that what shows as a bed of good coal in one place may, within a few yards or a few hundred yards, pass into a shale without coal or even into a sandstone. It was, therefore, important to test this, and the first new boring which was fixed on was put down near the village of Telwasa, some ten miles to the north of where the coal had been found in the river. No coal was visible, nor had any been ever known to be there ; but the position in which it ought to be found, if the beds continued, was well marked. After some delays the rods were put down here, and passing through the beds of sandstone seen on the surface, they entered a group of beds of coal and shale, in the proper position exactly as anticipated. Up to the close of the year 19 feet of this coal,

with a few shale partings, had been cut into and the beds still continued. Forty-one feet, seven inches, of coal were cut altogether here, in a total depth of 138 feet. The results, so far as the explorations have been carried, point to the *general* continuity of the coals on a fixed horizon in the lower sandstone. As soon as the Chanda district is examined, the investigations of the Geological Survey may be continued down the valley of the Godavery, at detached points where the existence of small basins of the coal measure rocks, in which coal may exist in good workable quantity, is known. Such a basin occurs about 15 miles north of Dumagniam, from which, at the place indicated by Mr. W. Blanford in 1866 near the junction of the Tal river, in the left bank close to the village of Lingala, a considerable quantity of coal was raised in 1868 from the bed of the river.

Northern India.—The boring for water at Umballa proved successful. Mr. Medlicott was engaged in the examination of the very important geological questions of the extent and stratigraphical relations of the several series of sandstones, &c., associated with the coal in Bengal as compared with those in Central India. In pursuance of this object, he traversed the entire country between Hazareebagh and Palamow on the east and Jubbulpore, on the west; and thence went southwards to Nagpore and Chanda. The entire group of the formations or series which in the east gives five well-marked subdivisions (Talchir, Barakur, Ironstone shales, Ranigunj, and Panchet) becomes at a short distance to the west only a three-fold series of the Talchir, the Barakur, and the Panchet. Mr. Medlicott also brought forward additional proofs to show that, on the large scale, the present limits of these coal measure fields coincide approximately with the original limits of deposition and are not the result of faulting, or even mainly of denudation. Dr. Oldham, however, insists on more detailed observation before coming to definite conclusions. All these successive beds (possibly with the exception of the Talchirs) representing an enormous lapse of time, agree in one respect, that they seem to be purely fresh-water (fluvial or fluvio-lacustrine) or estuarine deposits. The Ranigunj, the Jherria, the Bokaro, the Ramghur, and the Karunpura fields all belong to the drainage basin of the Damoodah river. Eetcoora and the Kurhurbari fields are in the basin of the Barakur, the largest affluent of the Damoodah, from which in the upper part of its course it is separated by the lofty ranges of Parasnath and the wide plateau of Hazaribagh. The Kasta deposits and the limited field near Dubrajpur and the

Deogur fields are in the valley of the Adjai, and limited to it; while the valley of the More, further to the north, has its small field near to Soory. In a wider view, all these rivers may be considered to have formed one general estuary at an early period. The Talchir field, near Cuttak, the detached areas of Talchir sandstones in the Sumbulpur country, and the Belaspur field, are limited to the Mahanuddy basin; the Palamow, the Singrowli, and South Rewah coals are all strictly confined to the Sone basin;—the Chanda field and the continuation of this field in detached areas down the Godaverry valley, considerably below Dumagudiam, all are strictly confined to the basin of the Godaverry and its affluents, while similarly the coal-fields of the Nerbudda valley are all limited to the drainage basin of that river. In other words, the great drainage basins of this country were on the large scale marked out, and existed (as drainage-basins) at the enormously distant period which marked the commencement of the deposition of the great plant-bearing series. At the commencement of the present season, Mr. Medlicott proceeded to the Nerbudda valley, to work out more closely than had before been practicable the coal-bearing rocks in that area. Mr. Wilson examined in the early part of the year a large portion of the Jhansi and Lullutpur districts, tracing out the remarkable quartz reefs that exist in such numbers and of such size in that area. In the beginning of the year Mr. Hacket traced out the boundary of the great Decean trap area, from Neemuch across to the Beas river, which line has since been embodied in the general map of the Vindhyan area accompanying the published report of Mr. F. Mallet. Mr. Ball carried out the examination of parts of the Singhbhum country, tracing out carefully the copper-bearing rocks and their limits. With Mr. Ormsby he revised, in order to bring up to the existing state of knowledge of Indian Geology, the maps of Bhagulpur and Beerbhoom previous to final publication. Mr. Mallet was engaged in working out in detail, and with the advantage of new and better maps, the relations of the several groups of rocks which occur in the eastern portion of the Sone valley, and which there come between the Vindhyan formation and the gneissose rocks. Mr. W. Blanford rejoined the Geological Survey on his return from deputation as Naturalist and Geologist in connection with the Abyssinian Field Force. He took up the careful examination of the Chanda district.

In Madras the early part of 1869 was given by Mr. King and Mr. Foote to the completion of the geological area occupied by quartzites, slates, limestones, &c., which cover the larger portion

of the districts of Kuddapah and Kurnool, and which appear, geologically, to represent in the south the older portion of the great Vindhyan series. Mr. King completed a general report on the entire area containing many thousand square miles. Mr. Foote was directed to carry on the examination of the rocks, of the same mineral character, which appear under the great flows of the Deccan trap, and resting quite unconformably on the gneiss rocks in parts of the Raichoor Doab, the vicinity of Belgaum, and under parts of the ghats on the western coast. That they belong to the same general series as the rocks in Kuddapah and Kurnool there is no question. This will connect with the Madras area the work already done by Mr. C. Wilkinson some years since in Ruttugherry and Sawant Warree. This work will give a second complete geological section across the Peninsula.

The *Bombay* party of the Survey continued the examination of Kutch. This was completed by Mr. Wynne who then proceeded to the Punjab to take up the detailed examination of that province. The Punjab offers to the Geologist many points of great interest, as well as promise of valuable mineral products.

In *Burma* Mr. W. Theobald completed the general examination of the Prome district up to the frontier of British Burma, so far as that lies to the east of the Irawadi. He subsequently took up the country lying to the west of the river in the same parallel, and the season of 1870 will see it completed. In this part of the district nummulitic rocks (limestones, &c.,) occur and form an interesting study. They may be found to contain petroleum, as they occasionally do elsewhere.

Publications.—The first part of the seventh volume of the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India* contains a full report on the area occupied in North-Western India by the great series of rocks, to which the name Vindhyan was first given by Dr. Oldham in 1856. Stretching along the northern escarpments of the Nerbudda valley, passing across the district of Jubbulpur, and forming the whole of the Rewah country north of the Sone, this great series extends in a continuous mass far into Bengal, where the picturesque cliffs of the Rhotasgurh hills form its steeply scarped limits on the left bank of the Sone. Returning towards the West by Sasseram, Chunar, Mirzapur, and a little south of Allahabad, the boundary thence stretches in a great sweeping bay or curve to the south by Kirwee, Bijawur, and crossing the Beas river, trends again north to Gwalior and Agra, and Futtipur Sikri, whence the line again trends to the south and extends to near Neemuch. The rocks belonging to this widely extended and important group constitute one of the

most remarkable and interesting series in all India. They become also still more important to the Indian Geologist when he finds representatives of the same great series covering immense areas in the Madras Presidency (Kuddapah, Kurnool, &c.), stretching northwards along the flanks of the Ghats, and up the Godaverry country, until in Berar and the adjoining parts of the Nizam's dominions, and again in Bustar and Chutteesgurh, they constitute the rocky basis of very extended districts. They are divisible into several different groups characterized by peculiar lithological distinctions, and throughout the whole area described present a wonderful constancy of mineral composition. Mr. Fred. Mallet, who had himself examined much of the area in N. W. India occupied by these rocks, combined with his personal observations the labours of others, and wrote a connected history of the entire series in this part of the *Memoirs*. The small map, which accompanies his report represents an area quite as large as England and Wales, while all the lines of geological division and sub-division shown on it have been actually traced out by detailed examination. The previous part of the *Memoirs*, the last part of Volume VI., contained also a geological map of quite as extended an area, that is, geological maps and reports were published within twelve months, exhibiting the structure of a country larger in area than the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. Of the structure of this country nothing trustworthy was known previously to the commencement of the Geological Survey. The same part of Volume VII. contains coal statistics and a description of the area near Cherra Poonjee. The *Palaontologia Indica* is to be issued in large parts. The *Records* of the survey appeared every quarter.

The Museum.—More than 20,000 specimens passed through the Curator's and Assistant Curator's hands, and were entered and catalogued for reference during the year. But many of these had to be packed up again, there being no place to keep them. The noble collection of Meteorites maintained its excellence. During the twelve months there were additions of a good specimen of the Khetree fall (February 1867), and specimens of the Ornans fall (July 1868); of that which occurred at Selavtie in Croatia (May 1868); and of the mass which fell at Krahenberg, near Zweibrucken (May 1869.)

Statistics of Coal.—Dr. Oldham shews the total annual outturn of good coal in India during the 11 years ending 1868—the quantity being given in Indian maunds. The table also shews the quantity raised in Bengal alone, as compared with the whole

of India, and the quantity imported into Calcutta for the series of years. The two latter columns taken together give the total quantity of coal required to meet the consumption of Calcutta and of places supplied from Bengal. This quantity, it will be seen, amounted in 1867 :—

to 1,29,93,912 Mds., or and in 1868 to 1,53,94,420 „ or	or	476,841 Tons, 564,933 „
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		Coal raised in all India.	Coal raised in Bengal.	Coal imported into Calcutta.	Total consump- tion for Bengal.
1858	..	61,62,319	61,62,928	.. ..	....
1859	..	99,61,928	99,61,928	12,29,160	1,11,91,088
1860	..	1,00,88,113	1,00,88,113	4,96,585	1,05,84,698
1861	..	78,06,252	77,85,085	12,85,203	90,76,288
1862	..	86,43,843	86,30,843	6,76,687	93,07,530
1863	..	95,12,174	95,04,975	10,36,407	1,05,41,382
1864	..	90,46,147	90,32,405	18,18,132	1,08,50,537
1865	..	88,37,953	88,10,425	16,16,143	1,04,26,568
1866	..	1,08,34,551	1,07,90,035	9,14,427	1,17,04,462
1867	..	1,18,61,031	1,18,47,178	11,46,734	1,29,93,912
1868	..	1,35,62,274	1,34,65,829	19,28,591	1,53,94,420

The amounts supplied for the use of the locomotive department alone on the East Indian Railway, independently of coal used for other purposes, were during the last eight years as follows :—

1861	...	9,91,215	...	1865	...	28,27,953
1862	...	12,29,709	...	1866	...	50,79,612
1863	...	18,37,717	..	1867	...	50,60,206
1864	...	26,96,442	...	1868	...	58,40,759

Thus it appears that this one line of railway alone now requires, for its own consumption only, nearly one-half of the total quantity of coal raised in India. The vast extension of the demands for railway purposes will appear when we state that the total quantity of Indian coal used in the railways which are connected with Calcutta, was in 1867, 63,70,321 mds. and in 1868, 66,20,837 as compared with 9,91,215 mds. in 1861. This is independently of imported, or English coal, used for sundry purposes. If we take the total railway consumption for the only two years for which there are returns, we will find that the amount left for use in other ways in 1867 was only 50,51,618 and in 1868, 59,90,069. Another view of these numerical results will show the vast increase in the development of this important Raniganj field. In 1860, the total number of steam engines in use in this field was 28, with an aggregate horse-power of 490, while in 1868, we have a return of 61

engines with an aggregate of 867 horse-power. That is, the number of engines has more than doubled in eight years. It is not so satisfactory to see that the horse-power has not doubled, inasmuch as this indicates a more frequent use of small engines, and probably, therefore, of small workings or open quarries.

In 1868, the Bengal Coal Co. raised 61,39,105 maunds; Gobind Pundit, Sirsole, 24,28,428 ; the Beerbhoom Co., 13,62,635 ; the Equitable Coal Co., 11,60,292, and the East Indian Coal Co., 8,30,605, these five companies thus giving an out-turn of 1,19,21,065, out of a total of 1,34,50,829. In the Nerbudda valley, the coal at and near Lameta Ghat (although only offering prospect of a very limited and inferior supply has been worked very spiritedly by Mr. Walker, railway contractor, chiefly for local use, brick burning, &c. The coal in the Sher river, which is of the same geological age as that at Lameta, has also been worked by the same gentleman. At Mopani, it may be said that little coal has been raised, but active and efficient preparations have been made, so that, on the opening of the railway, the colliery will be able to turn out some thousands of tons per month. Near Chanda, (Googoos) south of Nagpore, coal has been raised from a pit sunk there, chiefly for trials. The use of Assam coal does not appear to have extended much. There seems to be still considerable difficulty, from the want of facilities of communication with the Burhampooter, in bringing this coal into general demand. A very considerable amount of coal has been raised from some of the beds of the Bokaro field, near Hazareebaugh, which has all been used in burning bricks and lime at Hazareebaugh and Gya.

CHAPTER III. LEGISLATION.

Imperial.

TWENTY-SIX Acts were passed in 1868-69 by the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. Of these, sixteen are local Acts, of which three—the Oudh Rent Act, the Oudh Taluqdars' Act and the Punjab Tenancy Act—are of such importance that they will be described with particularity. Only ten extend to the whole of British India, *viz.*, the Acts relating to Lock Hospitals, Exemption from Registration, Justices of the Peace, Divorce, Articles of War, Emigration, Criminal Procedure, Income Tax, Police Superannuation Funds and Customs Duties.

Act XVII. of 1868 (An Act to appoint a Commission to enquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay.)

Act XVIII. of 1868 (An Act for investing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Court of Small Causes).

Act XIX. of 1868 (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh.)

In August 1866 certain arrangements were sanctioned by the Government of India for the settlement of the questions which had long been pending regarding rights of occupancy in Oudh. Those arrangements involved the necessity of cancelling all orders, rules, and circulars which were in force in Oudh, recognizing a right of occupancy in non-proprietary cultivators and the revision of the rules regarding the hearing of suits in the Summary Courts. The Taluqdars of Oudh at the same time consented that certain privileges should be granted to certain classes of their tenants. Legislation was necessary to carry into effect the engagements thus entered into by the Government, and to confirm the concessions made by the Taluqdars. The opportunity was taken of placing on a better footing the whole of the law regarding the recovery of rent in Oudh. Much difficulty had been experienced in determining what laws were actually in force in respect of the jurisdiction of the Revenue Summary Courts, and there had consequently been a great want of uniformity in the procedure. This had been found to be a serious evil. The practice of the Summary Courts had been loose, uncertain and dilatory. Legislation was desirable for another reason. Although the Courts would probably have maintained the validity of the rights of occupancy and other privileges which the Taluqdars had consented to grant to certain classes of tenants on their estates, it was doubtful whether similar protection would be afforded to the same classes of tenants on estates not belonging to Taluqdars. The Act is divided into nine chapters. The second (sec. 5) thus declares what tenants shall have a right of occupancy. "Tenants who have lost all proprietary right, whether superior or subordinate, in the lands which they hold or cultivate, shall, so long as they pay the rent payable for the same according to the provisions of this Act, have a right of occupancy under the following rule:—Every such tenant, who, within thirty years next before the thirteenth day of February 1856, has been, either by himself, or by himself and some other person from whom he has inherited, in possession as proprietor in a village or estate, shall be deemed to possess a heritable but not a transferable right of

occupancy in the land which he cultivated or held in such village or estate on the twenty-fourth day of August 1866: Provided that such land has not come into his occupation, or the occupation of the person from whom he has inherited, for the first time since the said thirteenth day of February 1856 : Provided also, that no such tenant shall have a right of occupancy in any village or estate in which he or any co sharer with him possesses any under proprietary right. Nothing contained in the former part of this section shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing hereafter entered into between a landlord and tenant." Chapter II. provides compensation for illegally enforcing payment of rent, and treats of its abatement and remission where, for example, the area of the land has been diminished by diluvion. Section 21 provides for the relinquishment of his holding by a tenant, and sections 22 to 26 attempt to solve the problem of equitably providing compensation for tenants' improvements.

The third chapter relates to commutation and payment of rent in kind. Chapter IV. relates to the enhancement and fixing rates of rent, first, in the case of tenants with right of occupancy, and, secondly, in the case of tenants not having such right. In the latter case the rent will be such amount as may be agreed upon between him and the landlord, and in the absence of such agreement the amount payable in the preceding year. In the case of a tenant having a right of occupancy his rent cannot be enhanced except in pursuance of a decree made on some one of the following grounds :—1st.—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the rate of rent usually paid by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy, for land of a similar description and with similar advantages, situate in the same village. In this case the Court will enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding such rate. 2nd.—That the rate of rent paid by him is more than 12½ per cent. below the rate of rent usually paid by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy, for land of a similar description and with similar advantages, situate in the same village. In this case the Court will enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding such rate less 12½ per cent. 3rd.—That the quantity of land held by him exceeds the quantity for which he has previously paid rent. In this case the Court will decree rent for the land in excess, at rates to be fixed by the first or the second of the Rules contained in this section, as the case may be. Chapters V. and VI. contain the law relating to ejectment and distress.

Act XX. of 1868 (An Act to give validity to the levy of certain Duties in Lucknow.)

Act XXI. of 1868 (An Act to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawâb of the Carnatic.)

Act XXII. of 1868 (An Act to bring the Manza Kheriah, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the General Regulations.)

Act XXIII. of 1868 (An Act to give validity to certain Abkari Rules in British Burma.)

Act XXIV. of 1868 (An Act to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Gurkha.)

Act XXV. of 1868 (An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts in Coorg.)

Act XXVI. of 1868 (An Act to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock Hospitals.)

The object of this Act is to enable Municipalities to contribute towards the expenses attending the introduction of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

Act XXVII. of 1868 (An Act to exempt certain Instruments from the Indian Registration Act, 1866.)

Act XXVIII. of 1868 (An Act to define and amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Punjab.)

The preliminary chapter, section 2, provides that nothing in the Act shall affect the operation of any agreement between a landlord and tenant, when such agreement is in writing or recorded in a regular settlement. Chapter II.—as to rights of occupancy—specifies (section 5) four classes of tenants who shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy :—1st.—Tenants who and whose ancestors for at least two generations have paid nothing in respect of their lands, except the land revenue and village cesses for the time being chargeable thereon : 2nd.—Tenants who have involuntarily parted with their proprietary rights in land otherwise than by forfeiture, but who continue to occupy such land from the time of such parting : 3rd.—Tenants representing persons who settled along with the founders as cultivators in the villages in which the lands occupied by such tenants are situate ; and 4th.—Tenants who are or have been jagirdars of the villages in which the land occupied by such tenants are situate, and who have continuously occupied such lands for not less than twenty years. Section 6 provides that a fifth class, i. e. tenants whose names appear in a settlement-record as having a right of occupancy in land which they, or the persons from whom they have immediately inherited, have continuously occupied from the entry of their names, or the names of such persons in the record, shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy, unless (a) within the thirty years next before instituting a suit relating to the right, other tenants of the same class in the same or in adjacent villages have ordinarily been ejected at the landlord's will, or unless (b) they have admitted before an officer making or revising a settlement, or authorized to attest the entries in the record, that they do not possess such right, and such admission has then been recorded. No tenant will acquire a right of occupancy by mere lapse of time, and no right of occupancy in the common lands belonging to a patti-dari village community will be acquired under this chapter.

CHAPTER III.—Of Rent. Section 10 provides, as regards enhancement, that no tenant shall, in the absence of an agreement or decree to the contrary, be held liable, in a suit for arrears of rent, to pay rent exceeding that payable by him for the previous agricultural year, unless a decree for enhancement has been made. The grounds on which the Court may decree enhancement resemble those contained in the Oudh Rent Act. The third ground, however, is that the rate of rent paid by the tenant, if he belongs to the first class, is more than 50 per cent. ; if he belongs to the second, third or fourth class, more than 30 per cent., and if he belongs to the fifth class, more than 15 per cent below the rate usually paid in the neighbourhood by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description and with similar advantages. The provisions as to abatement in case of diminution of area or decrease of productive powers resemble those contained in the Oudh Act. With regard to remission of rent, if the tenant holds a lease for an unexpired term of five years or upwards, or have a right of occupancy in a revenue-paying estate, the Courts will allow no such remission, unless where a remission of revenue has been allowed in respect of the same estate. No commutation, whether of rent in kind into rent in money, or rent in money into rent in kind, will take place without the consent of both landlord and tenant.

CHAPTER IV.—of Ejectment—provides that a decree ejecting a tenant with a right of occupancy may be made not only in cases where there is an unsatisfied decree against him for arrears of rent, but also when the landlord tenders him compensation not less than fifteen and not more than thirty times the amount of his net annual profits on an average of the previous three years. But this does not apply to a tenant belonging to any of the classes specified in section 5, or to a tenant when he or the person from whom he has inherited has continuously occupied such land for thirty years or upwards. Tenants without a right of occupancy may be ejected, 1st, if a decree has been obtained against them for arrears of rent or for ejectment, 2nd, by notice from the landlord. Such notice will only be given when the tenant is not holding under an unexpired lease, or an agreement or a decree. Chapter V. relates to Relinquishment, Leases and Underleases, Alienation and Succession. Every tenant

with a right of occupancy is declared to be entitled to let or under-let the land in his occupation. In the case of such tenants, section 32 saves agreements not to let or sub-let, and section 33 declares the liability towards the landlord of the incoming lessee or under-lessee. As to the right to alienate, section 34 provides that any tenant with a right of occupancy claimable under section 5 may alienate, with or without his landlord's consent, the landlord, however, having a right or pre-emption at the market-value. But other tenants will only be able to alienate with their landlord's previous consent. Following a recent ruling of the Chief Court of the Punjab, section 36 provides that a tenant's right of occupancy in land shall devolve on his male lineal descendants, and failing them, on his male collateral relatives descended from an ancestor who shall have occupied the land, such descendants and relatives being residents in the village in which the land is situate. Chapter VI.—Compensation for Tenants' Improvements—corresponds generally with those contained in the Oudh Rent Act. Chapter VII.—Procedure. Suits respecting rights of occupancy, enhancement, abatement, ejectment and cessation of tenancy will be heard in the Civil Courts.

Act I. of 1869 (An Act to define the rights of Taluqdars and others in certain estates in Oudh, and to regulate the succession thereto.)

The object of this Act is to give the force of law to the arrangements made with the Taluqdars of Oudh by the Government of Lord Canning. In respect of the more important principles involved, the provisions of the Act correspond with those of a Bill introduced, with a similar object, by Lord Canning shortly before he left India in 1862, but which was not afterwards proceeded with. Section 3 is intended to give the force of law to everything contained in the sanads of the Taluqdars, and in the orders under which those sanads were issued. Section 5 places on the same footing as Taluqdars, the persons on whom estates were bestowed by the British Government in reward for loyal service rendered during the mutiny. Sections 11 to 13 define the powers of Taluqdars and grantees to transfer their estates *inter vivos* and to make bequests. Many of the Taluqdars considered, and Sir Charles Wingfield, the late Chief Commissioner, held the same opinion, that an unlimited power of disposing of landed property would lead to the breaking up of those family estates which it was the object of the Government to preserve, and they considered that restrictions ought to be put upon this power, similar to those which would have been applicable under the Hindu or Muhammadan law. To meet these objections, without setting aside the conditions to which Lord Canning thought it necessary to adhere, section 13 provides that if a Taluqdar desire to transfer by gift, or to bequeath the estate granted to him by the British Government, or any portion of it, to any person not being either the legal heir, or the person who would have been the legal heir if this Act had not been passed, he can only do so by an instrument of gift or by a will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and publicly registered. Similar provisions are made in cases in which a Taluqdar desires to transfer his estate, or any portion of it, to religious or charitable uses. Sections 14 and 15 relate to the rights and powers of transferees and legatees. When a transfer or bequest is made to another Taluqdar or the heir of the transferor, the transferee or legatee will hold the property with the same rights and powers, and to subject to the same rules as the transferor or testator. But when the transferee or legatee is not a Taluqdar or grantee, nor in the line of succession, the property will be held as if he had bought it from a person not being a Taluqdar or grantee. All transfers (section 16) are to be in writing signed and attested, and in the case of gifts the Act requires delivery of possession and registration of the instrument. Sections 19 and 20 relate to testamentary succession, and the former makes some forty sections of the Indian Succession Act applicable to the wills of Taluqdars. Section 20 enacts that bequests exceeding 2,000 rupees to religious or

charitable uses must be made by will executed not less than three months before the testator's death and registered within one month of its execution. The Act introduces into the line of persons taking on intestacy the son of a daughter of the deceased, where such son has been treated by the deceased in all respects as his own son, and draws a distinction between widows belonging and those not belonging to the same *ahl-i bradari* as the intestate. It also gives priority to relatives who are *najib-ul-turfain*. And it empowers Muhammadan Taluqdars to adopt, for the purposes of the Act, as if they were Hindus. The Act also provides for charging the estates subject thereto with annuities by way of maintenance to certain specified relatives of the intestate. And it declares that the awards providing for certain relatives of Taluqdars which had been made in some cases shall have the force of decrees, if approved by the Financial Commissioner of Oudh and filed in his Court within six months after the Act was passed.

Act II. of 1869 (An Act for the appointment of Justices of the Peace).

This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace, which had been previously scattered through four Acts of Parliament and three Acts of the Indian Legislature.

Act III. of 1869 (An Act for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the North-Western Provinces.)

Act IV. of 1869 (An Act to amend the law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in India).

This Act extends to India the principal provisions of the English Divorce Act. It applies not only to the High Courts, but to the principal Civil Courts in the Mofussil. In Burma the 'District Judge' will be one of the Recorders. In the other Non-Regulation Provinces, except Sind, he will be the Commissioner of a Division, in Sind he will be the Commissioner, and in places beyond the limits of British India (for Christian subjects in which the Governor General in Council has now power to legislate), he will be such officer as the Governor General in Council shall appoint. In such places and in the Non Regulation Provinces other than Burma, 'High Court' is defined as the High Court or Chief Court to whose original criminal jurisdiction the petitioner is subject, or would be subject if he were an European British subject. A reference to the notification for the time being issued under Act 28 Vic., c. 15, will thus at once indicate the High Court intended. In Burma, 'High Court' will of course be the High Court at Fort William. Some doubt prevails as to the extent to which English Courts will recognize Indian divorces or decrees of nullity in cases where the parties have been married in England, or have not a permanent Indian domicile. The recent case of *Shaw v. Gould*, and particularly Lord Colonsay's judgment in that case, were closely considered by the framers of this Act, and in this respect its operation is limited to cases where the petitioner resides in India at the time of presenting the petition. No Indian Court is empowered to make decrees of dissolution of marriage except in the following cases:—(a) where the marriage shall have been solemnized in India; or, (b), where the adultery, rape or unnatural crime complained of shall have been committed in India; or, (c), where the husband has, since the solemnization of the marriage, exchanged his profession of Christianity for the profession of some other form of religion. And lastly, no Indian Court can make decrees of nullity of marriage except in cases where the marriage has been solemnized in India. The Act defines, in accordance with English decisions, 'bigamy with adultery' and 'desertion.' It also provides that no adultery shall be deemed to have been 'condoned' unless where conjugal cohabitation has actually been resumed or continued, and thus precludes the

doubt which exists in England as to whether condonation can be constituted by words only. Section 10 provides that a wife may obtain a divorce when, subsequently to the marriage, the husband has changed his religion and taken another wife, in which case, when the new religion permits a plurality of wives, the High Court of Madras has lately held that he does not commit bigamy within the meaning of the Penal Code. Section 11 specifies, in accordance with recent English cases, the grounds on which a petitioner for a divorce on account of adultery may be excused from making the adulterer a co-respondent. Section 17 provides that any person suspecting collusion during the progress of the suit in the District Court, may apply to the High Court to remove the suit and try it as a Court of original jurisdiction. The High Court will then, if it think fit, remove and try the case, or direct the District Judge to take the steps necessary to enable him to make a proper decree. Section 17 provides that a decree of dissolution by a District Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court. Section 19 specifies the grounds on which a decree of nullity of marriage may be pronounced by all Courts, and saves the present jurisdiction of the High Courts to pronounce such decrees on the ground that the consent of either party was obtained by force or fraud. Decrees of nullity of marriage made by a District Judge are subject (section 20) to confirmation by the High Court. Section 21 contains a provision, taken from the New York Civil Code, that the children of a marriage annulled on the ground that the former husband or wife was living, shall be entitled to succeed, as if they were legitimate, to the estate of the parent competent to contract the marriage. Under the Indian Succession Act, section 4, in the case of a marriage celebrated since the 1st January 1866, the husband acquires no interest in his wife's property. Section 27 therefore confines the power of granting a protection-order to cases in which the fourth section of that Act does not apply to the wife. Section 33 provides that nothing shall be pleaded in answer to a petition for restitution of conjugal rights which would not be ground for a suit for judicial separation, and that grounds for a decree of nullity may be pleaded in answer to a petition for restitution. Section 35 provides, in accordance with English decisions, that the co-respondent shall not be ordered to pay the petitioner's costs (1) if the respondent was at the time of the adultery living apart from her husband and leading the life of a prostitute, or, (2), if the co-respondent had not at the time of the adultery reason to believe the respondent to be a married woman. The Court is empowered to order litigious intervenors to pay the costs occasioned by the intervention. Section 32 empowers the Court to grant alimony *pendente lite* whether the wife has or has not obtained a protection-order, and provides that such alimony shall, in case of a decree for divorce or of nullity, continue payable until the decree is made absolute or is confirmed. Such alimony will not exceed one fifth of the husband's average nett income for the three years next preceding the date of the order. The Act limits the powers of making orders as to the custody of children of Native fathers to cases of boys under the age of sixteen, and girls under the age of thirteen years. These ages have been fixed with reference to the Indian Marriage Act (V. of 1865), section 48. In other cases, the children must be under eighteen years and unmarried. Here the age has been fixed with reference to the definition of 'minor' contained in the Indian Succession Act. Section 47 provides that petitions under the Act (other than petitions for alimony, custody of children and protection-orders) shall bear a stamp of five rupees; that petitions for a dissolution, a decree of nullity, or a judicial separation, shall (like the verifying affidavits in England) state the absence of collusion, and that the statements contained in every petition shall be verified like plaints. Sections 48, 49 contain provisions as to suits on behalf of lunatics and suits by minors, and require, in the latter case, the next friend to render himself liable to pay the respondent's costs. The Code of Civil Procedure, which will regulate generally the proceedings under the Act, has no provision in this respect. Section 51 provides that any party to a suit under the Act may offer himself as a witness and shall be cross-examined and may be re-

examined like any other witness. Section 53 empowers the Court to close the doors during the whole or any part of the proceedings. The absence of a similar power in England has justly been regretted. Under section 54 the Courts may adjourn, from time to time, the hearing of any petition under the Act. The Indian Legislature has no power to limit the term within which the Privy Council may receive appeals: the Act therefore (sec. 57) adds to the clause permitting re-marriage on expiry of six months after a decree for dissolution, a proviso that no appeal shall have gone to England. To the Act are added a schedule of forms of the proceedings most likely to be needed in matrimonial cases, and a copious index.

Act V of 1869 (An Act to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of Her Majesty's Native Indian Forces)

Act VI. of 1869 (An Act to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers)

Act VII. of 1869 (An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to Forests in British Burma.)

Act VIII. of 1869 (An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.)

Act IX. of 1869 (An Act for imposing duties on Income and Profits arising from Offices, Property, Professions and Trades.)

Act X. of 1869 (An Act to abolish the Police Superannuation Funds.)

Act XI. of 1869 (An Act to make better provision for the collection of Land Customs on certain frontiers of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay.)

Act XII. of 1869 (An Act to amend the law relating to Customs Duties.)

Act XIII. of 1869 (An Act further to amend the Criminal Procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces.)

Act XIV. of 1869 (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay)

At the close of the year 15 Bills had been introduced, 2 published but not introduced and 21 were in preparation.

Madras.

Act I. of 1868, An Act for the appointment of a Commissioner for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills.

Act II. of 1868, An Act to enable landholders in certain localities to levy tolls upon roads and bridges constructed by them at their own expense, and also on roads and bridges constructed at the expense of the State, the repair and maintenance of which may be undertaken by such landholders.

Act I. of 1869, An Act to enable the Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills to hold the office and perform the duties of President of the Municipal Commissions for all towns situated within that district.

Act II. of 1869, An Act for repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force, or have become unnecessary.

Five Bills were passed by the Madras Legislature but had not received the assent of the Governor General at the close of the year.

Bombay.

Act I. of 1868.—An Act to repeal Section 3 of Act XXI. of 1852 ; and to remove doubts as to what powers and duties of a Collector may be legally exercised and performed by an Assistant or Deputy Collector.

Act II. of 1868.—An Act to amend the law relating to Public Ferries in the Presidency of Bombay.

Act III. of 1868.—An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act V. of 1867, Bombay.

Act IV. of 1868.—An Act to make further provision regarding the application of Bombay Act I. of 1865 to Towns and Cities, and to restrict the application of Bombay Acts II. and VII. of 1863 in Towns and Cities and otherwise to amend Bombay Act I. of 1865.

Act I. of 1869.—An Act to facilitate the proceedings of the Commission appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances and causes of a recent fatal accident at the Bhore Ghaut Incline on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and to report on the measures to be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line.

Act II. of 1869.—An Act for taxing Professions and Trades within the City of Bombay for Municipal purposes.

Act III. of 1869.—An Act to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute Local Committees for the due administration of such funds.

Act IV. of 1869.—An Act for the levy of Town Duties within the City of Bombay.

Bengal.

Act I. of 1868 —An Act to make further provision for the survey of steam vessels plying within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Act II. of 1868 —An Act to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act.

Act III. of 1868.—An Act to amend the law respecting appeals in cases under Regulation VII. of 1822.

Act IV. of 1868.—An Act to amend the provisions of Act IX. of 1847 (an Act regarding the assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion or dereliction within the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa).

Act V. of 1868.—An Act for subjecting the southern portions of Hastings to the provisions of the Municipal Acts of Calcutta.

Act VI. of 1868.—An Act to provide for the better regulation of the

police in towns under the control of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

Act VII. of 1868.—An Act to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

Act VIII. of 1868.—An Act to repeal Act XXI. of 1857 so far as it affects the suburbs of the town of Calcutta.

Act I. of 1869.—An Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

This Act was passed to subject to punishment certain classes of gross cruelty to animals, for the punishment of which, even when committed in towns, no provision had been theretofore made, and to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to make punishable cruelty to animals in rural districts to which it might be thought expedient to extend the Act.

Act II. of 1869.—An Act to ascertain, regulate, and record certain tenures in Chota Nagpore.

This Act was rendered necessarily by disputes and difficulties which had arisen in Chota Nagpore. In this division there had existed from time immemorial certain tenures known as bhuiuhari, under which certain Kole cultivators were entitled to hold lands at rents and servitudes almost nominal. Many attempts at encroachment had, however, been made both by zemindars and ryots, and the consequence of these attempts had occasionally led to considerable disturbances. It was therefore deemed expedient to provide a tribunal to define and determine once for all the lands of bhuiuhari tenure, and this Act was passed with this object.

Three Bills were before the Council at the close of the year.

CHAPTER IV.
CIVIL JUSTICE.

Registration.

The Law affecting the Registration of Assurances was altered in 1866 by Act XX. of that year, which established a General Registry Office in each Province and empowered the local Governments to appoint Registrars and Sub-Registrars. The registration of instruments of gift of immoveable property, other instruments relating to immoveable property worth one hundred rupees or upwards, and leases of immoveable property for any term exceeding one year, was made compulsory. All other instruments, including composition deeds and transfers of the shares and debentures of land companies, were exempted, and in the Punjab leases for terms not exceeding two years at rents under Rs. 50 at the option of the local authorities. Registered instruments—under which, however, wills are not included—take effect against any oral agreement or declaration, but the nuncupative will of a native can revoke a written and registered testament.

The following table will show the extent to which Registration was carried throughout India in the year ending 30th March 1869 :—

Province.	Total of Registrations.	Increase per cent.	Value of Property affected	Net Financial Results.
Madras ...	119,301	10	Rs. 5,62,47,924	Rs. 80,971 (sur.)
Bombay (no returns) ...	...	...	...	.....
Bengal ...	213,968	14	100,000,000	44,243 ..
N. W. Provinces ..	136,245	20	.....	105,170 ..
Punjab ...	128,488	40	.....	20,922 ..
Oudh ...	71,329	5	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...	17,798	34	.....	8,920 ..
Berar ...	5,879	...	.....	234 (def.)
Mysore (no returns) ...	...	...	.....	...

The Registration returns are imperfect for purposes of detailed comparison. In *Madras* the number of testaments, executed chiefly by Hindoos, increased from 153 to 150. In *Bengal* the experiment of appointing special registrars to the charge of an extended jurisdiction, introduced in the previous year, worked successfully. The scheme of grouping two or more Sub-Registry offices under one special sub-registrar, introduced in November 1867, was unsuccessful, and had to be partially abandoned. Owing to more

frequent inspection on the part of the special registrars and the registrar-general, the state of the Sub-Registry Offices becomes more satisfactory as each year passes. The Act was introduced into the *Punjab* only on 1st January 1868. The increase in *Oudh* consisted chiefly of deeds of alienation of real property, a transaction which is found to follow closely on the establishment of the title in the Settlement Courts, lenders probably insisting on borrowers waiting until a title to the security has been made out. In the *Central Provinces* optional registration is much resorted to, the people seeming fully alive to the advantage of publicly recording their agreements. The Registration Act has never been extended to *Burma* and deeds are registered under local rules. The number registered is not large, even in the two towns of Moulmain and Rangoon where the registered owner of land is recognized by the Courts as the *bond fide* owner.

The Civil Courts—Madras.

The following table shows the state of original litigation :—

	Pending from 1867.	Instituted in 1868.	Remanded.	Total on the files.	Disposed of.	Pending.
High Court ...	158	67	..	785	577	208
Civil Judges and Agents ..	566	75	18	1,338	825	513
Judges of Courts of Small Causes ..	507	8,823	8	9,338	8,250	1,088
Cantonment Court of Small Causes ..	55	956	..	1,011	988	23
Assistant Agents ..	9	3	..	12	7	5
Principal Sudder Ameen ..	1,305	2,971	86	4,362	2,968	1,394
District of Moonsiffs ..	46,513	111,223	1,821	159,558	117,772	41,786
Village Moonsiffs ..	11,290	38,691	..	40,981	37,646	12,336
Punchnayats ..	147	226	..	373	191	182
Madras Court of Sm. Causes ..	2,208	20,134	..	22,312	20,386	1,956
Totals.	62,759	184,408	1,933	249,100	189,610	59,490

The arrears of original cases decreased by 3,067 suits, or 5·07 per cent. The proportion of the arrears to the institutions and to the whole files was 35·03 and 25·36 per cent. respectively. The Civil Judges reduced their arrears by 9·38, and the District Moonsiffs theirs by 10·16 per cent. The suits newly instituted, eighty in number less than in 1868, are classified as follows :—

	Per cent.
For rent or mesne profits ..	5,225 3·19
For recovery of land ..	10,615 6·49
For recovery of other real property ..	4,542 2·78
For debts, wages, &c. ..	141,465 86·45
Connected with caste, religion, &c. ..	289 0·17
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Cotton, &c. ..	1,511 0·92
	163,647 100·00

Suits for the recovery of land, which fell from 1863 to 1866, had been increased in number in 1867 19, and in 1868 fell 18 per cent. below the number instituted in 1866 under the operation of Act XXIV. of 1867. The value of pending suits increased from Rs. 1,67,88,405 in 1867 to Rs. 5,77,73,058 in 1868 under the new Stamp Law. The suits newly instituted in 1868 were 1 for 150 of the population. The number of suits disposed of was 168,647, or 74·6 per cent. of the whole, being 1 one per cent. more than the proportion disposed of in 1867. The increase in number disposed of was 415. The Small Cause suits decided in the Mofussil were 46·14 per cent. of the whole number disposed of, and those decided by District Moonsiffs and of less than Rs. 50 in value, were 88·28 per cent. of the aggregate of Small Causes decided. In the Madras Court of Small Causes, the number of suits instituted was 5·94 per cent. in excess of that for 1867. The ratio of English to Native cases was 1 to 7·128. The value of the property in litigation was Rs. 6,74,399 against Rs. 6,97,860 in 1867. The decrease in value was due to the increase of small claims. The suits were disposed of in the following manner :—

				Per cent.
Decreed in favour of plaintiffs	...	...	92,179	54·66
Ditto do. defendants	...	...	20,244	12·60
Suits dismissed for defaults	...	...	14,054	8·33
Do. adjusted or withdrawn	...	...	38,814	23·02
Do. otherwise disposed of	...	...	3,356	1·99
			<u>168,647</u>	<u>100·00</u>

Including all the Courts, out of 30,691 suits in which *appeal* regular or special, was possible, 6,494, or 21·15 per cent., were appealed. Regular appeals were preferred in 20·91 per cent. of the possible cases, while the proportion of special appeals was 15·6 per cent. The following table contains the returns of appellate litigation :

		Total on the Files.	Decision.			Remanded.	Dismissed for Default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Pending.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.					
High Court	Appeal Suits	...	1,110	600	27	46	24	39	6	2
	Civil Miscellaneous File	...	374	83	1	64	6	91	...	69 60
Mofussil Courts	...	11,325	3,057	570	1,272	310	209	233	17	5,657
Total	...	12,809	3,740	598	1,382	340	339	239	88	6,083

As compared with 1867 there was an increase of thirty-three Regular and eighty-four Special Appeals in the number disposed of by the High Court, and in the Mofussil Courts an increase of 473 in the number of appeals instituted, and a decrease of 1,090 in the number of appeals disposed of. The value of the Appeal Suits pending in the High Court at the close of the year was Rs. 25,33,809. The average duration of cases is thus shown :—

	Ordinary Suits.	Small Cause Suits.	Appeals.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
Before Civil Judges and Agents	11 29	1 18	1 1
,, Judges of the Small Cause Courts	7 19	21	11 7
,, Cantonment do. do.	.. ..	12	.. ..
,, Assistant Agents	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
,, Principal Sudder Amceens	9 12	3 23	9 1
,, District Moonsiffs	1 2 1	1 20	.. ..

Bombay.

The following statements exhibit the work done on the original and appellate sides of the High Court :—

ORIGINAL.	Suits, &c.			Otherwise dispos- ed of.	Motions in Court.	Orders in Cham- bers.	Days of sitting.
	Remain- ing from 1867.	Filed in 1868.	Disposed of merits.				
Original suits, including Admiralty, Equity, and Ecclesiastical	826	1,260	475	521	947		417
Insolvent petitions	88	514	469	90	437		35
Appeals from Division Courts	15	22	25	7		2,028	53
Special cases from Small Cause Court	2	6	6	1	26		
Criminal trials	6	139	141	3	1	2	41
Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court	5	9	9	4	..	..	16
Applications for Probate and Administration	.....	189	..	..	..	..	..

APPEALS FROM		Regular		District and Ci-ty Judges.		Subordinate & Additional Judges.		Assistant Judg-es.		Principal Sud-der Ameens.	
		Regular	Special	Regular	Special	Regular	Special	Regular	Special	Regular	Special
<i>Suits appealable.</i>											
Appealed	...	26	321	8	54	...	271	...	...	6	
Appeals depending on 1st Jan. 1868	...	26	139	2	30	...	81	...	...	1	
Total	...	52	460	10	84	...	352	...	...	7	
Affirmed	...	12	175	1	43	...	118	...	...	4	
Modified	...	3	18	...	4	...	14	...	...	...
Reversed	...	6	28	1	6	...	18	...	...	...
Remanded	...	4	106	..	13	...	91	...	...	3	
Dismissed on default	...	..	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	...	27	332	2	66	...	247	...	...	7	
Depending 31st December 1868	...	25	128	8	18	...	105	...	...	...

A re-arrangement of the rural districts was carried out. Rutnagherry was detached from the Concan and formed into a separate zillah, the remaining portion of the Concan being designated the zillah of Tanna. Belgaum was separated from Dharwar and formed into a zillah, including the collectorate of Kulladghee, to which a Senior Assistant Judge was attached. The Senior Assistants of Kaira and Broach ceased to exercise separate jurisdiction. The Secretary of State sanctioned the appointment of 11 District Judges in two grades, 7 Judges in the 1st grade and 4 in the 2nd; 7 Assistant Judges in 3 grades, 2 in the 1st grade, 3 in the 2nd and 2 in the 3rd; a Joint Judge and 2 Senior Assistant Judges. A revision was made of the subordinate Courts, reducing their number and increasing the pay of the Judgeships so as to attract more highly educated men. The reduction in the number of subordinate judges was not productive of more than temporary inconvenience to suitors. The titles of Subordinate Judge of the 1st and the 2nd classes were given by Act XIV. of 1869 in lieu of those of Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff, and several changes were made in their jurisdiction. The

powers of a Subordinate Judge of 1st class are unlimited, and in suits above Rs. 5,000 the appeal from his decision lies direct to the High Court. The powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd class extend to Rs. 5,000, and the appeal lies to the District Court. The same Act empowered Government to invest an Assistant Judge with the powers of a District Judge within a part of a district. The appointments to both classes of Subordinate Judgeships were made by the Governor in Council.

The original civil litigation in the District Courts is returned as follows :—

Districts.	No. of Suits instituted.	Arrears from 1867-68.	Decided.	Average duration of Suits.	Amount involved in decided Suits.	No. of Suits for possession of land.	Average No. of Suits filed in each of the last five years.	
							No. of Suits filed in each of the last five years.	
Ahmedabad ..	14,990	1,543	15,163	50	12,44,341	420	14,592	
Surat ..	16,850	2,718	16,669	...	29,52,625	475	16,627	
Khandeish ..	29,532	4,016	27,614	82	22,68,125	146	22,984	
Concan ..	17,167	3,697	17,040	163	14,50,192	1,100	16,465	
Poona ..	7,879	1,365	7,904	152	8,82,393	352	7,369	
Sholapore ..	6,605	753	5,764	124	6,45,508	208	6,103	
Ahmednuggur ..	19,991	2,593	19,959	67	11,34,321	312	20,333	
Rutnagherry (2 mths) ..	1,055	1,778	863	188	57,303	44	1,055	
Sattara ..	15,477	6,025	16,135	178	9,91,567	483	19,111	
Belgaum (2 mths) ..	357	504	447	47	45,000	50	2,330	
Kulladghee ..	2,923	412	2,964	109	3,86,523	138	2,583	
Dharwar ..	6,785	868	6,611	58	10,83,213	427	6,420	
Canara ..	2,909	444	3,008	78	5,76,651	242	2,850	
	142,520	26,716	140,141	108	1,37,17,762	4,397	138,822	
Result in 1867-68..	130,141	18,558	192,896	178	1,44,24,807	4,882	123,611	

Of the total number of suits filed, 122,299 were for sums under Rs. 500 and within the cognisance of Small Cause Courts, and only 20,221 for sums above that amount.

In Sindh there was an increase in the number both of suits filed and decided. In the Small Cause Court Kurrachee 3,697 cases were filed and 3,609 decided. In the other Courts 8,660 suits were filed and 8,261 decided, 5,839 of which were for the plaintiff and 781 for the defendant. In the Superior Courts 213 appeals were filed and 155 decided. The value of the suits was Rs. 3,48,570 and of the appeals Rs. 29,969. In Aden the number of suits decided was 2,750 and 88,083 awards were given.

Appellate jurisdiction:—

		Suits appealable.	Appealed.	Arrears from pre- ceding years.	Disposed of.	How disposed of.						
						Undecided.	Affirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>												
Assistant Judges	59	37	28	1	64	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	80	58	109	30	37	21	...	...	5	...	1	3
Sudr Ameens	278	76	163	61	178	44	2	4	...	5	2	4
Moonsiffs	721	236	453	186	500	111	18	30	16	3	3	8
<i>Surat.</i>												
(Return wrongly pre- pared and therefore not included.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Khandeish.</i>												
Assistant Judges	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	318	45	94	38	101	17	9	5	3	...	...	4
Moonsiffs	2,511	237	365	190	412	115	26	36	8	1	...	4
<i>Concan.</i>												
Assistant Judges	44	22	9	22	9	18	3	1	...	...	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	1,299	40	29	54	15	25	10	17	2	...	...	...
Sudr Ameens	844	96	106	144	58	57	26	15	8	2	...	36
Moonsiffs	13,791	778	556	969	365	515	170	172	83	15	14	...
<i>Poona.</i>												
Assistant Judges	53	8	3	3	8	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	170	31	153	54	128	26	7	8	4	6	...	3
Sudr Ameens	...	3	8	8	3	4	2	1	...	1	...	...
Moonsiffs	6,236	261	503	144	622	78	8	23	16	3	...	16
<i>Ahmednuggur.</i>												
Assistant Judges	66	5	1	6	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	139	44	21	49	16	18	13	9	7	1	...	1
Moonsiffs	2,533	455	147	449	153	221	43	110	67	3	...	5
<i>Rutnagherry.</i>												
Assistant Judges	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudr Ameens	168	77	58	57	78	8	4	...	...	...	...	45
Moonsiffs	523	222	238	146	314	27	19	4	6	2	...	88
<i>Sattara.</i>												
(Not included, the Re- turn being wrong.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Belygaum.—Kulladghee.</i>												
Sudr Ameens	...	808	34	8	26	16	21	...	4	...	...	1
Moonsiffs	...	1,870	147	17	90	74	41	9	24	12	...	4
<i>Dharwar.</i>												
Assistant Judges	156	5	..	5	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	474	59	19	57	21	23	6	14	10	...	...	4
Sudr Ameens	1,046	105	31	109	27	62	14	23	7	2	...	1
Moonsiffs	3,929	279	120	332	67	152	23	47	39	...	...	71
<i>Canara.</i>												
Principal Sudr Ameens	172	29	19	32	16	22	1	6	1	...	...	2
Moonsiffs	922	148	97	179	66	103	12	55	5	3	...	1

The Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan disposed of 5 suits on their merits and transferred 6. The Assistant Agent disposed of 10 suits, 8 on their merits and 2 by adjustment. Jagheerdars of the 1st class decided 1,131 suits on their merits, dismissed 104 on default, adjusted 164, and transferred 54; in all 1,399. In the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, 24,703 suits were filed being less by 1,600 than the number of the previous year. The number disposed of was 24,764 against 25,890, leaving 1,492 undecided. There were 14,600 judgments delivered; the rest were nonsuited, struck off or compromised. The Court showed a profit of Rs. 41,891. In the four District Courts of Small Causes, at Ahmedabad, Poona, Ahmednuggur and Belgaum, 13,764 suits were instituted, being about 1,000 in excess of the number filed the previous year; 13,131 were disposed of, leaving 1,257 undecided. There were 9,530 judgments delivered; the rest were admitted or withdrawn. There were 17,405 applications for execution against 16,160. The average cost of a suit was Rs. 9-9 against Rs. 9, and its average duration was 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ days against 20 days. The accounts of these Courts show a total surplus of Rs. 49,156.

Bengal.

The High Court—Original Jurisdiction :—

Class of cases.	Pending on 31st Decem- ber 1867.	Instituted in 1868.	Total.	Disposed of on merits.		Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st Decem- ber 1868.
				Disposed of on merits.	Otherwise dis- posed of.			
Original suits including vice-admin- ralty, equity, and ecclesiastical cases	323	813	1,136	515	285	800	336	
Insolvency cases	84	94	178	43	26	69	109	
Appeals from divisional courts ..	6	29	35	21	1	22	13	
References from Calcutta Small Cause Court under Act XIX. of 1850 .....	.....	8	8	6	.....	6	2	
Total ..	413	944	1,357	585	312	897	460	

The total number of Appeals instituted in 1868 was 4,180 of which 282 were regular, 3,341 special, and 557 miscellaneous, being a de-
crease of 111 regular, 151 special, and 112 miscellaneous appeals. The decrease in regular appeals is accounted for only by the sup-
position that regular appeals, as they generally involved claims for large amounts, were most affected by the higher rates of stamp

duty prescribed by Act XXVI. of 1867. The total number of cases appealable to the High Court was 18,936, against 20,895 in the preceding year. The number of regular appeals decided was 411 and 3,972 special and 680 miscellaneous, or 5063 in all, leaving 2130 pending being an increase of 1834 in the number of cases disposed of in 1868. The judgments of the lower courts were confirmed in a great many more instances than formerly, while the number of cases in which the orders of the lower courts were modified slightly increased but not in proportion to the increased number of appeals. The value of stamps filed in legal proceedings on the appellate side of the High Court was Rs. 3,10,718, against Rs. 3,28,373 of the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 17,675 owing to the Stamp Act not being in force during the whole of 1867, and to the advantage which had been taken in the early part of it by suitors of the knowledge that it was about to become law to file all suits that could be instituted under the old law, in order to avoid the payment of the duty at the higher rates. The value of property under litigation in the High Court was Rs. 1,21,43,773, against Rs. 89,14,475 of the previous year.

The litigation in the District Courts is thus described :—

Nature of Suit.	Number of Cases.	Proportion per Cent.
For real property or conveyance by sale	3,244	2·599
Ditto Ditto by gift	190	·152
Ditto Ditto by mortgage	749	·600
Ditto Ditto by will	61	·49
Ditto Ditto by dowry	206	·165
Ditto Ditto by right of pre-emption	296	·237
Inheritance under Mahomedan law	807	·647
Inheritance under Hindoo law	957	·767
Claims in right of adoption	213	·171
Lakheraj suits under sec. 30, Regulation II. of 1819	33	·026
Claims regarding dependent tenures	4,659	3·732
Suits to contest sales for arrears of Government dues	341	·273
Boundary suits and other suits for land not otherwise specified	11,509	9·220
Suits about religion, caste, &c.	733	.587
Suits for recovery of money embezzled	1,201	.962
Money Claims on bond or contract	86,685	69·445
Suits for house rent	235	·189
Claims for personal property	9,237	7·400
Damages	3,469	2·799
Total	124,826	·100

Of these 1,24,826 suits 44 were filed in Judges' courts, 2,799 in the courts of Subordinate Judges and 1,21,983 in Moonsiffs'

courts. The mode in which these suits were disposed of is shown in the following table :—

Cases Decided by.	Suits decided on merits.	Total disposed of.	In favour of plaintiffs.	In favour of defendants.	Arrears of more than 1 year.	Cases pending.	Net Balance of Stamps Fees.	Salaries.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs.
Judges ..	205	239	134	65	205	524	4,44,174 12 4	947,290
Subordinate ..	2,726	3,099	5	1	159	392	6,11,010 0 0	2,53,286
Sudder Ameens ..	106,533	122,820	2,148	578	52	232	12,01,900 2 9	43,942
Moonsiffs ..			78,401	23,132				7,21,774
Total Establishments ..	109,164	126,178	80,689	26,776	416	1,148	23,47,183 15 1	16,66,292 26,06,407

The *Appellate* work of the district Courts consisted 4,299 appeals under Act X. of 1859, 854 appeals from Subordinate Judges, 1,616 appeals from Sudder Ameens and 12,271 appeals from Moonsiffs. Judges decided 10,184 appellate cases, of which 9,519 were on their merits; and Subordinate Judges 9,914, of which 9,505 were on their merits. The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Small Cause Court during 1868-69 was 31,679, against 30,214, the number instituted during the corresponding twelve months ending 31st March 1868, being an increase of 1,465 cases. The amount of property under litigation was Rs. 16,98,699 against 16,45,701. The average number of suits for each day was 125.22. Of the total number of suits instituted, 48 were for sums in excess of Rs. 1,000. The net balance at the credit of the Court was Rs. 66,264. Stamps were substituted for money payment of fees and commission. The Clerk of the Court was temporarily appointed fifth judge with powers for the disposal of undefended and routine business, until arrangements were made for the appointment of a registrar. There were 21 judges of Courts of Small Causes holding their sittings in 24 places in the Mofussil. The total number of suits in these courts was 36,362, being slightly in excess of the institutions of the preceding year. There were also 1,683 cases pending from the previous year, making a total of 38,045 under trial. Of these 35,738 were decided during the year, leaving 2,307 pending at the close of it, of which 237 were pending for more than six weeks. Of the total number decided, 23,432, or 65.57 per cent., were decreed for the plaintiffs. The total number of suits in which the Government was concerned, pending on the 1st of April 1868, was 208, of

which 72 were original suits, and 136 were appeals. The number of suits instituted in courts of first instance during the year under review was 198, and in the Appellate Courts 148, making a total of 346 suits ; and these with the suits previously pending shewed an aggregate of 270 original suits and 284 appeals, or, altogether, 564 cases. Of the original suits, 154 were decided in favour of Government, 16 were compromised, and 36 decided against Government ; making a total of 206 suits decided, which left 64 pending. Of the 36 adverse decisions, 11 were appealed on behalf of Government and in 2 the decisions of the lower courts were reversed, the actual number lost in litigation being 34. Of the appeals, 147 were decided in favour of Government, 38 against it, and 18 were remanded for re-trial ; making a total of 203 cases decided, which left 81 pending. The total number of judgments favourable to Government was 303, against 72 judgments which were unfavourable to it ; and the total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 145. In 12 cases Government was cast in the courts both of first instance and of appeal. The amount expended in litigation during the year was Rs. 59,723 in the land revenue department, and Rs. 180 in the salt and opium departments, making a total of Rs. 29,903. The amount realized under decrees of court was Rs. 33,661 in the land revenue department and Rs. 1,326 in the salt and opium departments, which gave a total of Rs. 34,987.

General Results.—The arrears on the original side of the High Court had increased considerably at the end of the year ; on the appellate side the arrears decreased by 833 cases. A decrease was noted in the institution of cases of the small cause class in the District Courts which was usually ascribed to the stamp Act of 1867. Litigation decreased in the superior district courts by more than 26 per cent and in the inferior courts by little more than one per cent, shewing that the Stamp Act has most effect upon suits of the greatest value. As the number of institutions was smaller, the work of the Judges was lighter and the returns exhibit a decrease in the total number of cases disposed of, which in the Judges' courts is accounted for by these officers having been obliged to devote more time to their duties as Sessions Judges. The court most in arrears was that of Backergunge where the work both civil and criminal had greatly increased. The total value of original suits was Rs. 4,77,39,304 and of appeals Rs. 58,70,405 ; the former fill up 10½ lakhs, the latter Rs. 70,21,692. The aggregate cost of Civil Justice to the State, deducting the income from stamps, was Rs. 2,59,223. Since the imposition of the Stamp Act appeals from

Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs have progressively declined. Appeals from subordinate judges under Act X. of 1859 have also steadily decreased since 1865. As usual, some particular classes of cases predominated in particular districts. In Cuttack, for example, the number of suits for real property was more than treble the number in any other district except Bhaugulpore. Almost one-third of the total number of suits for real property on conveyance by gift was instituted in Tirhoot. Of 749 mortgage suits, 154 were instituted in Midnapore and 148 in Jessore. Thirty out of 61 suits for real property on conveyance by will were in Jessore, while in no other district were more than 8. Chittagong and Tipperah had more than half of the entire number of dowry suits; Jessore and Chittagong were distinguished for suits for inheritance under the Mahomedan law; and Jessore and Burdwan for similar suits under the Hindoo law. The bulk of claims in right of adoption was in Sarun and Seesau-gor. The largest number of cases connected with caste, rights of priests, and other religious subjects, was in Chittagong; the largest number of suits for house rent was in Burdwan and Dina-ge-pore; and the largest number for damages was in Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs. The results of the year compared with those of the previous one were more favourable to plaintiffs and less favourable to defendants, the decisions being 73·71 per cent. for the former and 26·29 per cent. for the latter. The cost to Government of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil amounted to Rs. 2,64,671, while the net income (after deducting re-funds of stamps under section 26 of Act X. of 1862,) amounted to Rs. 2,28,555, leaving a net charge to Government of Rs. 36,116 which exceeded that incurred in 1867 by Rs. 9,351.

North-Western Provinces.

The returns for 1868-69 are extremely meagre in consequence of the usual report on Justice not having been received. The number of original suits and appeals instituted was 82,592, the details of which are as follows :—

Regulation District Courts, including Jhansie,	} brought under the jurisdiction of the High Court by Act XVIII. of 1867 ...	} 65,251													
Small Cause Courts, ...															
Cantonment Small Cause Courts,	...	5,485													
<i>Non-Regulation Districts.</i>		3,843													
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Ajmere,</td> <td>...</td> <td>..</td> <td>... 5,100</td> <td rowspan="3">} 8,013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kumaon,</td> <td>...</td> <td>..</td> <td>... 2,810</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Terai,</td> <td>...</td> <td>..</td> <td>... 103</td> </tr> </table>			Ajmere, 5,100	} 8,013	Kumaon, 2,810	Terai, 103
Ajmere, 5,100	} 8,013											
Kumaon, 2,810												
Terai, 103												

The business disposed of by the High Court in its *Original* and *Appellate* jurisdiction is given in the annexed statement:—

Original Side.

	Suits.		Disposed of on Merits.
	Remaining from Last Year.	Filed in 1868.	
Original Suits	7	4	7
Appeals from Division Courts ...	1	4	4

Appellate Side.

	Remaining from Last Year.	Filed in 1868.	Disposed of in 1868.
Regular Appeals	68	217	249
Special Appeals ...	380	1,680	1,833
References from Small Cause Courts ...	...	18	16
Miscellaneous Orders in Court ...	84	2,033	2,093

The following table shows the result of appeals in 1867 and 1868:—

	In Regular Appeals.		In Special Appeals.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Dismissed on Default	1	...	20	11
Adjusted or Withdrawn ... ...	...	3	5	13
Confirmed	116	156	1,175	1,160
Amended	36	32	63	64
Reversed	74	35	197	158
Remanded	19	23	503	427
Total	246	249	1,963	1,833

The total number of original suits and appeals finally disposed of by the Courts subordinate to the High Court was 76,284, of which only 43 per cent. were contested cases tried and decided in Court. In the Non-Regulation Districts, the total number

finally disposed of during the year was 8,125, of which about 35 per cent. were decided on their merits.

The total number of suits and appeals which were pending on the 1st January, 1869, was, in the districts not subordinate to the High Court, 552, and in the districts subordinate to the High Court, 4,962. The average number of suits remaining pending in each Judgeship of the Regulation Provinces was 264; in 1867, the average number pending was 358.

General Results.—Litigation decreased in all the Regulation Districts except Allygurh, Cawnpore and Allahabad. The diminution was most marked in the Benares District. The state of the files at the close of the year in the Non-Regulation Districts was also satisfactory. Nine cases only in the Regulation Provinces, and none in the Non-Regulation Provinces, had been pending for more than a year. A slight decrease in the duration of suits was observable in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, but there was an increase in the duration of suits in the Moonsiffs' Courts, and the Judges preserved their high average of 3 months 21 days for contested suits. In the Non-Regulation Provinces generally, there was an increase in the rapidity of justice. The total number of cases appealed under Rent Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, was 5,110—about 26 per cent. In the Regulation Districts, including Jhansie, about 74 per cent. of the original suits were for debts on bond or otherwise. The increase in the percentage of suits for bond-debt is attributed to the prevailing scarcity. The prohibitory scale of duties laid down by the Stamp Law of 1867 diminished suits regarding immovable property in a remarkable degree. The net value of stamps was Rs. 15,35,702, and the cost of Civil and Subordinate Judges' salaries and establishments was Rs. 16,48,420. The average value of each suit was Rs. 312; the percentage of costs to value was Rs. 11, and the average costs per suit Rs. 34. The value of the property litigated in the regular and special appeals decided by the High Court in 1868, was Rs. 40,17,489, a decrease of no less than Rs. 72,44,760 as compared with the value of those decided in 1867. The average duration of suits in the High Court was forty-six days, against fifty-eight in the preceding year.

Punjab.

The aggregate number of civil suits instituted amounted to 159,550, or 14,922, in excess of the number instituted in 1867, when the enhanced rates were levied for six months only. Of the suits on the file of the different Courts, aggregating (with suits pending from the last year) 164,635,

151,827 were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 17 days. The following table shows the number and description of Civil Suits disposed of:—

Description of Suits.				District and Ordinary Courts.	District S. C. Courts.	Cantt. S. C. Courts.	Chief Court.
On Written Obligation for Sum Certain.—							
Registered .....	..	..	..	5,500	1,107	101	..
Unregistered .....	..	..	..	24,407	8,799	736	..
Simple debt on unwritten obligation .....	..	..	..	22,937	4,727	2,380	..
For account stated .....	..	..	..	20,740	3,073	2,948	..
Money paid or received .....	..	..	..	797	2,673	7	..
Goods sold .....	..	..	..	1,216	2,207	602	..
For breaches of contract not included in above .....	..	..	..	453	797	109	..
Suits for rent .....	..	..	..	1,306	508	304	..
Suits for personal property or value thereof .....	..	..	..	8,317	23	297	..
Suits for damages.—							
For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage .....	..	..	..	328	32	17	..
For injuries to property .....	..	..	..	1,123	285	27	..
For defamation .....	..	..	..	872	..	2	..
For other injuries not included in above .....	..	..	..	692	131	5	..
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts .....	..	..	..	292	..	33	1
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud or mistake .....	..	..	..	49	..	..	..
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction .....	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts .....	..	..	..	586	..	..	..
Suits connected with religion and caste .....	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments .....	..	..	..	58	..	..	..
Suits relating to Marriage, Dowry or Divorce.—							
Suits connected with betrothal .....	..	..	..	2,334	..	..	..
Suits for custody of wives .....	..	..	..	878	..	..	..
Other suits .....	..	..	..	34	..	..	..
Suits to establish or dispute adoption .....	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics .....	..	..	..	32	..	..	..
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights .....	..	..	..	497	..	..	..
Suits to establish or contest wills .....	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
Under Muhammadan Law.—							
Land only .....	..	..	..	615	..	..	..
Other property .....	..	..	..	287	..	..	..
Under Hindu Law.—							
Land only .....	..	..	..	166	..	..	..
Other property .....	..	..	..	218	..	..	..
Under any other law.—							
Land only .....	..	..	..	1,495	..	..	..
Other property .....	..	..	..	616	..	..	..
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows .....	..	..	..	109	..	..	..
Suits relating to the revenue .....	..	..	..	7,541	..	..	..
Suits relating to Mortgage of Immoveable Property.—							
Land only .....	..	..	..	1,839	..	..	..
Other property .....	..	..	..	980	..	1	..
Claims to Right of Pre-emption.—							
Land only .....	..	..	..	794	..	..	..
Other property .....	..	..	..	197	..	..	..
Suits to resume or assess rent free land .....	..	..	..	154	..	..	..
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior or inferior holders of land (other than rent free land) .....	..	..	..	2,188	..	..	..
Suits for Partition of Immoveable Property.—							
Land only .....	..	..	..	1,140	..	..	..
Other property .....	..	..	..	600	..	..	..
Suits regarding boundaries .....	..	..	..	298	..	..	..
Suits for or relating to real property not included in the foregoing .....	..	..	..	7,603	..	..	..
				119,767	24,383	7,569	1

Of the cases 37,468 were decided by 32 Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants; 77,378 were decided in 126 Tahsil Courts by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars; 33,144 in 8 District and 8 Cantonment Small Cause Courts; and 3,818 by Honorary agency. Upon the merits 34,194 or 22.5 per cent. were decided in favour of plaintiffs and 16,030 or 10.5 per cent. in favour of defendants; 8,136 or 5.3 per cent. *ex parte*, 37,069 or 24.4 per cent. on confession, 6,160 or 4.0 by arbitration; 20,803 or 13.6 were dismissed on default, 29,304 or 19.3 were adjusted or withdrawn and 1310.8 were transferred. Small Cause Courts gave satisfaction. The income from stamps and process fees in the 8 District Small Cause Courts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 30,645. In these Courts, the suits instituted increased from 22,683 in 1867 to 27,162 in 1868, of which 25,567 were decided at an average duration of 9 days.

Appeals from the decisions of Tahsil Courts, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners not exercising full powers, lie to the Deputy Commissioner of the District. Appeals from the decisions of District Officers and Assistant Commissioners or Extra Assistant Commissioners exercising full powers, passed in original suits, lie to the Commissioners of Divisions, and also in cases where a Deputy Commissioner has reversed the order of a subordinate Court in a matter of fact. Appeals lie to the Chief Court from decisions of Commissioners exercising original Jurisdiction, or passed in appeal, when the order of the Lower Court is reversed in a matter of fact, and in all cases on questions of law or usage having the force of law.

Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Punjab during 1868.

Class of Courts.	Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on Trial.			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average duration of each appeal disposed of.
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In whole.	In part.	In favour of Respondent.				
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts (<i>Deputy Commissioners</i>)	369	6,417	6,786	470	755	373	3,469	1,243	6,311	475	27 days.
Superior Appellate Courts (<i>Commissioners</i>)	1,283	4,777	6,060	312	575	322	3,102	706	5,317	743	70 days.
Chief Court of Provinces { Regular (<i>Chief Court</i>) { Special	138	869	1,007	301	94	22	326	32	895	172	38 days.
	26	277	303	50	50	13	85	33	231	72	48 days.
Total	..	1,816	12,340	14,166	1,193	1,474	730	7,282	2,015	12,694	1,462

During the year there were 73,208 applications for execution of decree, aggregating in value Rs. 50,90,291 ; of this amount, Rs. 17,47,129 was realized, as follows :—Rs. 6,95,417, or 39·8 per cent. was paid voluntarily into Court; Rs. 8,11,802, or 46·4 per cent. was paid after attachment, but before sale of property; Rs. 2,39,910, or 13·7 per cent. by actual sale of property. The cost of civil justice in the Punjab was Rs. 1,15,473 in the Chief Court, Rs. 7,71,779 in the District Civil Courts and Rs. 1,00,922 in the Small Cause Courts. On the other hand the receipts from stamp duty on plaints amounted to Rs. 9,50,000 and those from process fees Rs. 1,60,000 leaving a surplus on the side of Civil Justice of Rs. 1,30,000. As in the Budget estimate no distinction is made between civil and criminal justice these results are obtained by deducting a third of the expenditure of the courts as the cost of criminal trials.

General Results.—The enhancement of the Stamp Duty did not prevent an increase of litigation in this province. On the contrary it may be inferred from the statistics that the enhancement has not had the effect of unduly repressing resort to Courts of Justice in matters connected with the ordinary transactions of life. The increase in litigation was most marked in suits for the recovery of money due on contract, an increase due to the introduction of the law of limitation on the 1st January 1869. The bulk of cases was, as usual, of small monetary value; in only 1,360 cases did the amount in dispute exceed 500 Rs.—while 15,239 were for 5 Rs. and under; 68,318 were for sums exceeding 5 Rs. and not exceeding 20 Rs.; and 54,918 were for sums exceeding 20 Rs. and not exceeding 100 Rs.; the average value being 55 Rs. Although the despatch in the Civil Courts was satisfactory there was reason to believe that pressure of judicial work had begun seriously to interfere with the executive functions of the officers employed. But a large number of petty suits, suitable for Tahsil Courts, was disposed of at the head quarters of Districts by highly paid officers, which might have been prevented by a re-organization of the judiciary. The substitution of the Code of Civil Procedure for the somewhat lax Punjab Code has been attended by large increase in the number of cases dismissed on default and of *ex parte* decisions while arbitration is less resorted to. An enquiry was, however,

made whether the Code was not in some instances too rigidly applied. It is remarkable that the classes of suits in which the percentage of costs to value is highest, *viz.*, petty suits of Rs. 100 and under, have shown the most marked tendency to increase enormously, a proof that the enhanced rates of stamp duty on plaintiffs are not such as unduly to repress free resort to Courts of Justice.

Oudh.

The following statement shows the general result of the trial of civil suits in the courts of Original Jurisdiction:

Class of Courts.	Number of cases on file.	Cases in which decree Passed.			Contested cases tried and decided in Court.			Without contest in Court.			Number of cases tried and decided in Court.			Number of witnesses who appear before the parties.			Number of witnesses produced by the parties.			
		In part.	In whole.	Total.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant, or the party.	Total.	By entirety.	By compromise.	Ex parte.	By entirety.	By compromise.	Ex parte.	By entirety.	By compromise.	Ex parte.	By entirety.	By compromise.		
Small Cause Courts.	25	3,783	3,811	459	569	56(6) 75	1,722	737	512	376	1,635	27	6	4,575	8,163	4,970	1,775	907		
Unpaid Local Tribunals.	11	1,334	1,345	239	37	535	141	37	750	147	169	68	324	32	14	1,751	1,251	1,659	1,206	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	57	9,546	9,633	1,974	192	2,600	1,072	308	4,172	1,394	1,141	793	3,338	159	17	13,12,275	10,329	8,861	8,109	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts, <i>viz.</i> Chief Courts of districts, ..	269	9,140	9,409	2,298	478	1,479	1,064	236	3,257	1,049	941	262	3,653	302	30	20,10,089	9,097	7,252	7,137	
Total, ...	459	24,559	25,018	4,899	1,300	5,247	2,940	669	10,156	4,170	2,806	2,312	9,298	575	18	15	15,770	30,090	24,403	20,037
																			1,466	

The larger number of suits came under the following heads :—

Simple debts, ...	...	...	...	3,647
Bond, do., ...	...	...	...	7,230
On account stated,	...	...	...	1,680
Money paid or received,	...	...	...	595
Goods sold, ...	...	...	...	33.04
Breaches of contract	...	...	...	1,505
Rent, ..	...	...	...	616
Personal property,	...	...	...	2,388
Damages for injury to property,	...	...	...	854
Relating to real property not otherwise specified, ...	...	...	...	561

Miscellaneous cases :—

Execution of decrees,	...	...	...	11,936
Claims against attached property,	...	...	...	758
Applications for re-hearing under Section 119,	...	...	...	561
Proceedings received from other courts,	...	...	...	949
Miscellaneous petitions. ...	...	...	...	3,597

The value of the suits in 1867 was Rs. 30,63,753.

The following statement shows the results of appeals to the several classes of appellate courts in the province.

Class of Courts.	Years.	Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.		Decided on trial.		Remained for future investigation.		Total.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average duration of each appeal
		Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.	In part.	In favour of appellant.	In favour of respondents.	In whole.					
Deputy Commissioner's	1867	98	1,117	1,215	82	351	102	558	95	1,188	25	21	
	1868	25	1,051	1,076	134	164	57	531	130	1,014	62	20	
Commissioner's,	1867	36	233	269	32	27	26	133	22	240	29	56	
	1868	29	271	303	39	41	19	148	33	280	23	46	
Judicial Commissioner's,	1867	57	215	272	162	11	3	74	...	259	13	20	
	1868	13	202	215	71	33	7	79	...	190	25	29	

In the courts of Deputy Commissioners 71 per cent. of the appeals were given in favour of respondents : in 1867 it was 55 per cent. The pending cases amounted only to 5 per district. The average duration fell from 21 to 20 days. In the courts of

Commissioners 71 per cent. of the appeals were given in favour of respondents, about the same as in 1867. The pending cases were 23 or an average of 8 per division. The duration was 46 days against 56 in 1867. In the Judicial Commissioner's court 66 per cent. of the appeals decided on trial were in favour of respondents; in 1867 the proportion was 83 per cent. The duration was lengthened by 77 revenue appeals of an intricate character, transferred to the Judicial Commissioner's court under Act XXXVII. of 1867. The Judge of the Small Cause court submitted 34 cases for a ruling. The amount of the decrees passed during the year was Rs. 12,20,823 against Rs. 17,63,735 in 1867. The amount realized and paid to decree-holders was Rs. 13,32,384 including sums realized on account of decrees passed in previous years. Executions to the amount of Rs. 6,36,137 were pending. Of the number of applications for execution 39 per cent. were completely, and 13 per cent. partially executed, and no action had been taken in 8 per cent. of the cases which were pending at the close of the year. Every district had a balance in its favour in its account of receipts and disbursements of process fees.

General Results.—The Civil suits in the province increased, the numbers being 22,047 in 1867, and 24,599 in 1868. The Judicial Commissioner considered that 1867 was an exceptional year, the first since annexation in which an increase in the civil business did not take place. He remarked that if the cause was the new Stamp Act, this year's figures show that it no longer has that effect. Of the total civil judicial work Small Cause Court Judges disposed of 15 per cent., Honorary Assistant Commissioners of 5 per cent. Tahsildars of 38 per cent., Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners of 36 per cent. and the Civil Judge and Deputy Commissioners of 3 per cent.

Central Provinces.

The following statement shows the number and description of Civil and Revenue suits:—

Description of Claim.	Cause	Number of Cases in different Courts.					Total.
		Small Courts.	Tehsildars' & Nath-Tehsildars'	Assistant and Commr's.	Extra-Assist. and Deputy Comr's.	Commissioners'	
Civil Court Cases.							
On written obligation for sum certain (bond debt)	4,089	15,036	11,797	66	30,082		
On unwritten do. (simple debt) ..	790	4,130	2,740	27	7,867		
Suits for money due on contract.	2,116	2,145	2,355	24	6,640		
On account stated ..							
Money paid or received ..	99	315	137	3	551		
Goods sold ..	1,106	1,549	1,238	19	3,913		
For breaches of contract not included in above ..	558	434	377	7	1,376		
Suits for rent ..	200	157	20	..	562		
Suits for personal property or value thereof ..	296	1,294	820	4	2,414		
For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage ..	60	43	..		163		
Suits for damages ..	67	287	140	8	502		
For injuries to property ..	9	14	11	..	34		
For defamation ..	12	117	86	..	215		
For other injuries not included in above ..	2	25	28	2	57		
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts ..	11	10	6	..	27		
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident ..	..	..	..	
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction ..	..	3	1	..	4		
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts ..	..	100	60	3	159		
Suits connected with religion or caste ..	3	6	1	..	10		
Suits relating to administration of trust and religious endowments ..	..	..	..	
Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce ..	10	156	128	4	298		
Suits to establish or dispute adoption ..	..	2	2	..	4		
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics ..	..	4	..		4		
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights ..	..	126	61	1	188		
Suits to establish or contest wills ..	..	13	2	..	15		
Claims to inheritance.	Under Hindoo Law ..	..	12	15	3	30	
Under Mahomedan Law ..	..	4	5	..	9		
Under any other Law ..	..	..	3	..	3		
Suits relating to the Revenue ..	..	35	76	1	112		
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property ..	..	51	54	1	106		
Claims in right of pre-emption ..	..	2	10	..	12		
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits) ..	..	49	13	..	62		
Suits for partition of immoveable property ..	..	31	62	..	93		
Suits regarding boundaries ..	..	6	38	..	44		
Suits for or relating to real property not included in above ..	..	201	344	7	552		
Suits to recover arrears of rent ..	..	..	..	
Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent or to determine amount of rent ..	..	3,868	843	..	4,351		
Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distress or demand ..	..	85	143	7	235		
Suits relating to ejectment ..	..	76	4	..	80		
Suits relating to occupancy ..	..	495	68	48	611		
Suits under Section 1, Clause 2, Act XIV. of 1863 ..	..	66	16	..	82		
Partitions ..	..	9	9	..	18		
Suits regarding accounts by or against agent &c. ..	..	11	108	51	174		
Suits for kubooliyuts ..	..	17	2	..	19		
Miscellaneous suits not included in above ..	..	1	5	..	6		
Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts ..	..	407	165	9	581		
Total	9,368	31,087	22,519	681	64,255		

During the year the number of new suits which came before the Courts was 56,779, value Rs. 36,71,164; against 48,159, value

Rs. 30,01,679 in 1867, an increase of about 17 per cent. The average value of each suit was Rs. 64. Taking the whole number of suits, there were 90 per cent. below Rs. 100 in value, 98·8 per cent. below Rs. 500, and only 12 per cent. above that sum. The proportion in which suits came before the various classes of tribunals was as follows :—

Before Small Cause Courts	...	...	16	per cent.
Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars' Courts	...	...	46·5	"
Station Courts	...	...	37·5	"

The suits were thus disposed of :—

Withdrawn or struck off on default,	...	...	22·	per cent.
Uncontested, but decreed <i>ex parte</i>	...	...	11·6	"
By compromise or consent	...	...	9·	"
By confession	...	...	36·	"
By arbitration	...	...	0 6	"
<hr/>				
Total uncontested	...	...	79·2	

Contested cases tried and decided in favour of plaintiff—

In whole	...	...	...	9·7
In part	...	...	...	5·9
In favour of defendant	...	...	...	5·2
<hr/>				
Total contested trials	...	...	...	20·8

The percentage of suits disposed of by arbitration was the same, but considering that the proportion of contested suits, was only 20 or 25 per cent. and the simple character of the litigation, arbitration could only have been advantageous in a few cases. The average duration of contested cases was 18·8 and of uncontested cases 13·6 days in 1868. The number of regular appeals on the files of the Appellate Courts was 1,260, against 1,245 in the previous year. Of these, 119 were in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, 801 in the Courts of Commissioners, 459 in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts,—25 per cent. being either partly or wholly successful. Only 82 appeals were instituted in Commissioners' Courts from decrees in suits under the Rent Law. There were 31,827 applications for execution filed during the year, as compared with 27,942 in the previous year, and execution took place in 19,705 cases.

The number of regular Civil suits brought before the Courts increased, by not less than 17 per cent.

British Burma.

The following suits were instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts :—

Description of Claim.	Small Courts.	Cause	No. of cases in different Courts.				Total.
			Munisiffs, by Collectors and other Sub-di- visional Courts.	District Courts and Collectors.	Superior Courts.		
On written obligation for sum certain (Bond debt)	1,861	2,631	91	435	5,021		
On unwritten do, do, do. (simple debt)	8,000	2,03	4	17	3,024		
Suits for money due on contract.							
On account stated	71	1,380	1	16	468		
Money paid or received	167	1,310	5	8	4,520		
Goods sold	592	1,634	6	7	2,139		
For breaches of contract not included in above	269	1,100	7	3	1,379		
Suits for rent	111	241	..	..	356		
Suits for personal property or value thereof	119	1,824	10	8	1,961		
Suits for damages							
For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage .....	..	847	..	4	851		
For injuries to property	10	884	..	3	897		
For defamation .....	..	832	..	..	832		
For other injuries, not included in above	12	516	1	1	530		
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	1	26	3	4	34		
Suits to set aside Contracts and obligation on account of fraud, mistake or accident							
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction		2	..	..	2		
Suits to settle Partnership and other Accounts .....		..	..	..	..
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping		6	8	9	23		
Suits connected with religion and caste .....		..	..	..	..
„ relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments .....	..	..	1	..	1		
„ to marriage, dower and divorce	1	1,391	5	12	1409		
„ to establish or dispute adoption .....	..	..	..	..	..
„ regarding custody and guardianship of infants and Inmates .....	..	..	..	..	..
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights .....	..	6	6	1	13		
Suits to establish or contest Wills .....	..	325	2	4	331		
Under Hindoo Law .....	..	17	2	..	19		
Claims to inheritance							
„ Mahomedan Law .....	..	1	2	..	3		
„ any other Law .....	..	111	1	..	112		
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows							
„ relating to the Revenue .....	..	7	..	..	7		
„ relating to mortgage of immoveable property .....	..	78	1	52	131		
Claims in right of pre-emption .....	..	1	..	..	1		
Suits to resume or assess rent free lands .....	..	46	..	..	46		
„ regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than Rent Suits) .....	..	149	..	..	149		
„ for partition of immoveable property .....	..	29	..	..	29		
„ regarding boundaries .....	..	41	..	..	41		
„ for, or relating to, real property not including in the above .....	..	1,480	6	8	1,494		
To enforce awards of private arbitration	3	..	14	..	17		
Suits to recover arrears of rent .....	..	320	126	..	446		
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent .....	..	..	..	..	..
„ regarding illegal exaction, duress, restraint or de- mand .....	..	..	19	..	19		
„ relating to ejectment .....	..	76	90	..	166		
„ regarding accounts, and by or against Agents, &c. .....	..	..	17	..	17		
Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent .....	..	175	61	..	236		
Suits not included in above .....	..	386	2,940	..	3,326		
Total ..	11,220	20,005	3,433	592	30,070		

The judicial work was disposed of in the following manner :—

Class of Courts.	Number of cases on file.	Cases in which Decree passed.		Contested cases tried and decided in Court.		Total.	Cases pending at the close of the year.
		Without contest in Court	In part.	In favour of Plaintiffs.	In whole.		
Civil Courts.							
Small Cause Courts.	337	4,865	5,202	988	1,960	3,46	3,46
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	307	17,986	18,293	3,467	1,554	1,122	1,122
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	12	37	49	4	1	..	..
Chief Courts of Districts	..	6	6	1	..	..	..
Superior Courts of general jurisdiction...	77	1,146	1,253	100	654	67	67
Total	738	24,040	24,773	4,561	4,078	1,535	2,137
Revenue Courts.							
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	18	857	957	305	10	107	30
Courts of Collector ..	18	3,263	3,266	194	389	47	165
Total	13	4,210	4,223	458	449	214	185
Grand Total	760	66,260	68,996	5,050	4,387	1,740	2,332
No. of litigants who appeared.							
No. of parties who appeared.							
No. of summonses to parties other than parties.							
Averagc number of days spent by litigants during the year.							
Case pending at the close of the year.							

Appellate Business :—

Class of Court.	Cases on the file			Decided on trial.			Total.	Cases pending at end of year.	Average duration of each appeal tried.
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	In whole.	In part.			
Chief Appellate Court of District.	Civil appeals	189	1,366	1,555	122	493	74	661	45
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province,—each class of Courts being specified	Revenue	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	5
	..	8	125	133	45	16	7	55	16
	..	3	100	103	82	12	..	58	19
Total	..	200	1,593	1,793	199	523	81	774	21
							70	1,647	174

General Results.—The various Courts, considered as a whole, improved, yet the Courts of the lowest grade stood much in need of still further improvement. The Judges were selected from amongst the most influential of the people, and like most Burmans they had little other education than that which they received as boys in some Budhist monastery and what they had acquired by contact with the world. There can be little doubt that, in a large number of disputes, the people preferred to have their differences settled in their own village by their own village elders to proceeding some distance to a Civil Court to file a plaint, and to remain there some days away from their own private concerns till the case is finished. In many cases the dislike to a continuous absence, although it may be but for a few days, leads to compromises, to cases being struck off by default and to *ex parte* decrees. These in the whole Province amounted to no less than 7034, that is, 1660 decreed *ex parte*, 1979 compromised, and 3,395 struck off in default or otherwise disposed of, although it is certain that all these were not owing to the dislike to attendance for some days at Court.

Berar.

The number of suits filed was 16,867, against 12,241 in 1867, or an increase of 38 per cent. The suits instituted in the several Districts, the proportion they bear to the population, with the value of the property litigated, are thus shown:—

Districts.	Suits filed in 1868.	On total Population.	Value of Property litigated.	Average value per Suit.		
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.
EAST BERAR.						
Oomrawuttee	3,312	1 to 123 persons	5,67,108 13 2			171
Ellichpore	2,917	1 to 118 ,,	3,02,905 1 3			104
Woon	877	1 to 393 ,,	74,132 10 9			85
Total	7,100	1 to 154 persons	9,44,146 9 2			133
WEST BERAR.						
Akolah	7,427	1 to 60 persons	6,58,498 0 4			89
Booldanah	1,802	1 to 222 ,,	1,90,911 5 2			106
Bassim	538	1 to 512 ,,	85,959 7 10			160
Total	9,767	1 to 115 persons	9,35,368 13 4			96
Grand Total	16,867	1 to 132 persons	18,79,515 6 6 (£187,951)			111

The percentage of costs on value was Rs. 15-7-5 against Rs. 10-12 in 1867, Rs. 17 in 1866, Rs. 9-15-7 in 1865 and Rs. 10-14-5 in 1864. Of the original suits about 84 per cent. were simple loans, debt on account and breaches of contract. They were disposed of as follows :—

Decreed for Plaintiff	...	...	...	...	73·68	Per cent.
Defendant	...	...	...	...	5·27	"
Compromised	...	...	...	...	18·36	"
Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	·53	"
Struck off in default of attendance	...	...	...	...	2·16	

The average duration of cases was 20·3 days, against 22·8 in 1867, including the Small Cause Courts, which was about 9 days. Each witness was detained on an average 3·5 days, against 4·1 days in 1867. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 490. The distribution of the work brought before the Courts may be seen from the following Statement :—

East Berar.	Deputy Commissioners.	Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Tehseeldars.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Total.
Number of Courts ...	3	6	2	5	2	18
Number of Cases disposed of ...	48	204	2,584	1,201	2,584	7,162
Average number of cases disposed of by each Court per month ...	2	2·8	130·2	20	108	35
West Berar.						
Number of Courts ...	2	7	2	7	1	19
Number of Cases disposed of ...	10	1,299	6,154	1,209	799	9,471
Average per month as above ...	416	15·46	256·41	14·39	199·15	41·5

The bulk of the original work, 56 per cent., was performed by the native judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners, whose jurisdiction extended to suits not exceeding Rs. 300 in value. The Small Cause Courts worked well. That at Khamgaon—a large cotton mart and a place growing in importance—though only open during three months of the year under review, attracted 899 suits of which the Judge disposed of 799. At Oomravuttee 1,851 cases were decided, against 511 in 1867; and at Ellichpore there were 733 cases disposed of during the first year of the Court's existence. The number of appeals in the district Courts was 497 against 637, of which 205 came before the Akolah district court. The average duration of suits in appeal ranged from 44½ days in Ellichpore to 21 days in Woon. In the Commissioners' Courts 130 appeals were disposed of out of 141 preferred. About 30 per cent. of these proved wholly successful. The average duration decreased considerably, having been 62 days in East and 69 days in West Berar, against 174 and 99 days in 1867. Fifty-five appeals were lodged in the Resident's Courts, 35 of which were inadmissible; of the remainder, judgment was confirmed in 18 cases, and modified in one. The number of persons imprisoned for debt declined from 888 in 1867 to 580 in 1868, at the close of which year 33 persons were so imprisoned.

General Results.—The large increase in litigation was due to the opening of two additional Small Cause Courts. In Akolah the excessive litigation advanced rather than abated, notwithstanding the transfer to another district of a talook containing 762,204 souls. It is remarked that the people of Akolah have a special fondness for going to law, which is being imbibed by other Districts also. They had more opportunities of gratifying this taste than are available in other Districts, and are always being stirred up by the many Pleaders who infest the Province—of whom it is fair to add that some general improvement has latterly been recorded. Usurious money-lending is said to be the source of most civil actions: “probably it is more convenient for the banker to file his suits in Court than to send an agent to dun debtors, who usually cannot pay, and often would not if they could.” The Commissioner of East Berar writes:—The returns show steadily increasing litigation, and yet the people cry out for more Courts. The trade in Berar is increasing enormously, and with a large increase in transactions comes a concomitant increase in litigation. Much has been done to render a resort to our Courts unnecessary. The people are encouraged to draw up written bonds or agreements. The registration of

deeds has been introduced throughout the Province. The high rate of institution stamp must, to a certain degree, make a man pause at the threshold of a Court-house." The District and Divisional Reports bore witness to intelligence and zeal on the part of the minor courts, which seldom had to deal with cases demanding a knowledge of law beyond that which the judges had at their fingers' ends. The work and supervision of the Officers of the higher grades were quite on a par with any expectations that may have been formed by the Government.

Mysore.

	Description of Claim.	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
Money due	On written promise for sum certain	6,340	6,710	370	0
	On unwritten promise	966	1,500	534	0
	On account stated	652	870	218	0
	Money paid or received	362	230	0	122
	For goods sold and delivered	3,030	3,198	168	0
	For breaches of contract not included in the above	617	269	0	378
Suits for rent	... .. .. .. ..	23	189	0	43
"	for recovery of personal property or value thereof	588	598	10	0
"	for injuries to person	0	3	3	0
"	for injuries to property	83	68	0	15
"	for defamation	5	2	0	3
"	for other injuries not included in above	15	19	4	0
"	to compel specific performance of contracts	39	41	2	0
"	to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident	2	0	0	2
"	to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	0	4	0	5
"	to settle partnership and other accounts	31	22	0	9
"	connected with religion and caste	2	2	0	0
"	relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	4	0	0	4
"	relating to marriage, dower, and divorce	4	9	5	0
"	to establish or dispute adoption	5	5	0	0
"	regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	1	0	0	1
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	.. .. .. .. ..	124	72	0	52
Suits to establish or contest wills	... .. .. .. ..	0	1	1	0
Claims to inheritance	{ Under Hindu Law	60	80	20	0
	{ Mahomedan Law	8	12	4	0
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows	.. .. .. .. ..	4	0	0	4
"	relating to the revenue	0	0	0	0
"	relating to mortgage of immovable property	35	37	2	0
"	in right of pre-emption	1	2	1	0
"	to resume or assess rent-free lands	7	10	3	0
"	regarding the arrears of assessment	0	0	0	0
"	regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits)	9	3	0	6
"	for partition of immovable property	6	40	34	0
"	regarding boundaries	0	0	0	0
"	for or relating to real property not included in the above	178	690	512	0
"	connected with other class not specified in the above, and as per classified list which was hitherto in force	0	0	0	0
Total	... .. .. .. ..	13,455	14,702	1,891	644
				644	
			Net increase	1,247	

The work came before the undermentioned tribunals :-

Courts.	Cases Instituted.		Cases Disposed.			
	1867.	1868.	1867.	Per-cent-age.	1868.	Per-cent-age.
Peishkars ...	76	113	374	2·72	210	1·42
Anildars ...	5,931	6,774	5,766	42·01	6,662	45·14
Sur-Cauzy of Mysore ...	398	532	325	2·37	537	3·64
Assistant Superintendents ...	456	523	688	501	645	4·37
Deputy Superintendents ...	171	123	117	0·86	68	0·46
Bangalore Court of Small Causes	6,423	6,637	6,457	47·03	6,638	44·97
Total ...	13,455	14,702	13,727	100.	14,760	100.

The general result of the trial of the civil suits was :—

Arrears of suits from 1867 ...	...	...	339
Instituted during 1868 ...	...	...	14,702
Received by transfer or remand ...	...	...	460
Total for disposal ...	...	15,501	

These suits were disposed of as follows—

Withdrawn and struck off ...	...	...	4,873
Transferred ...	...	309	
Decreed without contest—ex parte ...	...	2,373	5,182
" by confession ...	...	3,267	
" by compromise and consent ...	...	753	
" by arbitration ...	...	14	
Contested and decreed for plaintiffs in whole	1,854		6,407
" in part ...	1,158		
" defendant ...	463		
Total disposed of ...	...	3,480	
Pending at the close of the year ...	...	15,069	
		432	
		15,501	

The average duration of each suit was 41·05 days against 38·43 in the previous year. There was an increase of arrears to the extent of 93 cases. The number of regular and special appeals decreased from 1,193 in 1867 to 1075 in 1868. But the decrease was confined to certain courts, while in others there was an increase. In the Judicial Commissioner's court the appeals fell from 183 to 119. The appeals to the Superintendent of Nagar fell from 74 to 38, and in the district courts of his division from 197 to 142, but there was a slight increase throughout the Ahtagram Division and in the district courts of Nan-didroop.

At the close of 1857 the appeals remaining on the file were ...	38
Instituted in 1868 ...	1,075
	<hr/>
	1,113
Withdrawn, transferred or struck off ...	222
Decided on trial for appellant in whole ...	216
" in part ...	70
In favour of respondents ...	413
Remanded ...	138
	<hr/>
Remaining ...	54
	<hr/>
	1,113

Of 138 remands, 71 occurred in the Division of Ashtagram being 20 more than in the previous year. This inconvenient procedure was also adopted in 32 cases by the Assistant Superintendents of Nundidroog. The average duration of each appeal was 30·78 days as compared with 44 of the previous year. Applications for the execution of decrees increased from 8,190 to 8,980. The number of suits instituted in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, increased from 6,423 to 6,637; and the value in litigation from Rs. 1,95,037 to Rs. 2,46,822. The court is now self-supporting.

Coorg.

The following table exhibits the state of litigation in the various courts :—

Courts.	Civil Cases.	Revenue Cases.	Percentage disposed of.
Parpattagars ...	...	41	...
Subedars ...	1,075	3	92·75
Duryaft Cutcherry ...	72	...	6·91
Assistant Superintendents ...	1	...	0·17
Superintendent ...	2	...	0·17
Total ...	1,150	44	.

The number of civil suits was 1,176, being an increase of only 4 cases. The majority of the civil court cases were suits for "bond debt," "simple debt," and "debt on account stated." The number of suits for "simple debt" or debt "on unwritten obligation for sums certain" was 158, being 47 in excess of the year 1867. Of the 1,176 civil cases which stood for disposal, 1,172 were disposed of during the year, against 1,167 of the

previous year, and 4 were pending at the close of the year. The great mass of litigation was, as usual, in suits valued at less than Rs. 100. The duration of original suits was 43 days during the year, against 44 days in the year previous. The value of suits was Rs. 1,04,887 against Rs. 1,96,280 the previous year. Being a decrease of Rs. 91,392 in the value of the suits litigated. The total cost of original suits was, Rs. 11,736 against Rs. 15,519 shewing a decrease of Rs. 3,782 and an average of Rs. 10 per suit in 1868, against Rs. 13 in 1867. The number of miscellaneous cases that came before the courts was 6,403 of which 6,392 were disposed of. The number of appeals was 115 or 36 more than the number in 1867; of these 90 were disposed of on trial, 16 were transferred to other courts, and 11 remained for disposal at the close of the year. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 7·55 per cent. of the appellate work, the Superintendent of 37·73, Assistant Superintendents of 1·89 and the Duryaft Cutcherry of 52·83.

General Results.—The most noteworthy feature of the year was the introduction of the Coorg Courts' Act, and the consequent abolition of the old Duryaft Cutcherry. Civil litigation was in rather a stagnant state, partly owing, it is presumed, to the operation of the Stamp Act of 1867, but mainly to the great depression and want of confidence and commercial activity induced by the unfavourable coffee season. Consequently, suits for large sums were rare, and nearly the whole burden, that is, 92·75 per cent. fell on the Subadars, but the whole number of cases having been only 1,176 in the province, this portion of their duties did not apparently press very heavily on them.

CHAPTER V.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Madras.

LAXITY of practice was corrected by new forms of processes, and general rules were promulgated to the effect that a copy of every order passed by a Magistrate with the substance of the complaint and evidence and the grounds on which the order was made, must be submitted within forty-eight hours to the appellate authority for revision. Provisions were also made for exercising a more thorough supervision over the Subordinate Magistracy. The following table shows the details of offences against the Penal Code.

Nature of Offences.	Number of offences committed in 1893, preferred and registered	Persons gathered together and tried.	Cases tried.	Persons convicted.	Total.	Operations of Police.		
						Lost	Recovered.	Property.
<i>No. 1.—Offences against the person.</i>								
Murder	288	569	1,348	125	181	33	37	157
Attempt to murder	55	62	62	29	29	28	28	29
Guilty homicide	89	24	7	65	124	78	78	65
Attempt at do.	224	27	7	115	9	9	9	9
Causing miscarriage	67	170	11	21	23	31	31	23
Exposure or abandonment of children	19	13	11	10	10	10	10	10
Concealment of birth	59	68	11	25	28	32	32	27
Causing grievous hurt	440	1,043	11	270	48	70	70	555
Causing hurt	337	637	11	163	29	48	48	40
Causing hurt, (Petty cases)	5,935	16,983	11	2,610	13	41	41	35
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	42	154	6	6	10	33	33	4,404
Wrong restraint	1,212	3,941	28	362	5	11	11	16
Do.	11	27	6	3	4	2	2	646
Assault	186	457	6	3	108	3	9	7
								178

Nature of Offences		Operations of Police.				Total.			
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.—(Continued.)		Property.		Persons convicted.		Persons tried.		Persons tried by Magistrates and tried by Courts.	
Petty assault	..	19,410	45,692	1,29	4,239	1	4	2	7,227
Assault in attempting theft	..	48	159	507	15	13	51	29	40
Kidnapping or abducting	..	86	219	8	423	14	28	10	29
Do. with intent to take property	..	13	14	7	7	9	9	10	9
Slave-dealing	..	1	2	..	..	3	7	11	5
Prostitution of minors	..	12	19	..	..	14	34	49	7
Compulsory labour	..	3	4	..	..	5	7	25	2
Rape	..	89	146	11	..	14	34	36	7
Unnatural offences	..	6	8	..	..	5	7	5	7
Total of No. 1	..	27,716	70,263	3,406	8,182	637	923	559	13,714
No. 2.—Offences against property with violence.									
Robbery	..	457	1,164	12,927	3,372	16	27	55	37
Robbery on the highway	..	150	407	24,633	18,833	49	16	90	29
Robbery (aggravated)	..	51	126	6,061	423	16	19	40	6
Attempt at robbery	..	20	44	..	..	5	1	31	19
Dacoity	..	459	5,361	1,12,581	5,386	117	180	1,070	1
Dacoity (aggravated)	..	27	336	23,255	3,934	6	12	68	180
Being a dacoit, &c.	..	4	2	..	..	1	3	10	12
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	..	8	63	..	..	5	7	39	1
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	..	188	791	3,96	42	118	14	18	106
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	..	728	585	3,315	14,180	352	105	233	421
House-breaking by night	..	5,084	8,309	3,55,952	46,056	1,174	1	8	1,619
Do. with aggravating circumstances	..	7	22	1,459	..	1	2	6	2
Breaking open, closed receptacle of property	..	187	334	1,892	4,4	32	1	2	61
Total of No. 2	..	7,950	17,914	5,70,961	87,324	2,036	387	1,585	852
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.									
Frauds relating to weights and measures	..	58	114	..	..	30	80,011	55	114
Theft	..	18,833	30,988	3,72,346	1,20,074	41	8	23	79
Extortion	..	202	555	..	..	2,654	494	4	9
Misappropriation	..	987	2,205	8,97	..	6,621	250	34	18
Criminal breach of trust	..	610	846	35,45,1	..	..	..	..	476

Receiving or possessing stolen property	..	524	826	2,106	11,226	325	25	47	16	478
Cheating	..	382	629	10,448	530	108	17	20	13	287
	Total of No. 3 ..	21,566	36,113	4,30,013	1,41,254	9,258	1,48	242	137	12,598
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.										
Mischief	..	3,936	12,517	3,316	221	1,103	2	2	2	1,846
Mischief to animals	..	173	436	1,214	112	66	1	1	1	120
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	..	171	757	177	74	1	1	1	1	137
Mischief by fire	..	258	440	23,175	5	30	46	69	34	46
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	..	36	109	..	11	11	..	..	28	28
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	..	12	41	..	11	11	..	..	12	12
	Total of No. 4 ..	4,586	14,321	27,585	338	1,295	50	73	37	2,187
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.										
Counterfeiting or altering coin	..	9	12	..	..	3	3	3	3	3
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin	..	111	129	..	..	51	49	56	38	65
Other offences relating to coin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frauds relating to stamps	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	2
Forgery	..	172	476	4	..	37	70	150	68	70
Offences relating to trade and property marks	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Total of No. 5 ..	296	621	4	..	92	122	208	109	161
No. 6.—Contempt of Court.										
Contempt of legal process or orders	..	1,789	4,062	..	..	1,504	2	2	1	1,768
Withholding information	..	35	65	..	..	15	1	1	1	28
Giving false information	..	69	89	..	..	40	1	1	1	68
False statement to a public servant on oath	..	6	7	..	..	6	..	..	1	6
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant	..	136	358	..	..	79	2	13	1	117
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
False evidence	..	271	343	..	..	164	207	238	177	207
Causing disappearance of evidence	..	17	34	..	..	11	10	10	8	15
False personation in judicial proceeding	..	13	19	..	..	7	8	9	7	8
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims	..	42	139	..	..	9	3	3	3	3
False charge	..	159	233	..	..	68	27	36	21	123
Harbouring offenders	..	9	16	..	..	3	2	2	2	3
Compounding offences	..	65	86	1	..	28	4	19	18	42
Taking gift to recover stolen property	..	15	21	196	134	7	1	1	1	13
Omission to apprehend by public servant	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Negligent escape	..	77	109	..	..	63	..	..	..	73
Escape	..	259	392	..	..	186	14	15	16	213
Rescue	..	43	93	..	..	22	2	2	1	37
Return from transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Contempt of Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of No. 6 ..	3,121	6,215	197	134	2,319	277	352	257	2,865

Nature of Offences.		Operations of the Police.					
		No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.		Persons concerned.		Persons recovered.	
No.	Description	Persons tried.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Total.	Persons selected con-	Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and tried by Courts.
1	Abettment	45	125	20	6	11	42
2	Concealment of criminal designs	2	3	2	1	1	2
3	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Spreading false and alarming rumours	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Abettment of Military and Naval Offences	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Unlawful assembly	166	272	49	6	17	82
7	Rioting	383	447	192	6	47	316
8	Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot	212	847	184	..	..	207
9	Affray	151	221	52	13	23	127
10	Giving or receiving illegal gratification	2	..	..	..	..	25
11	Breaches of duty by public servant	9	64	13	6	9	14
12	Personating public servant	18	39	9	..	..	6
13	Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	7	7	6	..	..	5
14	Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c.	6	10	6	..	..	56
15	Nuisance	924	3,735	780	..	..	165
16	Acts against public safety	179	307	33	125	..	36
17	Acts against decency	48	79	..	33	34	24
18	Offences against religion	33	146	..	14	..	24
19	Criminal trespass	7,719	24,506	1,819	2,522	..	3,405
20	House-trespass	532	1,424	15	..	..	463
21	Criminal breach of contract	16	47	9	8	..	10
22	Bigamy	16	37	27	5	6	5
23	Adultery	111	153	..	24	33	34
24	Other offences relating to marriage	131	227	639	8	8	13
25	Defamation	133	345	..	35	1	1
26	Insult	817	1,939	..	362	..	583
27	Criminal intimidation	63	183	..	21	5	46
28	Misconduct in public by a drunken person	119	163	..	113	..	117
29	Attempts not otherwise provided for	1,730	2,433	..	136	12	98
Total of No. 7		13,563	43,639	786	18	4,286	95
Grand Total		78,758	189,687	10,33,132	2,30,922	27,499	1,614
						3,547	7,057
							41,069

Classes of Offences.	In Principal Suider Ameen's Courts.	In Sessions Courts.	In High Courts.	Total.
<i>Under the Penal Code.</i>				
1st.—Offences against the person,	16	510	11	537
2nd.—Do. property with violence,	35	346	6	387
3rd.—Do. do. without violence,	47	87	12	146
4th.—Malicious offences,	1	48	1	50
5th.—Forgery and offences against currency	1	115	6	122
6th.—Offences against justice	21	252	4	277
7th.—Miscellaneous offences	12	72	11	95
Total	133	1,430	51	1,614
Under Special Laws, Total	3	2	1	6
Grand Total	136	1,432	52	1,620
<i>Compare—</i>				
1867	181	1,491	147	1,819
1866	36	1,987	217	2,564
1865	65	1,888	27	2,674

The judicial proceedings may be summarized as follows :-

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against	175,253	173,485	188,854	175,219
N. B.—Proportion of persons proceeded against to population one in ...	141	142	128	136
<i>Discharged and Acquitted.</i>				
Under Penal Code	48,194	39,920	43,305	40,647
Do. Special Laws	13,263	16,762	18,119	18,238
Total discharged, &c.	61,457	56,682	61,424	58,885
Percentage of persons discharged to persons proceeded against	35·1	32·6	32·5	33·6
<i>Convicted and Sentenced.</i>				
To death	98	96	91	101
„ transportation	180	186	537	495
„ imprisonment	47,939	49,403	65,549	46,329
„ whipping	2,132	2,932	6,078	3,986
„ fine	62,836	63,823	62,123	67,966
„ other punishment (security for good behaviour, maintenance orders, &c.) ...	853	363	.....	.....
Deduct imprisoned in default	242	.....	.....	.....
Total convicted	113,796	116,083	134,378	118,877
Percentage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against	64·9	67·3	69·4	66·3

Including three of the previous year, 107 references were made to the High Court for confirmation of the sentence of death and of these 96 sentences, or 89·7 per cent., were confirmed. Of all offences 64·9 per cent. were tried, and of these 77·7 per cent. resulted in conviction. Of the total number of offences 50·4 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, nearly one-half of offenders escaping punishment. This, however, is better than in England where in nearly three out of four cases no person is convicted. Dacoities decreased to 486 against 533 in 1867; 158 cases, or 32·5 per cent. of the whole, were committed in houses and villages, the remainder being on highways, or in fields and jungles. Conviction was obtained in 25·3 per cent. There were 25 robberies by drugging, in 7 of which 10 persons were convicted. Six persons died from the effects of drugs. The returns of castes showed that of 157 murderers, 52 were Mudalis, Nayudus, and Chetties, and 10 Brahmans. One European was convicted of murder. Mulcers, Khonds, and Hill men committed the largest proportion of culpable homicides. Of 25 persons convicted of rape, 13 were Nayudu and Mudalis. Four Mussalmans and one foreigner (not a British subject) were convicted of unnatural offences. Of 588 dacoits convicted 124 were Pariahs; 71 Brinjarics, Lambadies, or Ycrukalas, and 122 Koravars, Maravars, and Kallars. Two Brahmans, 7 Rajputs, 5 Mussalmans, and 72 Nayudus and Mudalies were convicted of dacoity. About 33 per cent. of all dacoits belonged to hereditary criminal classes. Pariahs, Koravars, and other low castes contributed the majority of house-breakers and thieves. Of 68 forgers eight were Brahmans and 33 were Nayudus, Chetties and Mudaliars. Pariahs and low castes are most given to rioting, but 51 Brahmans, 414 Nayudus and Mudalies, 64 Mussalmans and 101 Moplahs and Lubbays were also convicted of this offence.

Of 51,343 persons convicted 49 were Europeans, 32 of whom were convicted of assault and hurt; 67 were East Indians, 35 of whom were also punished for the like petty offences; 1,912 Brahmans; 2,696 Mussalmans; 1,237 Moplahs and Lubbays; 15,501 Nayudus and Mudalies; and 13,240 were Pariahs and other low castes; 3,628, or 7 per cent. only of the whole, belonging to the hereditary criminal castes.

The following statement shows the criminal work of the Regulation district courts :—

Court.	False evidence.	Offences relating to Coins and Stamps.	Attempts to murder.	Unlawful homicide.	Assaults.	Kidnapping.	Habe.	Chinatatural offence.	Theft or misappropriation of cattle.	Other simple thefts & misappropriations.	Rioting.	Highway robbery.	Aggravated robbery.	Assaults, & other injuries to persons.	Receiving stolen property.	House-breaking.	Poverty.	Adultery.	Total number of Offences.	Total Number of Trials.	Number of Persons convicted.	Total Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total Number of Persons tried.	Total Number of Persons.			
Ahmedabad ...	19	5	21	8	4	1	102	766	5	1	182	835	2	14	1131	54	23	1,694	3,880	3,880	4,188	3,798	7,986				
Surat ...	8	11	7	2	3	1	907	907	3	6	1	27	796	8	14	14	81	44	7	4	2,612	4,580	4,346	3,143	4,775	7,898	
Khandeish ...	29	14	22	9	2	1	42	687	813	43	889	833	21	92	95	86	42	8	2,062	4,247	3,856	3,912	2,649	5,961			
Concan ...	35	1	17	9	1	1	47	3,429	4	4	111	412	2	6	27	82	44	9	4	2,125	7,271	6,909	6,258	9,375	15,633		
Poona ...	17	16	19	7	1	1	14	1,422	2	2	117	776	2	12	152	43	17	17	2,839	4,458	4,354	4,136	4,157	8,293			
Sholapore ...	12	12	12	1	2	1	1	1,227	5	5	1	72	618	11	28	19	19	1	14	29	26	17	29		
Ahmednuggur ...	5	3	5	4	2	1	1	1,314	35	520	1	2	6	29	28	S	...	1,395	3,409	3,383	3,488	3,034	6,522		
Rutnaghererry (two months)	2	27	7	20	4	3	1	138	...	...	94	520	1	2	1	6	2	...	83	328	314	277	472	749	
Sattara ...	16	4	8	1	2	1	20	1	1	1	86	1	3	57	5	5	5	1	9	6	1	50	223	201	135	306	435
Belgaum (two months)	4	2	6	2	1	1	1	9	217	3	3	31	91	5	5	11	25	32	22	4	371	780	708	852	292	1,144	
Kulladghee ...	4	27	7	20	4	3	51	1,060	3	2	85	921	56	56	11	57	13	6	5	907	3,520	2,113	2,463	2,906	5,369		
Dharwar ...	15	1	2	7	1	1	12	475	12	12	309	309	...	...	5	57	13	6	496	1,416	1,306	1,167	1,539	2,706	
Canara ...	193	53	132	58	12	9	33	11,728	28	39	6	621	7,318	95	125	190	704	676	119	4414	384	36,873	33,831	31,882	36,154	68,016	
Results in 1867-68 ...	249	71	148	39	10	18	230	10,867	37	27	3	639	7,962	43	171	188	680	644	120	55	13,667	35,827	32,771	33,480	31,220	64,700	

The punishments inflicted were as follows :—

Court.											
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	4	14	...	976	422	2,717	42	
Surat	...	...	...	1	2	3	469	157	2,481	28	
Khandeish	...	...	...	3	...	12	904	291	1,998	109	
Concan	...	...	...	5	31	18	1,008	434	4,733	43	
Poona	...	...	...	6	13	12	765	216	3,094	50	
Sholapore	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	..
Ahmednugge	...	...	...	3	2	2	742	71	2,721	19	
Rutnagherry (2 months)	...	...	...	1	...	...	33	17	225	1	
Sattara	...	...	...	3	12	12	745	283	1,670	19	
Belgaum (2 months)	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	8	73	2	
Kulladghee	...	...	...	8	1	...	203	90	549	1	
Dharwar	...	...	...	4	8	...	708	188	1,531	24	
Canara	...	...	...	2	...	...	514	176	641	14	
				40	73	49	7,131	2,355	22,433	352	
Results in 1867-68	...	44	89	198	7,624			25,762	400		

There were in all 36,873 offences and 33,831 trials. There were 31,882 persons convicted against 36,154 acquitted, or more than half. An increase was noted in culpable homicide, grievous hurt, assaults, rape and dacoity ; and a marked decrease in false evidence, offences relating to coin and stamps, causing miscarriage, kidnapping, simple thefts and highway robbery. In the Courts of Session there were 1,722 persons tried, 926 convicted, and 194 appeals passed from the Assistant Session Judge and Session Judges to the High Court. There were 40 sentences of death against 44, there were 73 of transportation for life against 89 and 49 of transportation for definite terms of years against 192. The number of appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and District Magistrates was 2,241. Of these 1,550 sentences were confirmed, 501 reversed and 185 altered.

The cases in the Northern Division amounted to 19,382, against 19,181 in the previous year, showing an increase of 201 ; the number of detections to 16,599, or 81 per cent., against 15,067, or 78 per cent. Of 'offences against the human body,' there were 4,808 cases, of which 4,667 were detected, against 4,420 in the previous year, of which 4,141 were found out. The 'murder' cases amounted to 67, being an increase of 8 as compared with the

previous year, and 59 of these were detected. Under 'culpable homicide not amounting to murder' there were 26 cases, being an increase of 3 over the number recorded in 1867, and of these all but one were brought to justice. "The 'offences against property' show 8,348 cases against 9,474 in the previous year, being a decrease of 1,126. The cases under 'theft,' 'robbery,' and 'dacoity' amounted to 5,544, 179, and 71, against 6,637, 189, and 87 in 1867, being a decrease of 1,103, 10, and 16 respectively. This is most satisfactory considering how unfavourable the state of the season proved, and shows that the Famine Relief Works organised by Government did good. The detection under the above three heads amounted to 5,790, or 68 per cent., against 6,913, or 55 per cent. last year. The value of property as registered at the time the offences were reported amounted to Rs. 3,76,975, of which Rs. 1,20,304, or about 33 per cent. were recovered.

In the Southern Division the decrease of crime amounted to 5·47 per cent. In the Ahmednuggur and Canara districts the decrease was very small, but in the sub-districts of Sholapore, in Kulladghee, in Sattara, in Dharwar, and in Belgaum it amounted to 28·69, 10·87, 10·76, 6·63 and 6·56 per cent. respectively. Crime of a heinous nature increased in Kulladghee and Canara, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur and Rutnagherry. In the Dharwar district there was a considerable decrease in such crimes. In Poona and Belgaum districts there was also a decrease, but to a smaller extent. In Sattara the decrease was very trifling. In crimes of a less heinous nature there was a total decrease, amounting for the entire division, to 5·66 per cent. The proportion of convictions to arrests was largest in the Ahmednuggur district, amounting to 52 per cent. In Dharwar and Canara the proportion was a little more than 43 per cent., in Sattara district 41 per cent., in Kulladghee and Belgaum 39 per cent., in Poona 33 per cent., in Rutnagherry 31 per cent. and in Sholapore 30 per cent. In Belgaum a gang of burglarous Khykarees were apprehended with stolen property amounting to Rs. 3,590. The trial resulted in 25 out of 27 men being sentenced to different periods of rigorous imprisonment varying from three to ten years.

In Bombay city 25,993 persons were brought before the Police Courts. Of these 197 were committed to the High Court, 1 to the Petty Sessions, 14,010 convicted, 4,080 acquitted, the charges against 7,624 withdrawn and 11 were under remand at the close of the year. Of the number committed to the High Court 133 were convicted and 64 acquitted, and the case committed to the Petty Sessions resulted in the conviction

of the single prisoner concerned in it. Compared with the previous year, in which 17,620 persons were tried, the increase was very large, probably owing to the large number of persons who came back to Bombay from the Abyssinian Expedition.

In Sindh the number of offences was 10,934. There were 9,017 trials in which 7664 persons were convicted. The number of offences was less by nearly 500 than in 1867. There was a marked increase in the cases of murder brought to trial, 37 against 21. This increase occurred mainly in the single district of Shikarpur, where the number rose from 5 to 17 in 1868. Eight persons only in 1867 were sentenced to death, while 11 were transported for life; in 1868 the respective numbers were 23 and 3. Minor crimes of personal violence diminished by about 400, viz. from 2,748 to 2,350. In the crime peculiar to the province, cattle-lifting, there was a marked decrease from 2,011 to 1,773. Ordinary thefts sunk from 2,559 to 2,413 and there was but one dacoity during the year. The number of convictions decreased by about 200; the fact that for 7,600 persons convicted 9,600 were acquitted, did not speak favourably for the Police. The Sudder Court reversed during the year, on appeal, 34 sentences, against 26 in 1867; on review, 97 against 23 in 1867; besides the reversals (45) in cases referred under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of reversals, on appeal, by the Sessions Judges and Magistrates was 298, or somewhat less than in 1867, but the sentence was altered in 291 cases, against 181 in the previous year.

In Aden 1,422 persons were tried, of whom 1,389 were convicted. There was an increase in crime, principally in cases of assault, affray, insult, public nuisance, and theft. In the first four there was an increase of 125 cases, whilst in theft there was an increase of 141 cases.

Bengal.

In the *High Court* 294 persons were committed for trial against 359 in the previous year; 207 were convicted, 2 of whom were sentenced to death, 1 to transportation, 11 to transportation for terms varying from 7 to 14 years, 1 to penal servitude for life, 2 to penal servitude for 4 and 10 years respectively, and 185 to rigorous imprisonment for periods ranging from 7 years downwards. Besides these, 1 person was sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2 were fined, 1 was sentenced to solitary confinement, and 1 received a whipping in addition to imprisonment. Seventy-five persons were acquitted, 6 discharged without trial and 6 remained under trial at the close of the year. The *High Court* also heard 1,296 criminal ap-

peals and confirmed 54 sentences of death. Thirty-three capital sentences were commuted to transportation for life, 1 to transportation for seven years and 1 to rigorous imprisonment for ten years. Two hundred and sixty-two cases were adjudicated by the High Court as a court of revision, and in 116 of these the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed, in 6 modified, and in 122 reversed; while 18 cases remained under trial. In appeals the orders of the Sessions Judge were confirmed in 643 cases, modified in 65, and reversed in 76; while 5 cases were remanded for re-trial, and 60 remained undecided at the close of the year. In 33 miscellaneous cases the petitions were rejected. In 69 cases the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in 1 modified, and in 5 reversed, leaving one pending at the end of the year. The following table shows the working of the Sessions Courts in their original jurisdiction :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Convicted and sentenced to fine, imprisonment, or transportation	1,095	2,330
Referred for confirmation of sentence to High Court	68	94
Acquitted	514	1,441
Commitments pending at the close of the year	220	478
Total	1,897	4,343

The Sessions Courts heard also 4,346 appeals in criminal trials and 317 miscellaneous cases. Of the 4,346 appeals from orders passed by magistrates in criminal trials, 493 were rejected, while in 2,710 cases the orders were confirmed, and in 1,143 reversed. Of the 317 miscellaneous appeals, 134 were rejected, while in 99 cases the orders appealed from were confirmed, and in 84 reversed. The number of appeals pending at the end of 1868 was 213. The returns of crime in the Magistrates Courts are as under :—

Number of cases under trial before magistrates	... 78,263
Number of persons under trial	... 1,42,748
Convicted ...	... 74,674
Committed ...	... 3,906
Released ...	... 59,834
Otherwise disposed of ...	... 587
Pending ...	... 3,747
Percentage of persons convicted and committed those under trial	54
Percentage of persons released and otherwise disposed of ...	42

The total number of persons brought to trial showed an increase of 305 in 1867. There was, however, in 1868 an actual decrease of 1,907 persons tried, as compared with 1867. The increase in crime was largest in Backergunge and Jessore. In Dacca, Monghyr, Beerbboom, Pooree, Balasore, Bogra, and Maldah, there was also an increase. The number of cases

pending before the magistrates at the close of 1868 was 1,903, involving 3,747 persons, of whom 1,168 were in jail, 1,827 on bail, and 752 on recognizance. Of the cases 1871 had been under trial for not more than 3 months, the number of cases pending beyond that period being 32, against 52 of the preceding year. The number of persons convicted and committed formed 50·77 per cent. of the whole number disposed of, while the number of those acquitted, discharged and released, amounted to 42·28 per cent. The total number of witnesses examined by magistrates in 1868 was 2,87,370. The longest detentions of witnesses were eight days in Jessore, nine days in Backergunge, and fifteen days in Sylhet. Of 74,674 persons convicted after trial, 21,383 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 6,730 were visited with lighter punishments, inclusive of whipping which was administered in 2,082 cases, and 46,561 were fined. Sentences of whipping were passed by magistrates and sessions judges on 2,202 persons, of whom 2,093 were adult and 109 juvenile offenders. The total amount of fines imposed by magistrates was Rs. 5,38,100, of which Rs. 4,03,625 was realized. Appeals from the orders of subordinate magistrates heard by magistrates of districts during the year were altogether 1,643 in number, of which 112 were rejected; while in 999 the orders of the subordinate magistrates were confirmed, and in 532 modified or reversed. In addition to the stipendiary magistrates, there were 31 honorary magistrates, who decided during the year 1,719 cases, involving 3,065 persons, of whom 1,619 were convicted and 1,446 acquitted. Only 47 appeals were preferred from their decisions, in 25 of which the orders were confirmed, and in 20 modified or reversed, two remaining unheard at the close of the year.

A failure of justice in Assam raised a question as to the expediency of withdrawing the jury system. The Commissioner did not approve of that system, and was inclined to substitute a system under which the Judge, for weighty reasons could set aside a verdict. It was noted that in Assam *all* trials in the Sessions Court were held by jury, and the matter was compromised by restricting the powers of juries to the same class of cases as in the regulation districts.

North-Western Provinces.

The total number of offences reported was 109,629, being 17,889 offences in excess of the number reported in 1867, or an average increase per district of 511 cases. The following

comparative table shows the principal offences against life and property in 1867 and 1868 :—

Year.	Murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Lurking House- tresspass.	Cattle- theft.	Other Theft.
1867, ...	279	57	274	13,665	10,218	18,699
1868, ...	326	100	435	17,071	12,196	22,208
Increase,	47	43	161	3,406	1,978	3,509

There was an aggregate increase of 9,144 offences due to the bad season and the very high prices of the necessaries of life. The proportion of the offences prosecuted to the number reported, 52 per cent., was not favourable. Of the 106,782 persons who were under trial during the year, 70,249, or about 66 per cent., were convicted. The highest percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial was 81; the lowest, 26. This bad average was, however, attained only in one district (an outlying hill-tract.) Only 100 persons were left under trial at the close of the year whose cases had been pending above six weeks. The total number of persons punished by the Magistrates was 67,626.

Fined, ...	...	...	...	39,609
Imprisoned, ...	...	...	...	15,748
Flagged—(a) Juveniles,	...	705		
" (b) Adults, ...	...	2,543	3,248	3,248

Ordered to find security for good behaviour, ... 2,543

Bound over to keep the peace :—

(a) With sureties,	..	...	1,611
(b) Without sureties,	..	...	2,328

Ordered to maintain wife or children, ... 80

Ordered to refrain from taking possession of land or water, ... 259

Imprisoned and fined, ... 2,777

Imprisoned and flogged, ... 354

Fined and flogged, ... 17

The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 3,53,581, and the amount realized, Rs. 2,56,107, or about 72 per cent. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 17,659, and to simple imprisonment, 1,225. The number of persons imprisoned in default of finding security was 1,024. The number of persons flogged was slightly in excess of the number flogged

in 1867. The average number of stripes inflicted was 17 and the highest was 30. The number of witnesses who attended the Magisterial Courts was 265,649. The average number of days during which each case lasted in these Courts was eight. There were 4,158 appeals from the decisions of the Magistrates to the Sessions Judges by about 6 per cent. of the persons punished; 20 per cent. of these appeals were rejected, 51 per cent., were upheld, and in 26 per cent., only were the decisions disturbed. There were 2,988 persons who were committed to the Sessions Court; of these 66 per cent. were convicted, and 26 per cent. were acquitted. There were 202 persons undisposed of at the close of the year. The number of appeals to Magistrates of districts was 2,251; in 32 per cent. the orders of the Lower Courts were disturbed, and in 55 per cent. upheld. The kind of punishments inflicted by the Sessions Judges is given below:—

	Persons.
Fined,
Imprisoned,
Flogged—(a) Adults,
" (b) Juveniles,
Imprisoned and fined,
Imprisoned and flogged,
Sentenced to death,
Transported for life,
" terms,

In 46 cases, forfeiture of property was adjudicated. In one case only was solitary confinement inflicted. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 38,733, of which only Rs. 8,952 appear to have been realized. The number of cases tried with Assessors was 1,302, and the number of cases in which the Judge agreed with them was 1,086. Of 84 persons sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges, 55 were executed. The sentences were confirmed on 57; but in two instances they were subsequently commuted to transportation for life. From the Sessions Judges 821 cases were called for by the High Court on appeal or on perusal of monthly statements. The orders were confirmed in the cases of 456, modified or remanded in 205, and reserved in 160. Eight cases were disposed of by the High Court in original criminal jurisdiction, and the cases occupied six days. On the appellate side the number of cases disposed of was 597, and the number pending at the close of the year was 31. The average duration of cases was twenty-one days. In fifty-seven cases sentence of death was passed, 21 persons were transported

for life and 200 sentenced to imprisonment for five years and upwards. The Government released 2 persons, and commuted the sentences passed on 26. In the Terai District the total number of ascertained offences was 239, against 215 in 1867. The increase in crime was chiefly in petty theft, and is attributable to the scarcity of food.

Punjab.

In the Punjab, as in other provinces where scarcity prevailed, there was during 1868 a large increase of crime. The number of offences reported was 70,880, being an increase of 7,997 upon the number shown in the returns of 1867. The bulk of the increase occurred in offences against property, as will be seen from this classified table :—

		1867.	1868.
<i>Class I.</i> —Offences against the State, public justice, order and tranquillity, ..	..	11,988	10,667
<i>Class II.</i> —Offences against the person, ..	..	17,366	17,807
<i>Class III.</i> —Offences against property, ..	..	26,779	33,168
<i>Class IV.</i> —Offences against local and special laws, &c., (all bailable). ..	..	6,740	8,438

Among offences against property the increase is most marked especially in cases of theft and house-breaking, which rose from 21,130 cases in 1867 to 26,279 cases in 1868. The proportion of these crimes to population in the Punjab was little more than one-third of that obtaining in England and Wales, as will be seen from the following table :—

	Population.	No. of thefts and burglaries.	Ratio to population.
England and Wales (1867,) ..	21,500,000	90,767	1 to 238 persons.
Punjab (1868,) ..	17,500,000	26,279	1 to 661 ,,

The increase in robbery was chiefly in Ferozepore, Sirsa, Hissar and Gurgaon, bordering on Native States and over-run with starving fugitives from Rajputana. Of the dacoity cases 25 were of the nature of petty plundering raids by men of independent tribes on the Western frontier, and 12 occurred in the semi-independent territory of the Nawab of Tank. There was a decrease in the number of cases of assault, use of criminal force,

causing hurt, rape and unnatural crime; but cases of murder increased from 287 to 332. Of these 163 were committed in the six frontier districts and as many as 80 in the Peshawur district. The number of criminal cases coming under judicial cognizance in 1868, was 54,469, of which 16,792 were non-bailable and 37,677 bailable, or an increase of 10·2, per cent. Of these cases 5 were heard and disposed of by the Chief Court; 358 by Courts of Session; 837 by Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Act XV. of 1862; 24,999 by Magistrates with full powers; 17,523 by Subordinate Magistrates of the first class and 9,384 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class; —47,885 persons, or 90 per cent., were tried by *paid* magistrates, and 4,858 persons, or 10 per cent., by *unpaid* magistrates; 21,107, or 40 per cent., by European, and 31,636, or 60 per cent., by Native agency. All were disposed of within the year except 549 cases, or 1 per cent. The average duration of trials was 7 days from the date of formal charge to the date of decision, and of preliminary enquiries 14 days—one day more than in 1867. Of 145,579 witnesses summoned, 88 per cent. were discharged on the 1st day, 8 per cent. on the 2nd day, and 2 per cent. on the 3rd day of attendance. Of persons tried for non-bailable offences, 57 per cent. were committed or convicted; of persons charged with bailable offences, 62 per cent. were committed or convicted. Thirty-five were sentenced to transportation, and 14,534 to various terms of imprisonment. The total number of persons fined was 56,958, and the total amount of fines imposed, Rs. 5,59,509, or on an average of Rs. 9-12-11 on each person fined. Of the total amount imposed, Rs. 3,27,311 or 58 per cent. was realized, a far smaller proportion than last year, when 75 per cent. was realized. Rs. 25,446 was paid as compensation to injured parties.

Of 18,408 persons liable to the punishment of whipping, only 2,279 or 12 per cent. were sentenced to that punishment; of these, 1,957 were adults, and 322 juveniles; 1,751 were whipped in lieu of other punishment on first conviction, 30 in lieu of other punishment on second conviction, and 498 in addition to other punishment on second conviction. Fifty-seven European British subjects were tried by Justices of the Peace, and 9 were committed for trial before the Chief Court. Disputes relating to land or water numbered only 39, being 9 less than last year. The number of persons bound down to keep the peace, was 2,839, or 682 in excess of last year; one cause perhaps of the decrease in the number of cases of rioting. The number of persons called on to furnish security for good behaviour was

1,515 or 337 less than in 1867. Of 368 sessions cases for disposal, 324 were disposed of during the year, at an average duration of 40 days against 60 days. Of 884 persons tried, 65 per cent. were convicted, a slightly higher proportion than in 1867. Of 26,907 cases decided by Subordinate Magistrates, 5·5 per cent. were appealed to the Magistrate of the District; in appealed cases, 14 per cent. of the orders were modified, and 17 per cent. reversed, in 1 per cent. re-trial was ordered, and in 68 per cent. the orders were not interfered with. There were 3,148 appeals to Sessions Courts; in 80 per cent. of the cases appealed the original orders were upheld; in 7 per cent. modified; in 12 per cent. reversed; and in 1 per cent. re-trial was ordered. The average duration was 16 days; and only 97 cases were pending.

The Chief Court held five Criminal Sessions during the year, for the trial of 8 European British subjects, all of whom were convicted. Of these 1 was charged with criminal breach of trust, 2 with perjury, 3 with using a forged document, 1 with cheating, and 1 with assaulting a public servant. Including cases pending, 63 cases, involving 77 persons, were referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of the sentence of death. In the case of 63 persons, the sentence of death was confirmed, in 12 cases modified, in 1 case a new trial was ordered and in only a single case was there an acquittal. During the year, there were 419 appeals, involving 662 persons; of these 395 cases were disposed of during the year, at an average duration of 28 days from date of appeal. In 82 per cent. of cases appealed the orders of the lower Courts were not interfered with, in 10 per cent. the orders were modified, and in 7 per cent. reversed. As a Court of Revision the Chief Court called for the records of 218 cases; of these, 212 were disposed of during the year; in 38 per cent. of the cases, the original orders were upheld; in 19 per cent. modified; in 12 per cent. reversed; and in 29 per cent. re-trials were ordered. Upon the whole, although judicial business enormously increased, it was promptly disposed of—in Sessions Courts far more promptly than in 1867—while the *quality* steadily improved. The aggregate number of civil suits instituted amounted to 159,550, or 14,922, in excess of the number instituted in 1867, when the enhanced rates were levied for six months only.

Oudh.

The increase in crime was general except in offences against public justice, and vagrancy and bad character. The Inspector General ascribes the increase to the dearness of

food. Cattle theft decreased from 168 cases in 1867 to 1,522. There were 467 apprehensions and 386 convictions against 361 and 285 in 1867. During the year 20,589 cognizable cases were enquired into by the police against 16,770 in 1867. This gives a percentage of 37·40 of cases inquired into against cases reported, as compared with 39·10 in 1867. The number of persons apprehended was 21,591, being 104·86 per cent. to cases inquired into against 103·59 per cent. in 1867. The number of persons convicted was 16,390, being 75·91 per cent. of persons apprehended against 75·52 per cent. in 1867. Of 169 riots reported on in 1868 the causes are said to have been as follows :—Land, 28 ; Tanks and Irrigation, 29 ; Crops, 22 ; Groves, 7 ; Grazing, 16 ; Rent, 4 ; Debt, 3 ; Brahmins and religious fees, 4 ; and other causes 56. In two cases only were deadly weapons employed. The percentage of apprehensions to police inquiry was 56·79 against 58·62 and of convictions to persons tried 78·27. The accidental deaths decreased from 4,744 in 1867 to 4,650 in 1868. Inquiries were made in 1,223 villages in the province regarding the statistics of Rajput families. The figures are as follows :—

Rajput adult males,	...	...	...	46,713
" females,	...	...	...	35,480
" children under four years, males,	...	...	7,913	
" " females,	...	...	6,584	
Other castes, adult males,	...	...	...	1,74,251
" females,	...	...	1,52,116	
" children under four years, males,	...	...	38,560	
" " females,	...	...	37,296	

The percentage of females to males was :—

Rajput adults,	...	...	...	43·16
Others, "	...	...	...	46·60
Rajput children,	...	...	...	45·43
Others, "	...	...	...	49·16

The percentage of living Rajput females to all of the under-mentioned ages is as follows :—

Above three years,	..	...	...	41·74
Between three and two,	..	...	...	45·82
" two and one,	..	...	...	46·95
Under one year,	...	...	...	48·32

Results so nearly reaching those of the rest of the population led to the belief that the crime had almost ceased. The number of offences of which judicial cognizance was taken was 86,755, in addition to 149 pending from the last year. The general result of the trials was as follows :—

Class of Tribunal.	Number of Persons dealt with during the present year.	Persons disposed of				Number of witnesses who attended. Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Remaininging at the end of year.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Dismissed with-out trial.	Committed or referred.		
Village officers, ..	555	1,068	..	1,623	356	448	800
Unpaid Magistrates, ..	8,267	6,015	..	14,920	2,043	3,606	8,798
Local and subordinate paid Magistrates, ..	36	..	..	32	19,447	1,393	4,033
Full power Magsts. exercising jurisdiction through the district,	163	12,789	6,463	97	9	2,066	189
Chief Magistrates of districts, ..	26	1,034	..	..	..	..	..
Total Magistracy, ...	225	22,645	15,143	43	38,056	3,983	8,437
Sessions Commissioners, .. Courts. { Depy. Comms. under Act XV. of 1862.	79	601	6	..	686	7	199
Judicial Commissioner's Court,	7	765	78	2	652	..	238
Grand total,	311	24,044	15,227	45	39,627	3,990	8,657
							24,474
							634
							1,224
							73
							335
							12
							62,409

The average duration of cases varied from 2 days in the Judicial Commissioner's Court to 31 days in a Commissioner's. The proportion of convictions in the district courts was 62 per cent. against 67 per cent. in 1867. The acquittals chiefly took place on charges of hurt, criminal force, criminal trespass and other petty grievances. In the Deputy Commissioners' courts, sitting as sessions courts, the percentage of convictions was only 60 against 70 per cent. in 1867. In the Commissioners' courts it was 55 per cent. In the Judicial Commissioner's court the convictions were 90 per cent. against 94 per cent. in 1867. The following figures show the number of persons punished in all the courts during the year :—

Fined,	...	...	...	11,975
Imprisoned,	...	...	...	5,790
Flogged,	...	...	...	2,388
Ordered to find security,	...	...	...	1,682
Imprisoned in default of security,	...	...	...	259
Imprisoned and fined,	...	...	...	2,476
Imprisoned and flogged,	...	...	...	118
Imprisoned, flogged and fined,	...	...	...	41
Flogged and fined,	...	...	...	13
Death,	...	...	...	24

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,09,705, of which Rs. 73,353 were realized, being 67 per cent. The following shows the result of the appeals preferred to the several classes of courts during the year as compared with 1867 :—

Description of Appellate Court.	Year.	Number of Persons.																	
		Paid.		Unpaid.		Paid.		Unpaid.		Paid.		Unpaid.		Paid.		Unpaid.		Paid.	
Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for.		Appeals rejected.		Sentences confirmed.		Sentences modified.		Sentences reversed.		Returned for new trial or further investigation.		Pending.		Paid.		Unpaid.		Paid.	
Deputy Commissioner, .. {	1867	455	69	45	4	282	27	68	4	54	34	2	...	15	...	14	4	...	2
	1868	483	61	61	6	196	24	102	6	95	23	15	...	1	...	1	52	1	
Commissioner, {	1867	1510	83	167	..	1076	78	84	..	113	..	66	5	...	27	...	49	...	
	1868	1939	46	161	..	1421	44	91	1	190	1	27	...	1	...	1	52	1	
Judicial Commissioner, .. {	1867	395	45	90	...	262	45	29	...	7	...	7	...	...	1	...	52	1
	1868	398	12	61	...	1068	11	183	...	33	...	1	...	1	...	1	52	1	

The percentage of appeals modified and reversed in the Deputy Commissioners' courts rose from 25 per cent. in 1867 to 44 per cent. in 1868. Assessors in sessions cases are said to be particularly useful in estimating the value of direct evidence, and especially so in detecting evidence got up by the police. During the year the number of cases tried with assessors was 713, of which 435 were tried before Deputy Commissioners, and 2708 before Commissioners.

Central Provinces.

Crime in the year 1868 showed an increase over the previous year, which was a remarkably favourable one; but this increase was probably not more than might fairly be accounted for by the distressed state of the country, nor did it indicate any general change for the worse. The number of offences increased by 17 per cent., but the amount of crime in 1868, an unusually hard year for the poorer classes, compared very favourably with the years 1865 and 1866, both ordinarily prosperous years. There were 85 murders, 19 attempts at murder, 21 cases of culpable homicide, and 29 cases of dacoity, none of which was, however, attended with murder. Of these, 7 cases were simple grain thefts, and 6 cases ordinary highway robbery committed by more than five persons. The Chutteesgurh Division was entirely free from this crime, while in the Jubbulpore Division there were 9 cases, though there had been none in the previous year. In minor offences against property, &c., there was an increase of 17 per cent., principally in theft of all descriptions.

The number of persons brought before the Magistrates was 45,462, of whom—

11,014	were disposed of by Honorary Magistrates.
15,906	" " paid Subordinate Magistrates.
14,353	" " full power Magistrates.
635	" " Jail Magistrates.
3,534	" " Chief Magistrates of districts.

The number of cases before the Sessions Courts was 351. The number of Honorary Magistrates in these Provinces at the close of the year was 84. A large proportion of the criminal work was performed by them. Out of the 45,462 persons brought before the Magistrates—

11,030	persons were discharged without trial.
6,165	" " acquitted.
27,435	" " convicted.
345	" " committed or referred.
315	" died, escaped, or transferred.
172	" remained under trial at the close of the year.
209	" were convicted by the Sessions Court, and 80 acquitted—a result not quite so favourable as in the previous year, when the numbers were 274 to 87 respectively.

The number of persons convicted was 27, and these were punished in the following manner :—

Fined	{ Fined only ...	... 17,866
	,, and flogged ...	... 16
	Total ...	... 17,882—64·5 per cent.
Imprisoned.	{ Imprisoned only ..	... 3,627 "
	,, and fined ..	... 1,773 "
	,, and flogged ...	... 318 "
	Total ...	... 5,718—20·7 "
Trans-ported.	{ Flogged only ...	... 3,961—14·5 "
	For terms ...	... 38
	,, life ...	... 22
	Total ...	... 60—0·2
	Death ...	... 24—0·1

The percentage of persons fined or flogged, *i. e.* not sent to jail, was the same as last year, 79, which is a large and satisfactory proportion. Whipping was still much resorted to as a punishment, and was very generally believed to be as such highly efficacious and deterrent in cases of petty theft. Imprisonment was not awarded as a punishment in the great majority of cases, but reserved for more serious offences. A thousand cases were appealed ; of these 221 were found to be inadmissible. In 122 instances orders were modified, in 306 they were reversed. Twenty-six sentences of death were referred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court for confirmation, 18 were confirmed, 5 reversed, 1 commuted to transportation for life, 1 remained under reference, and in the other case the prisoner died before the reference was disposed of. The sentences passed on 43 persons were modified, and 230 sentences or orders were cancelled for over-severity and illegality. The average duration of trials was,—

	Days.
In cases sent up by Police ...	... 3½
" " before Magistrates other than Police cases ...	... 9
" " committed to Sessions Courts ...	... 55
In appeals to Sessions Courts ...	... 18

These averages show little change from those of the previous year, except in cases committed to the Sessions Courts, where the average is 30 days better than in 1867.

British Burma.

The real criminality of the population is shewn by the non-bailable offences, and these increased from 7456 to 8114, or by 8·82 per cent., the population having increased by 3·22 per cent. only. This increase in serious offences was not, however, equally

spread over the Province. In Arakan the number increased from 782 to 973 or by 24·42 per cent. and there the population increased by 1·53 per cent. only. This large increase in crime was due, mainly, to a very sudden increase of dacoity in the Akyab district, of which offence there were 20 cases against 8 the year before, and to an increase in the number of thefts in the Ramree district, which rose from 210 to 359 cases. In the Pegu Division non-bailable offences rose from 5001 to 5430 or 8·57 per cent. and bailable from 8259 to 8617 or 4·34 per cent. the population increasing by about 4 per cent. Murders increased from 38 to 41 cases but dacoity decreased from 199 cases to 135 and in the Tenasserim Division also serious crime increased from 1673 non-bailable cases to 1711. In 1867 there was sudden and serious increase in the number of dacoities committed in the Prome, Bassein and Myanoung districts, so much so that, while in these 3 districts there occurred 189 cases of dacoity, in the remainder of British Burma there were only 39. In 1868 the number of dacoities in these 3 districts numbered only 102, while in the remainder of the Province they numbered 85. Thus while dacoity in these districts fell by 87 cases, it increased by 48 cases in the remaining 9 districts. On the whole, however, dacoity decreased during the year. In 102 of the 187 dacoities, 365 persons were brought to trial, of whom 207 persons or 58 per cent. were punished. Robbery increased from 188 to 206 cases, the increase being solely in the Pegu Division. In eighty-eight of the cases, 184 persons were tried of whom 84 were convicted. In 1857, 157 persons were tried of whom 73 were convicted. Housebreaking of all kinds increased from 343 to 548, mainly in the Prome District. In 123 of these cases, 164 persons were tried of whom 104 were convicted. Theft increased from 5801 cases to 6274. In 3197 of these 4501 persons were tried of whom 2829 were convicted. Fifty-one per cent. of all thefts were brought up against forty-five per cent. in 1867, but the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial fell from 65 to 62 per cent. The actual result was, however, that the crime increased 8 per cent. while the number of persons convicted rose 17 per cent. There were 514 cases of receiving stolen property against 575. In these 837 persons were brought to trial against 808 in 1867. The value of property stolen decreased from £55,083 to £50,390. The proportion recovered was nearly the same, viz.; 30 per cent. in 1867 and 29 per cent. in 1868. Of all non-bailable offences, 53 per cent. were brought to trial

against 49 per cent. the previous year, while the proportion of persons convicted receded from 62 to 60 per cent. In 1867, 5665 persons were brought to trial for 7456 non-bailable offences, and of them 3413 persons were convicted. In 1868, 6683 persons were brought to trial for 8114 non-bailable offences, and of them 3992 were convicted; that is heinous crime increased by nearly 9 per cent., while the number of persons convicted was more numerous by 17 per cent. The number of trials pending at the commencement of the year was 290, of whom 22 were before the Sessions Courts, and 268 before the Magistrates, 170 being before the subordinate stipendiary magistrates. The total number of persons brought to trial during the year was 33,756 against 32,165 last year. The increase was mainly due to an increase in cases brought to trial on summons, the persons so brought to trial having increased from 13,414 to 14,979. These were mainly insult and petty assault cases. The total number of cases decided in the Arakan division was 2390, the average duration of which was 3·75 days: no less than 1466 were decided in one day. The greatest increase in duration took place in the Akyab district *viz*: from 3·88 to 5·84 days. The number of witnesses examined was 7672 against 6586 in 1867, and 7271 were detained one day only against 6252 in 1867. In Pegu the average duration of cases was 4 days against 3 days. The cases in the Prome district were decided rapidly, 1019 out of 2798 having been decided in one day, and the average duration being 4 days. There was a slight improvement in Rangoon, the average duration of cases having been 6 instead of 7 days. Out of 24,171 witnesses 19,999 were examined in one day, and none were detained more than 15 days. In the Tenasserim Division the average duration was 4 days as in Pegu. The number of persons punished was 18,656 against 17,830 last year, of these 16 were sentenced to death. The large majority of persons 13,072 were simply fined. The number imprisoned and the number flogged both increased; the number imprisoned and fined, increased slightly, and the number imprisoned and flogged though still only 29 was more than double that of last year. The largest increase was in the number of persons ordered to find security for good conduct *viz*: from 305 to 551. The amount of the fines fell in Arakan from £3,597 to £2,676, but in the Pegu Division the fines increased in every district, especially in Rangoon, Myanoung and Prome; the total increase being from £12,049 to £15,057. In the Tenasserim Division the fines increased from £5,786 in 1867 to £6,211.

Berar.

Both heinous and petty offences increased but not more than could have been expected in a year of unusual hardship to the poorer classes. The total number of offences reported was 8,456 of which 5,801 were cognizable by the police and 2,655 uncognizable. Increase in crime cognizable by the Police is shown principally under the following heads:—

Attempts to commit suicide	...	...	...	37
Thefts	...	...	...	774
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	47
House-breaking by day and night	...	...	...	243
Attempts do	...	...	...	48
Gambling Act *	...	...	...	33
			Total	1,182

A decrease is noticeable chiefly in nuisances under the Police and Municipal Acts, which fell from 950 in 1867 to 752 in 1868. The ratio of crime to population is shown as follows:—

One cognizable offence to	...	...	...	383 souls.
One non-cognizable offence to	...	...	836	„
One offence of every kind to	...	...	263	„

Property stolen aggregated Rs. 2,19,948 in value, of which Rs. 47,718 was recovered. The percentage of value recovered to value stolen was 21·7 to 29·84. The action of the Courts may be summed up by saying that in 6,346 cases brought before 60 Courts with varying degrees of jurisdiction from that of a Subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class, to that of a Sessions Judge, conviction ensued in 70 cases out of every hundred brought to trial, 7,480 persons being punished. Of this number more than 66 per cent. were let off with simple fine ; 43 per cent. of the fines inflicted were for breach of special and local laws. Of those imprisoned nearly 87 per cent. were sentenced to short terms not exceeding six months. 84 persons were flogged ; this punishment might perhaps have been resorted to more freely by those authorized to administer it. Seven men were hanged, 15 transported, 32 imprisoned from 5 to 7 years, 24 for 5 years, 24 for three years, 111 for two years, 123 for one year, and 2,087 for periods under 6 months ; 4,973 were fined, and 84 flogged, being altogether 7,480 punished against 6,712 in the previous year. There were 55 appeals preferred before the Deputy Commissioners. The orders of the Lower Courts were upheld in 40 and reversed in 15. Forty-two appeals came before the Commissioners, who reversed 4 decisions, modified 8, and confirmed 30. The number of cases tried by the Sessions Courts at Akolah and Oomravuttee increased from 26 to 60 ; 29 of these were disposed of by the Commissioner of East Berar, and 28 by the Commissioner of

West Berar, leaving three cases pending before the latter. Of 16 appeals to the Sudder Court of the Resident, ten were rejected as inadmissible, judgment was upheld in five and reversed in one.

Mysore.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of offences committed mainly attributable to the abundant harvest of 1868 and consequent fall in the price of food. The following table shows the general state of crime in the province compared with 1867:—

Offences.	No. of Persons.			
	1867.		1868.	
	Tried.	Convict-ed.	Tried.	Convict-ed.
Murder ...	139	36	144	20
Attempt to murder ...	19	1	24	3
Culpable homicide ...	56	18	45	11
Abetment of suicide ...	.....	.....	2	....
Attempt at suicide ...	38	12	65	16
Abortion ...	63	4	35	5
Exposing infants or concealing birth ...	10	4	16	13
Grievous hurt ...	120	55	138	64
Hurt ...	2,890	1,316	3,500	1,396
Hurt for extortion ...	9	3	76	24
Wrongful restraint or confinement ...	459	204	753	268
Do. to extort property or confession...	.....	.....	.....	....
Assault or criminal force ...	6,630	2,533	6,588	2,075
Intimidation or insult ...	2,980	1,286	2,758	1,155
Drunken annoyance ...	158	138	52	45
Compulsion to labour ...	16	.....	.....	....
Slavery, kidnapping or abduction ...	173	5	170	11
Adultery ...	47	3	36	7
Rape ...	14	2	17	4
Defamation ...	178	35	143	19
Dacoity ...	745	192	570	73
Robbery with hurt, or deadly weapon ...	15	8	.....	....
Robbery ...	3 6	62	197	42
Extortion ...	50	7	31	6
House-breaking and house trespass of various kinds ...	486	198	531	208
Theft ...	7,153	3,630	5,861	2,262
Receiving stolen property ...	255	76	124	51
Misappropriation ...	530	233	497	175
Breach of trust ...	193	71	144	32
Cheating ...	269	71	224	21
Mischief of various kinds ...	1,469	444	1,676	566
Trespass ...	533	200	629	174
	26,002	10,847	25,046	8,746

These crimes were disposed of by the following tribunals :—

	Cases.	Persons.
By Peishkars... }	3,177	6,816
Amildars ... } Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class	6,821	14,836
Sub-Ameens } 878	1,579	
Town Magistrates ...	394	655
Assistant , " generally with full powers	1,845	3,754
District , "	252	582
Do , " under Act XV. of 1862	26	59
Session Judges ...	129	276
Judicial Commissioner on reference ...	7	9
Total	13,529	28,566

And in the following manner :—

	1867.	1868.
Total of persons dealt with	39,910	35,762
Discharged without trial	5,359	4,698
Acquitted	11,113	12,829
Convicted	12,542	11,039
Committed or referred	4,149	2,039
Died, escaped, or transferred	6,679	5,017
Remaining at the end of the year	68	140

The number of miscellaneous criminal cases before the Courts was 294,216 of which 292,329 were disposed of. The number of persons who appealed against criminal sentences in the year 1868 was 710; in the previous year it was 796. On the other hand the number of sentences reversed or modified on appeal increased from 162 to 292 in 1868. The decrease was only in appeals made to the officiating Judicial Commissioner, which fell from 476 in 1867, to 75 in 1868. It has been calculated that, of 6,158 cases in which an appeal might have been made, only 365 cases were appealed, being 5·92 per cent. In 1867 the percentage was 7·15. There were 5 appeals pending at the close of the year; the date of the oldest was the 22nd of December 1868. The average duration of appeals was 19·52 days. In the previous year the average duration was 27 days. In 1867 only 65 European British subjects were brought before the Magistrates. But the greater activity of the Bangalore Police in

apprehending Europeans swelled the number in 1868 to 122, of whom 117 were brought before the Cantonment Magistrate. Of these there were 52 discharged, 3 committed for trial, 5 transferred, 35 fined not more than 100 Rs., 24 imprisoned not more than 1 month, 2 for 2 months and 122 remained. The number of criminal cases tried with the aid of assessors was 139, as compared with 229 in 1867, and in 13 cases the judge differed in opinion from the assessors.

Coorg.

The number of offences was 884, or 64 in excess of the preceding year. The total number of cases brought to trial in 1868 was 847, involving 1,580 persons, against 783 cases and 1,280 persons in 1867, thus shewing an increase of 64 cases and 300 persons dealt with in 1868. There was a considerable increase under offences against the person. There was no increase in the non-bailable offences during the year, while the bailable offences increased in the ratio of 8 per cent. Three cases of murder and 1 of culpable homicide, involving 9 prisoners, occurred during the year. These prisoners were committed to the Sessions Judge of Coorg. Of these 6 were convicted and 3 acquitted. One of the prisoners was executed. There was only one case of dacoity for which 6 prisoners were arrested, 3 of whom were convicted and sentenced and 3 released. The larger proportion of cases was decided by the 1st Assistant Superintendent and the Subédars. Seventeen cases were disposed of by the Superintendent of Coorg as Magistrate of the district, and 32 cases as Sub-Sessions Judge. The proportion of convictions was higher being 71·89 per cent. against 69·42 in the preceding year. Trials were conducted with the aid of assessors in 32 cases, and in 4 Sessions cases, in all of which decisions were passed in conformity with the verdict. The average duration of criminal trials was 4 days, against 6 days in the previous year. In the Sessions Court the average was 47 and 42 days, respectively. Five cases against European British subjects were disposed of by the Superintendent of Coorg as Justice of the Peace. There was a considerable decrease in the number of criminal appeals preferred during the year. The number of cases appealed was 12 in 1868, as compared with 26 in 1867. The number of persons who appealed was 20 in 1868, against 37 in the preceding year. In the 12 appealed cases, 11 decisions were confirmed, and one reversed. The average duration of appeals, was 20 days, against 22 days in the previous year. There were 13,850 miscellaneous criminal cases reported 13,824 of which were disposed of,

CHAPTER VI.

POLICE.

Constitution and Cost.

THE Constabulary of each Province of India is embodied and regulated under Act V. of 1861. In that year the discussions raised by the Torture Commission's Report as to Madras, and those which had long prevailed in Bengal, led to the adoption by the Government of India of a uniform system based on that of the Irish Constabulary. The Police of each Province are now subject to their own officers, Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, District Superintendents and subordinates, in all matters relating to internal discipline, while they are at the orders of the Commissioners and Magistrates in other matters. On the North-West and North-East frontiers alone have the Constabulary the character of a military police. The special agency for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity is confined to the Native States, but it reports upon gang robbery and poisoning in the rest of India. The police charges incurred by the Government of India was Rs. 96,020 of which Rs. 93,450 went for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, Rs. 1060 for the District Executive Force and Rs. 1510 for the Government Railway Police. We have compiled the following from the Provincial Reports to show the details of the strength and cost of the Constabulary not including village police :—

Province.	Area in Square miles.	Population.	Constabulary Force.	Proportion of Police to population.	Cost.	Cost per police-man.	Cost per head of population.
Madras ..	140,726	26,539,052	25,574	1,037	38,17,910	140-4-7	2 as. 3 p.
Bombay and Sindh ..	131,298	13,038,109	..	..	38,63,610	..	4 as. 8 p.
Bengal ..	246,499	48,358,134	31,514	1,534	61,14,830	194-0-2	2 as.
N. W. Provinces ..	83,686	30,016,137	25,033	1,107	38,55,390	154-0-2	2 as.
Punjab ..	95,768	1,75,93,916	21,088	834	31,45,600	140-2-7	2 as 10 p.
Oudh ..	24,060	11,231,368	7,998	1,404	11,51,090	144-0-6	1 as. 7 p.
Central Provinces ..	82,860	7,972,426	8,632	923	13,74,670	158-4-0	2 as. 9 p.
British Burma ..	93,879	2,305,988	5,926	404	13,45,580	227-1-0	3 as. 11 p.
Berar ..	19,960	2,220,074	2,561	866	4,68,548	182-15-0	3 as. 4 p.
Mysore ..	28,452	4,006,343	24,875	161	6,26,499	252-1-0	2 as. 6 p.
Coorg ..	2,400	1,15,357	..	..	1,590	..	6 p.
Total ..	910,688	163,487,434	453,201	..	25,766,423	..	..

The returns from Bombay are defective. The Mysore returns include the village police. In Coorg the police duties are

discharged by the Jumma ryots who hold their lands upon feudal service tenure. In England there is one policeman to 889 persons and in Ireland one to 420 persons. In England the cost of the police falls at the rate of 2s. per head of population and in Ireland at a still higher figure.

Madras.

The strength of the Madras Constabulary, including the Madras Town Police, on the 31st March 1869 was :—

Inspector-General and supervising staff	...	...	...	...	6
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town	...	...	...	...	3
Superintendents	...	...	...	...	23
Assistant do.	...	...	...	...	22
Office Establishments	...	...	...	...	68
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	460
Constabulary of all ranks	...	...	...	...	<u>23,992</u>
					<u>24,574</u>

The full sanctioned establishment was 25,813 of all ranks or 4·8 per cent. above actual strength.

The cost was :—

Wages and allowances	...	...	...	...	Rs. 32,55,602
Clothing and Accoutrements	...	...	...	...	,, 2,61,649
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	,, 1,74,361
					<u>,, 36,91,612</u>
Village Watchers	...	...	...	...	<u>,, 13,959</u>

Grand Total Rs. 37,05,570

Of the above sum Rs. 2,64,009 is debitible to Salt Preventive Establishment, Land Customs and Jail Guards. Exclusive of State services, the cost of the Police was Rs. 34,41,561 being Rs. 158-5-1 per Policeman and 2½ Annas per head of the population. Of the above sum Rs. 2,92,538 was contributed by Municipalities, leaving a sum of Rs. 31,49,023 only as the net cost of the Police proper. The results of Police watching were most advantageous to Government in producing a large increase to the Customs revenue. In South Arcot the collections rose from Rs. 54,143 in 1867-68 to Rs. 90,188. The Madras City Marine Police cost Rs. 30,626. Forty-four towns, exclusive of Madras City, had a Municipal police. During the year 1868-69 three more towns, viz., Palcondah, Anantapoor, and Gooty, were brought under the operation of Act X. of 1865, (Towns Improvement Act) and were provided with a Municipal Police. The working of the Police in Municipalities was generally successful. Casualties decreased during the year under review, 14·1 per cent. having been lost against 15·6 per cent. in 1867-68. The death-rate still decreased. Only 10·7 per 1,000 died, against

12·5 per 1,000 in 1867, and 20 per 1,000 in 1866 and 50·5 per cent. were treated in hospital during the year. There were 15,109 policemen fined an aggregate sum of Rs. 17,110. In 1867 only 11,578 policemen were fined, to the amount of Rs. 14,322. In 1868, 414, police officers, or 1·7 per cent. of the whole force, about the normal proportion, were convicted by Magistrates and Courts. Of the officers convicted 9 were Inspectors against 7 in 1867, and 44 were Head and Deputy Constables against 64 in 1867. Thirty-two police officers were convicted of extortion and bribery, 63 of criminal force and other violence, including grievous hurt; 62 of negligent escape, and 113 of neglect of duty. Twelve were punished for false evidence and false charges or information, and 12 for wrongful confinement. One police officer in Vizagapatam committed murder. Two were convicted of culpable homicide, and thirty of robbery, house-breaking, and theft. Out of 24,677 men 16,077, or 65·2 per cent., could read and write. No recruit was entertained who could not read and write. In the District Schools 5,310 men, or 21·5 per cent. received instruction and 2,331 passed the prescribed test of their rank. Out of 461 Inspectors 66 were Europeans and 60 were East Indians, making a total of 27·3 per cent. of these races in the Inspectors' grade; 110, or 23·9 per cent. were Brahmins, 12 Christians and only 25 Mussulmans. The Constabulary numbered 24,220 men, of whom 63 were Europeans and 93 East Indians. There were 648 Brahmins, 449 Christians, 7,328 Mussulmans, (30·2 per cent. of the force), and 301 Pariahs. Of 61,687 offences reported 32,073, or 51·9 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction; 57·9 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and 94·5 persons were convicted to every hundred offenders. The value of property lost was Rs. 9,74,918, of which Rs. 2,22,724, or 22·8 per cent., were recovered. Fifty-five per cent. of persons arrested in *all* offences were convicted by the London Metropolitan Police in 1867. In Felonies *only* the Metropolitan Police Returns show 61·4 per cent. of conviction to arrests convicted; 27·7 persons convicted to every 100 offences, and 22·6 per cent. of property lost, recovered. Thus the working of the Madras Police force would bear comparison with that of the Metropolitan Police in dealing with crime generally.

Bombay.

The details regarding the Police are more scanty even than usual. In Bombay the Police are under the two Revenue Commissioners who perform the functions of Deputy Inspectors General.

In the Northern Division the Police improved in efficiency. The numbers were reduced and the pay improved. The percentage of detections to crime was 68 against 55 and the recoveries of stolen property amounted to 33 per cent. of the thefts. In the Southern Division the reorganization of the Police resulted in an annual saving of Rs. 20,578. The proportion of convictions to arrests was largest in the Ahmednuggur district, in which it amounted to 52 per cent. The Dharwar and Canara districts come next in order, in which the proportion was a little more than 43 per cent. In the Sattara district it amounted to 41 per cent.; in the Kulladghee and Belgaum districts to 39 per cent.; in the principal division of the Poona district to 33 per cent.; in the Rutnagherry district to 31 per cent., and in the sub-district of Sholapore to 30 per cent. A police school was established at the head-quarters station of each of the districts of the Southern Division, in which the men and their children are taught to read and write in the language of the district.

Bengal.

The strength of the force was :—

Rank.	Regular.		Municipal.		Railway.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
Officers	... 135	Rs. 8,10,000	.....	Rs.	2	Rs. 14,400
Inspectors	... 265	4,83,006	7	13,800	7	15,0'0
Sub-Inspectors	... 882	6,28,200	20	14,280	10	7,080
Head Constables	... 3,259	4,98,036	348	47,664	88	14,880
European Constables	... 3	2,640	3	3,180	6	5,760
Constables	... 21,366	17,68,308	5,944	4,05,900	579	48,636
Total Rs.	... 25,910	41,90,184	6,322	4,84,814	692	1,05,756

The regular and municipal forces contained 13,239 Hindooostanees, 473 Punjabees, 6 Afghans, 3 Khonds, 332 Western Himalayans, 552 Eastern Himalayans, 12,044 Bengalces, 10 Mahratas, 119 Telingees, 1,219 Ooryabs, 1,502 Kookies and Assamese, 271 Goorkhas, 119 Munipoories, 26 Europeans and Eurasians, 10 Tamuls, 170 Koles, 627 Hill Tribes, 137 Cacharies, 3 Meekers, and 30 Kohitas. The strength of the force was in the proportion of one policeman to every 1,213 of the inhabitants and to every 2 square miles of country, and the cost was at the rate of 1 anna

and 7 pies per head of population. There were 188,223 chowkeedars, who received Rs. 36,17,857 in payment of their services, besides the value of the service lands held by many of them. A committee was appointed to take into consideration their present unsatisfactory position, and a law providing for its entire reorganization was before the Council in 1870. The force on the frontiers numbered 1,431 men of all ranks maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,74,429 per annum. The traffic along the Grand Trunk Road was protected by 41 head constables and 157 constables. On the Eastern Rivers 15 police boats were maintained to suppress river dacoities. With regard to the proposed division of the Force into two branches, civil and military, the Government of Bengal did not think it advisable, unless in Assam, where a separate body of police, with a highly military organization, resembling as nearly as possible the old military police battalions, would be of use. The Governor General in Council concurred in the Government of Bengal's views, though his Excellency was not prepared to sanction a military police for Assam on the model of the old police battalions. The number actually employed on Jail Guards during the year was, on an average, 14 sub-inspectors, 121 head constables and 1,788 constables. The force guarding Treasuries was 167 head constables and 997 constables. The work was well performed. No robberies took place. The detective department of the Police was made permanent. Its agency was employed in 8 cases in which 58 men were convicted and 47 committed for trial. Altogether the percentage of convictions to the number brought to trial in 1868 was only 51·8, against 52·4, the percentage of convictions in 1867. The percentage of recovery of stolen property in 1868 was 28·2 or a little lower than that in 1867. A measure was placed before the Lieutenant Governor's Council which would put it in the power of the Executive Government to separate any part of the country from what is now one general police district, and to form it into a distinct district, with a special police organization suited to its condition.

The Calcutta police returns showed a ratio of 75·6 convictions to 24·4 acquittals. The computed value of property stolen in Calcutta was Rs. 1,52,450-12-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, of which Rs. 66,088-4-11 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was recovered by the police. In the suburbs convictions were to acquittals in the ratio of 87·4 per cent. The estimated value of property stolen in the suburbs was Rs. 26,676-13-3, of which Rs. 13,845-4-6, or 52 per cent., was recovered by the police. In the European branch of the Calcutta police, the scale

of pay was raised by reducing the strength from 60 to 50 men. A scheme providing for the reorganization of the upper ranks of the regular force, and for the creation of a special detective branch—the whole involving a monthly increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,150—took effect from 1st December 1868. In the State of Keonjhur in the Cuttack Tributary Mehalas, the police acted in concert with the regular troops in maintaining the authority of the Rajah.

North Western Provinces.

The strength of the Force was 101,897 of whom 25,033 belonged to the Regular Force and 76,864 to village and town constabularies. The cost of the former was Rs. 27,86,475 paid by the state, Rs. 33,475 paid by individuals and officers and Rs. 4,74,568 paid by local funds. The cost of the village police, paid by Government and by Zemindars in land and cash, was Rs. 15,62,312. There was a European police officer to every 2,055 miles and to 819,477 of the population, and a native officer to every 177 miles and 68,007 of the population.

The police secured convictions in 22 per cent. of the cases reported. Their conduct was generally good. It was not believed that corruption, oppression or extortion were offences common in the Force. The "circle" system, established by Lieutenant Colonel Davies for the suppression of cattle lifting, was attended by great success. Out of 3,821 cattle stolen no less than 2,426 were recovered; and of 1,019 persons arrested 629 were convicted and punished, while 91 remained on trial. Another and popular change was effected in the constitution of the local constabulary. The passing of the Police Act and the introduction of the new constabulary into the North-Western Provinces, led to a very general substitution of regular police instead of the old town chowkeelars who used to be entertained under the orders of the Magistrate. The new system was not found to be congenial to the wishes and tastes of the people. When an unbiased opinion was given, it was usually in favour of chowkeelars as better suited than constables to the municipal police requirements. Other important measures, were the improvement in the pay of the Mounted Constabulary, compensated by numerical reductions; the strengthening of the force in the district of Mirzapore, and in the turbulent sub-division of Bulleeah in the Ghazeeapore District; and the successful completion of arrangements for the organization of a body of Government Railway police in that portion of the Punjab and Delhi Railway which lies within the terri-

tories under the North-West administration, and for the transfer of the charge of the Delhi Railway Station to the Government Police of the East Indian Railway.

Punjab.

The Police Force is divided into two bodies—the Trans-Indus Police, in the Peshawur and Derajat Divisions, and the Cis-Indus Police in the remaining 35 districts. The Trans-Indus Police is constituted on the old system, under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioners subject to the inspection, but not the control, of the Inspector General of Police. The Cis-Indus Police is under the direction of an Inspector General (who is *ex-officio* also Under-Secretary to the Government,) assisted by four Deputy Inspectors General; the force in each District is under the control of a European officer, aided by a European Assistant whose whole time is devoted to police duties, which he carries on under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. The force including Imperial Police, Municipal Police, Cantonment Police, Ferry Police, Jail Guards, &c., amounted to a daily average of about 20,493 men, and 618 officers, of whom 74 were European and 544 Native. There was one policeman to 854 persons, and to a little less than 5 square miles. The total cost was Rs. 30,05,508, of which Rs. 25,34,324 was defrayed from imperial revenues, Rs. 4,56,038 from municipal Funds, and Rs. 15,154 from other sources. The cost per head of population was 2 annas and 8 pie, or about 3*3*/₄ d. for the year. In the Punjab, as in other provinces where scarcity prevailed, there was during 1868 a large increase of crime. The number of offences reported was 70,880, being an increase of 7,997 upon the number shown in the returns of 1867. The increase of assassination beyond the Indus, especially in the Peshawur district, led the Lieutenant Governor to draw up a proposal for organizing a system of patrolling the border by a military cordon, supplemented by a *militia* force, recruited from the influential tribes of the border, who would thus be enlisted on the side of order; and for entirely re-organizing and placing on an improved footing the district, city and cantonment police. The proposals remained under the consideration of the Government of India. The police brought 47 of the non-bailable offences reported to trial and prosecuted 65 per cent. of the cases tried to conviction. The police administration received a severe blow by a decision of the Chief Court, which, in opposition to the opinion of the late Judicial Commissioner, declared the rules formerly in force for subjecting notorious thieving tribes, such as Harnis, Sansis and the Menas of Gurgaon, to strict surveillance by the police, to be illegal. From representations made by the

Governor General's Agent for Rajputana, and the Superintendent General of Thuggee, it appears that Mena plunderers from Gurgaon are again over-running Rajpootana, and their depredations were alarmingly on the increase. A novel measure for the prevention of the crime of female infanticide, which, is still believed to exist in a few localities, was carried out successfully during the year. The villagers of Burj Raipur, in the Unritsur district, were suspected of practising the crime, from the fact that in September 1867 there were only 8 girls in the village to 100 boys. A punitive police post was established at the village at the cost of the inhabitants; the result was that during one year 13 girls were born to 10 boys. In addition to purely police duties, the police furnished guards to 27 jails containing an average of 400 prisoners each, of whom only 14 escaped (the majority from working parties); furnished treasure escorts aggregating 9,568 men and collected the mortuary statistics of the Province. A force of 293 men was detached on service in the Black Mountain Expedition to render assistance in protecting the camp and keeping open communication, and their conduct elicited the commendation of the Supreme Government. The conduct of the Police during the year was generally satisfactory. Out of a force of 20,492 men, 1·4 per cent. were judicially prosecuted, and 20·9 per cent. departmentally, i. e. by extra drill, fine, dismissal, &c. The number of resignation amounted to 5·6 per cent., a trifle less than last year. Their health was good, only 181 deaths having been returned.

Oudh.

The number of Regular Police, including town police, was 7,990, against 8,226 in 1867. The general details are as follows :—

European Officers,	...	...	41
Native do.,	...	...	243
Horse,	...	...	246
Foot,	...	...	7,468
			7,998

They were paid for :—

By Imperial Government,	...	Rs. 9,45,551
By Individuals,	...	" 4,128
By Local Funds,*	...	" 1,33,608

Total cost, 10,83,287

The number of the rural police in the province was 35,467

maintained by the landholders at a cost of Rs. 10,24,370-9-5. The number of regular policemen punished during the year was 1,725 against 1,497 in 1867. The great bulk of the punishments was slight, consisting of extra drill, confinement and fine : 109 were dismissed and 71 imprisoned under judicial sentence. The number of the rural police judicially punished during the year amounted to one and a half per cent. of the whole body : 1,118 chowkeedars were dismissed or resigned, being about five per cent. of the whole. The amount given to the police in reward was Rs. 3,911 nearly 80 per cent. more than in 1867. The Chief Commissioner placed Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the police authorities for rewarding the chowkeedars. During the year 73 officers and men passed through the Police High School, and have received certificates of qualification. The district schools also worked fairly, the average attendance being 220. The police were distributed as follows on the last day of the year:—

Armed guards on treasuries,	...	412
Guarding jails,	...	657
At head quarters,	...	1,772
Police duty at stations	...	3,281

The force was distributed in 133 stations all over the Province.

Central Provinces.

The Police Force at the close of the year 1868 numbered 8,632 men, including 41 European officers, 249 Native officers, 7,979 constables, and 363 mounted constables. The cost of this establishment was Rs. 11,81,810, Rs. 10,53,869 from imperial funds, Rs. 3,442 from private persons and officers and Rs. 1,24,498 from local funds, being less than in the preceding year by Rs. 32,435. Of the Regular Force 325 men were employed as armed guards over treasuries, 330 in guarding jails, 1,150 were at head-quarters of districts and absent on leave, 5,540 were on police duty. An average of 61 men was at each of the 131 sub-divisions or station-houses, and about 16 men at each of the 491 police posts. The results of the police action during the year may be thus shown :—The police investigated 76 per cent. of reported cases against 68 per cent. in the previous year. Arrests were made in 70 per cent. of the cases enquired into, against 80 in the previous year. 20,971 persons were arrested by the police, of whom nearly 12 per cent. were released. 17,677 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 11 per cent. were discharged without trial, 7 per cent. were acquitted, and 82

per cent. were convicted or committed. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 4,15,985, of which 33 per cent. was recovered. The ordinary Police were quite able to deal with Dacoity, and the services of the Special Dacoity Agent were dispensed with in July 1868, nor has there been any occasion to regret the abolition of the special agency. The District Police also met with considerable success in discovering and apprehending offenders in cases which occurred in former years. Towards the close of the year, a notorious freebooter and dacoit, by name Desraj, with three of his followers, was captured in the Wurdah district, and his apprehension would, it was hoped, have the effect of breaking up a considerable association of criminals. Allowances of Rs. 10 per mensem were sanctioned by the Government of India for schoolmasters for police schools. This enabled District Superintendents to procure a better class of instructors. The progress made in education was very good. The bearing of the Police towards the people was, on the whole, favourably spoken of. The following statement shows the number of punishments inflicted by police officers and Magistrates:—

	By Magistrates.						
				1867.			1868.
Fined	113
Imprisoned	125
Other punishments	113
						3	102
							12
	By Police Officers.						
Fined	2,538
Dismissed	530
							467

These results indicate an improvement in the discipline of the force and in the behaviour of its members.

British Burma.

The strength of the force was 49 European officers, 451 Native officers and 5,426 footmen. The total cost was Rs. 13,27,738. There was in some districts a difficulty in keeping up the Force, but new rates of pay commenced on the 1st January. Attention was given to the education of the men, but the Police Schools are not kept up to teach men to read and write, but to instruct them in their Police duties. The percentage of convictions to crime was 60 per cent. and the action of the Police year in repressing violent crime was good. The following table gives a concise view of the strength and disposition of the constabulary:—

Districts.		Sanctioned Strength.	For Misconduct.						Number of persons discharged by Superintendents.			Number of persons punished by Magistrate.
			Number of persons enlisted during the year.		Number of persons discharged at their own request.		On account of changes in Station or Establishment.					
			P. et.	P. et.	P. et.	P. et.	P. et.	P. et.	P. et.	P. et.	P. et.	
Akyab	..	512	219	80	15	63	12	62	12	32	6	
Ramree	..	342	68	40	11	21	6	0	0	7	2	
Sandoway	..	229	40	6	2	8	3	7	0	19	8	
Total	..	1,083	327	126	11	92	8	69	6	58	5	
Rangoon	..	442	49	9	2	27	6	4	0	9	2	
Do. Town	..	193	28	5	2	23	11	0	0	1	0	
Bassein	..	351	102	55	15	38	10	0	0	9	2	
Myanoung	..	389	420	210	54	161	41	49	12	60	15	
Trome	..	1,238	446	344	27	32	2	7	0	63	5	
Toungoo	..	293	79	40	13	26	8	8	2	5	1	
Total	..	2,908	1,124	663	29	307	10	68	2	147	5	
Amherst	..	659	282	242	36	26	3	0	0	14	2	
Maulmain Town	..	149	87	50	33	18	12	19	12	17	11	
Tavoy	..	200	16	11	5	4	2	1	0	1	0	
Merg l	..	226	41	28	12	13	5	0	0	3	1	
Shwe-gyeen	..	456	216	183	40	13	2	0	0	20	4	
Total	..	1,690	645	514	30	74	4	20	1	55	3	
British Burma	..	5,681	2,096	1,303	22	473	8	157	2	206	4	

Berar.

Berar has been termed "a difficult police charge, with a large floating population attracted from other Provinces by railway works, and a flourishing cotton trade, causing a rapid circulation of silver." There is little turbulence to quell : the inhabitants of the country are generally of a peaceable disposition, and obedient to the law. But the extreme want of both courage and caution on the part of the populace even to protect their own, is a constant temptation to the evil-disposed. The Police Force consisted of an Inspector General, 6 European Superintendents of Districts, and 2 Assistant Superintendents, 16 Inspectors, 94 chief constables, 314 head constables, 2,088 constables, and 40 camel sowars, in all 2,552 men or one foot policeman to every 1,049 of the population. A large proportion was employed on spe-

cial guards, and was, therefore, not available for *general* police duty. The cost of the force was Rs. 4,68,548 against Rs. 4,37,342 of which Rs. 60,430 against Rs. 55,020 came from municipal funds. The conduct of the Police generally was well reported on. The number of constables fined decreased considerably, together with the amount of fines levied. Ninety-two men were punished judicially, chiefly offences against discipline. The number of casualties was 486 of which 161 were caused by dismissal, 49 by discharge and 276 by resignation. The cause of so many resignations was the low rate of pay which was less, after deductions for the Superannuation Fund, than the lowest rates given for unskilled labour. Hence of 2,116 constables only 377 are of more than five years' service. The detective ability of the police seemed to fall off. In 1867 the percentage of cognizable offences brought to trial to offences reported was 71·18 and the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was 70·97. In 1868 these percentages fell to 63 and 65·5 respectively. A similar falling off took place in the conviction of non-cognizable offences. Police schools were fairly established at the head-quarters of each District, and the men attending them made considerable progress. A new arrangement of Railway Police worked well. The G. I. P. Railway Company paid for that portion of the force which was rendered necessary by the presence of the many Europeans employed on the Railway, *i. e.*, for a European Inspector and two European chief constables, and the Company also allows each district superintendent, through whose district the line passes, Rs. 50 per mensem for supervising the Railway Police. The Government bears the cost of the head constables and constables. The Railway Police in each district is under the control of the District Superintendent, and an Inspector is in subordinate charge of the whole of the Railway Police in Berar.

Mysore.

There was no regular Police in Mysore, except in the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore, in which the Police was re-organized from the 1st of May 1868, at an additional annual cost of Rs. 7,560. The state of the Police in the other districts was still very unsatisfactory, especially in the Ashtagram Division, and in the hilly and jungly parts of the country. In the malnaad talooks of Hassan and Kadoor, there had been a difficulty in recruiting, and many vacancies could not be filled up, owing to the insufficiency of the pay compared with the rates prevailing on the coffee plantations. These evils were obviated by raising

the pay and reducing the force. The total number of Police, throughout the province, including village police, was 24,875, out of which 355 were regular police in Bangalore. The cost for the year was Rs. 6,26,499 as compared with Rs. 5,83,766 in the previous year. The regular force at Bangalore watched an area of 22 square miles containing a population of 144,000 persons. The average age in this force was 33 years, and the average height 5 feet 6½ inches. The average of the Police in the District of Shimoga was 36 years. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 46·1 against 33·5 of previous year showing an improvement upon the working of the previous year.

Coorg.

There is no organized police force in this province. In the towns of Mercara and Virajendrapete there is a small body of what may be termed regular police, consisting of 26 men for both towns, including daffadars and peons, whose annual cost to Government amounts to Rs. 1,596. These men are considered ill-paid and inefficient, and are miserable specimens of their class. The jamma ryots of Coorg still continued to discharge the duties of a feudal police, and for such a wooded and mountainous tract no better body of men could be found. Yet it is not difficult to see that the increase in wealth and prosperity of the country generally, and of the towns in particular, will sooner or later require a more efficient system than is found in the rural elements of which it is at present composed. The percentage of detection to reported crime was so high as 96·04, which gave rise to the suspicion that a good deal of crime was not reported. The percentage of property recovered was 50·66, against 87·7 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

JAILS.

THE expenditure on account of Law and Justice in all India in the year 1868-69 was £2,845,447. Of this the following sums were spent on jail establishments and charges in the various Provinces :—

			£	Daily popula- tion in 1868.
Government of India	...	...	1,501	.....
Madras	...	...	82,782	10,152
Bombay and Sindh	...	...	64,021	7,826
Bengal	...	...	224,190	19,413
North-Western Provinces		...	78,829	16,767
Punjab	...	...	68,558	10,883
Oudh	...	...	23,200	6,523
Central Provinces	...	...	25,281	3,518
British Burma	...	...	27,064	3,725
Port Blair convicts	...	...	130,779	7,230
			726,115	86,067
Berar	...	...	6,921	966
Mysore	...	...	18,868	2,350
Coorg	...	...	.....	92
			751,904	89,475

As the receipts from prison labour may be taken at £131,000 the net cost of the jails of India every year, to accommodate a daily population of 89,500, is about £620,000. The net cost to Government of each prisoner a year varies from £3-10 in Oudh to £6-10 in Bombay and £8-10 in Madras, estimating all charges except repairs and buildings by the Public Works Department. The average net cost all over India is about £7-5 a head annually.

Madras.

The daily average number of prisoners was 10,152, or 7 less than in the previous year. The mortality on this strength was 3·51 per cent., or a slight improvement on the previous year. The most prevalent diseases were dysentery, diarrhoea, atrophy, affections of the lungs, fevers, and dropsy :—

Years.	Percentage of deaths to daily average strength.	Years.	Percentage of deaths to daily average strength.
1859-60	8.2	1864-65	12.70
1860-61	6.7	1865-66	11.26
1861-62	9.30	1866-67	11.49
1862-63	8.94	1867-68	4.15
1863-64	10.99	1868-69	3.51

There were 13,750 convicts received during the year, of whom 12,904 were admitted in good health, 616 in indifferent health, and 230 in bad health. Of 10,354 convicts released, 8,986 are reported to have been released in the same state as when admitted, namely, 8,883 in good health, sixty-seven in indifferent health, and thirty-six in bad health. 1,035 were released in an improved, and 333 in an inferior, state of health. The number of offences committed in Jail during the year was 6,825, for which 7,017 persons were punished by Superintendents, and thirty-six by judicial officers. The offences were chiefly idleness, possession of forbidden articles, disobedience, breaches of conservancy rules, fighting, and minor breaches of discipline. Of 11,791 adult convicts admitted to the Mofussil Jails during the year, 1,014 had been previously convicted, namely, 759 once, 167 twice, 60 three times, and 28 oftener; while of juvenile offenders, 21 had been previously convicted once, 4 twice, 3 thrice, and one oftener. Of the convicts received into the Penitentiary at Madras, 1,722 adults, 580 were old offenders, 237 having been previously convicted once, 182 twice, 99 three times, and 62 oftener; and of 81 juvenile convicts admitted, 34 had been previously convicted, namely 22 once, 11 twice, 1 three times. The following table shows the proportion of recommitments to admissions:—

Jails.		Adults.	Juveniles
Mofussil Jails	...	8.59	18.58
Madras Penitentiary	...	33.10	41.97
In all Jails	...	11.79	26.58

Of the prison population during 1868-69, the proportion able to read and write was 14.40 per cent.; 5.01 per cent. could read; and 80.31 per cent. were entirely ignorant. 229 persons were

tought to read during the year, 20 to write, and 113 to read and write. The outdoor labour of convicts was, as in the preceding year, principally given to the Department of Public Works. At the close of 1868-69 the sum realized in cash, after paying all charges, was Rs. 25,974-6-1, and the value of goods and raw materials in store was estimated at Rs. 16,746-1-0, the balance in favour of manufactures being Rs. 42,920-7-1. The number of Juveniles in the rural Jails at the end of the year was 41 boys and 4 girls and in the Madras Penitentiary 23 boys. The boys are put to suitable labour, and, where possible, instructed in reading and writing. A separate ward for juveniles was provided at Chingleput. Separate accommodation now exists for this class of convicts at the Penitentiary, the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, and the Jails at Berhampore, Chittoor, Chingleput, and Tanjore. The Subsidiary Jail Committee completed its labours during the year, and the requirements of all districts have now been fully investigated.

Bombay.

The average daily number of prisoners in the jails of Bombay was 5,941 in 1868-69 of whom 254 were females. There were 14,132 prisoners admitted during the year, against 14,690 during 1867-68, being a decrease of 558. The total number in confinement was 20,237. Of these 19,239 were males and 998 females. This does not include 170 civil prisoners, the daily strength. In the Sindh jails the daily average strength was 1483. The daily average in the Bombay House of Correction was 232 prisoners made up of 89 Europeans and 143 Natives, exceeding by 30 the daily average in 1867-68. The average daily strength in all the jails of Bombay and Sindh seems to have been, therefore, 7826. The net profit from jail industry is given at £5,535 and the net cost per prisoner at £6-6. The percentage of deaths to average strength fell from 5·40 in 1866-67 and 3·44 in 1867-68 to 1·73. There were only 146 prisoners out of the total admissions who were well educated for their position in life, and 955 who could read and write.

Bengal.

The daily population of the jails of Bengal was 19,413 in 1868 against 20,183 in the previous year. The mortality was 5·05 against 5·88 per cent. This mortality rate is smaller than it has been for the 22 years preceding the year 1868. The rate from 1843 to 1867 inclusive, was 8·19, and the average of the last five years, (that is, from 1862 to 1867, inclusive, the exceptional year 1866 being omitted,) was 7·00. As compared with 1867, there was a decrease of deaths from zymotic and local diseases.

and a slight increase under the other heads. Of the 64,835 prisoners admitted during the year, 604 were fairly educated, 5,277 could only read and write, and 58,954 were entirely ignorant. Of 83,405 prisoners who passed through the jails in 1868 there were 79,779 males and 3,626 females. Of 16,671 prisoners sentenced to labour 55·16 per cent. were employed on remunerative handicrafts, 2·53 per cent. in the Alipore Jail Press, 15·49 per cent. as jail servants, and guards, while 16·36 per cent. were unemployed. The value of the labour of 9,197 prisoners is estimated at £22,195. The net cost of maintaining each prisoner was £4·5. The number reconvicted in 1868 was 1,226 among a total of 33,898 prisoners against 868 reconvictions among 32,141 prisoners convicted in 1867. The ratio of reconvicted to convicted was 3·61 against 2·70 in the preceding year.

CRIMES FOR WHICH RE-CONVICTED.	No.	Number whose previous crimes were the same.		Percentage of re-convictions to previous convictions for the same crimes.		Percentage of re-convictions to previous convictions for other crimes.		Percentage of re-convictions to the total convictions of the year.	
		Number whose previous crimes differed.	Percentage of re-convictions to previous convictions for the same crimes.	Percentage of re-convictions to previous convictions for other crimes.	Percentage of re-convictions to the total convictions of the year.				
Theft	602	465	137	77·24	22·75	1·77			
Lurking house-trespass	111	19	92	17·11	82·88	.33			
Receiving stolen property	99	24	75	24·24	75·75	.29			
Bad livelihood	78	24	54	30·76	69·23	.23			
Neglect of duty	41	18	23	43·90	56·09	.13			
Burglary	37	13	24	35·13	64·86	.11			
Drunkenness	34	25	9	73·52	26·47	.10			
Assault	31	8	23	25·80	74·19	.09			
Cheating	18	1	17	5·55	94·44	.05			
Causing hurt	18	4	14	22·22	77·77	.05			
Cattle stealing	17	6	11	35·29	64·70	.05			
Dacoity	16	2	14	12·50	87·50	.05			
Escape	16	2	14	12·50	87·50	.05			
Riot	14	6	8	42·85	57·14	.04			
Committing nuisances	13	4	9	30·76	69·23	.03			
Illegal assemblage	12	2	10	16·66	83·33	.03			
Gambling	6	2	4	33·33	66·66	.02			
Mischief	5	1	4	20·00	80·00	.01			
Begging alms	4	2	2	50·00	50·00	.01			
False complaint	4	1	3	25·00	75·00	.01			
Breach of contracts	4	1	3	25·00	75·00	.01			
Breach of Abkaree Laws	3	2	1	66·66	33·33	.01			
False evidence	2	1	1	50·00	50·00	.01			
Fraud	1	1	..	100·0	..	.01			
Various other crimes	40	..	40	.....	100·00	.12			
Total ...	1,226	634	592	51·71	48·28	3·61			

During the year 3,250 prisoners (3,229 males and 21 females) were punished for various breaches of jail discipline, against 4,063 (3,924 males and 139 females) in 1867, showing a decrease of 813, being 695 males and 118 females.

The following is a valuable analysis of the Occupations and Castes of the 64,835 prisoners admitted into the Jails of the Lower Provinces during the year 1868 :—

<i>Occupation.</i>		Soldiers, Sailors, &c.	26.
Agriculturists	...	Musicians, Songsters, Dancers, &c.	23.
Labourers and coolies	...	15,792 Grass-cutters	20.
Servants (<i>domestic</i>)	...	8,236 Compositors, Press-readers, & Pressmen	20
Shop-keepers	...	2,949	20
Beggars	...	1,205 Toddly-sellers	19
Boatmen, Seamen, Manjees, &c.	...	Vagrants	18
Constables, Peons, Chowkee-dars, and other Watchmen	...	840 Engine-drivers, Tindals and Firemen	17
Milk-sellers	...	645 Pensioners	13
Weavers	...	354 Mookhtears	11
Fishermen	...	240 Postmasters	10
Sweepers and Methers, Writers, Mohurers, Gomalsitas, Sircars, &c.	...	227 Gilders	10
Tailors	...	Customs Officers	10
Prostitutes	...	Dyers	6
Barbers	...	191 Pickpockets	6
Cartmen	...	170 Boarding house-keepers	6
Priests, Porohits, &c.	...	169 Harness-makers	6
Shoe-makers	...	162 Paper-makers	3
Washermen	...	157 Fitters	3
Jewellers & Goldsmiths	...	138 Farriers	2
Carpenters	...	135 Indigo-planters	2
Zemindars, Talookdars, Householders, &c.	...	95 Teachers	2
Masons and Bricklayers	...	93 Veterinary Surgeons	2
Malees or Gardeners	...	93 Captains	2
Brokers	...	Dress makers	2
Blacksmiths	...	87 Hunters	2
Khallasees	...	71 Lantern-makers	2
Domes	...	70 Furniture polishers	2
Mat-makers	...	68 Stevidores	2
Basket-makers	...	58 Surveyors	2
Oil-sellers	...	56 Tea planters	2
Apothecaries, Compounders, Kobernges and Native Doctors	...	52 Markman	1
Thatchers, (<i>Gurramees</i>)	..	43 Vakheel	1
Butchers	...	41 Wood-cutter	1
Potters	...	38 Billiard-maker	1
		Bullif	1
		Gunsmith	1
		Hat-seller	1
		Postage Stamp-vendor	1
	27	TOTAL	64,835

HINDUS—	Moochees	...	80
Castes—	Gosains	...	70
Koybertos	Malecs	...	68
Gowallas	Gouris	...	65
Brahmans	Mooshurs	...	40
Kyesths	Kotals	...	32
Rajpoots	Munipoories	...	20
Dosadhs	Hulwais	...	18
Chassas	Noonais	...	13
Chandala	Kansrcres	...	3
Baidies	Bhat	...	1
Bowrees	TOTAL OF HINDUS	...	39,896
Domes	MUSSULMANS—		
Koormees	Shaikhs	...	11,034
Chamars	Soomnecs	...	8,356
Khettrees	Sleecas	...	560
Aheers	Fernaces	...	550
Bhuonijis	Pathans	...	450
Khundaiats	Syeds	...	6
Kahars	TOTAL OF MUSSULMANS	...	20,853
Tantees	CHRISTIANS—		
Tailees	Christians	...	890
Satgopes	OTHER DENOMINATIONS—		
Napits	Bhooktas	...	360
Dhobees	Cacharees	...	340
Boistoms	Fareals (<i>outcastes</i>)	...	336
Ruijwars	Konchs	...	326
Mahentees	Ahoms	...	300
Rajbunsees	Coles	...	300
Teors	Sontals	...	256
Sankarees	Hillmen	...	200
Bydos	Bindis	...	128
Jelleahs	Dhangers	...	109
Harees and Mehters	Mugs	...	91
Sonars	Hadees	...	90
Koomars	Tamlees	...	72
Mallahs	Kassiahhs	...	60
Kulwars	Ghokas	...	46
Kandus	Lepchas	...	30
Bunneahs	Nepalese	...	30
Bhooeahs	Khonds	...	9
Oorialhs	Chinamen	...	6
Soorees	Jews	...	2
Kamars	Lalong	...	1
Chootars	Arab	...	1
Nats	TOTAL OF OTHER DENOMINA- TIONS	...	3,093
Passys	GRAND TOTAL	...	64,835
Agoorees			
Ghassees			
Kowrahs			
Keots			
Jocrees			

North-Western Provinces.

The total number of prisoners in 1868 amounted to 78,410, and the daily average number to 16,767 as against 16,084 in the previous year. The net value of convict labour increased by Rs. 32,561, and amounted to Rs. 4,67,633. The average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures was Rs. 57-15, and of each prisoner employed on Jail buildings and miscellaneous works Rs. 34-3. The number of juvenile prisoners increased from 333 to 475. The death-rate upon the daily average strength was 1-72 per cent. There was no epidemic or contagious fever and only 12 deaths from cholera. One-third of the number of deaths amongst the prisoners occurred within the first six months of imprisonment; but 79 of the prisoners who died were in an unsatisfactory state of health at the time of their admission. 7,542 prisoners learned to read or write while in Jail. The system of good-conduct marks, hitherto chiefly confined to the Central Jails, was introduced in a modified form in all the District jails. In the Central Prison it continued to work in a highly satisfactory manner. During the year 4,210 prisoners received good-conduct marks only, and 2,301 received both marks and gratuities. Rs. 1,100 was expended in gratuities, and 15 convicts obtained remission of a portion of their original sentences.

Statement showing Sex, Age, Previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under Sentence on the last day of the year 1868.

Class of Prison.		Age.		Number of Times Convicted.	
Sex.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1st Conviction.	More than Three Times Convicted.
				Bad Conviction.	Bad Conviction.
				Bad Conviction.	Bad Conviction.
				Directum.	Directum.
				Number who earn Board only.	Number who earn Board only.
				Number who earn Board and Write.	Number who earn Board and Write.
				Number of females who received their instruction in jail.	Number of females who received their instruction in jail.

Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.					Average of each Individual of each Class.	
According to Religion.	Height in Feet and Inches.				Weight in lbs.	
Mahomedan,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hindoo, ...	5 4				109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Christian,	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$				122 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Hindoostances,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				111 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Punjabees,	5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$				117 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Bengalees,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				107 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Europeans,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				122 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Eurasians,	5 5				124	
Goorkhas,	4 9				102	
Madraseos,	5 ..				...
Affghans,	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$				139 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Moguls,	5 6				108	
Marwarees,	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$				109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Paharees,	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$				108 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Brahmin,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				109	
Rajpoot,	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$				110 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Kaeth, ...	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				106	
Khuttree,	5 2				107	
Banceah,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Jatt, ...	5 6				107	
Goojur, ...	5 6				114 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lodha,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				106 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Goldsmith,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Blacksmith,	5 5				109	
Carpenter,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				114 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Barber,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Washerman,	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$				110	
Talee, ...	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				107	
Tamoler,	5 5				115	
Malce,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				110 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Aheer,	5 5				110 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kahar, ...	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Koomhar,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				107 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bhur, ...	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$				117	
Chamar, ...	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				111	
Pasee, ...	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				107 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dome,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				110 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bhunghee,	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				110 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Other Castes,	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				107 $\frac{1}{2}$	
General average, ...	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				110 $\frac{1}{2}$	

<i>Trades, &c.</i>	Number of Individuals.	<i>Trades, &c.—Continued.</i>	Number of Individuals.
Agriculturists	7,919	Prostitutes	31
Labourers	3,450	Beggars	384
Watchmen	201	Other trades	295
Fishermen or boatmen	146		
Carpenters	107		
Masons	333		
Workers in metals	356	Total	16,694
Shopkeepers	1,383	<i>Social Relations.</i>	
Writers	224	Unmarried	3,080
Servants	1,307	Widower or widow	1,327
Weavers	223	Married,	1,880
Barbers	57	{ One wife or husband, Two ditto ditto	791
Zemindars	245	{ More than two ditto	256
Pundits	33	Have children,	5,579
		{ Not more than three children	2,078

Punjab.

The following table gives succinctly the statistics for the six years ending 1868 :—

Year.	Number of Jails.	Total number of prisoners.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Percentage of re-convicted prisoners to total number on 31st December.	Percentage of punishments for breach of jail rules to total number of prisoners during the year.	Conduct and Discipline.	Health.	Number of escapes.				
								Daily average percentage of sick to strength.	Mortality for the year calculated on total prison population.	Mortality for the year calculated on daily average number of prisoners	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1863	26	23,771	9,834	10·4	6·3	17	4·31	2·29	6·71	37 11	6 14	2 9
1864	26	30,213	9,502	10·6	6·4	8	4·76	2·7	8·67	48 9	6 15	10 0
1865	26	31,424	10,308	11·6	6·9	10	2·89	1·39	3·56	51 13	10 16	10 0
1866	26	31,578	10,292	13·3	8·7	4	2·51	0·74	1·78	50 6	2 17	5 0
1867	26	32,696	9,089	14·1	8·2	15	2·86	0·77	2·53	54 8	3 17	4 1
1868	27	38,656	10,883	13·78	9·4	14	2·28	0·86	1·29	61 10	2 19	1 8

The percentage of re-convictions is less than half that in English Jails. The system of estimating the good conduct of prisoners by marks was extended, and that of granting tickets-of-leave was introduced experimentally. There were at the close of the year 16 prisoners under 12, and 99 under 16 years of age. Special attention was paid to their discipline and instruction. The daily average number of female prisoners was 348 ; of these 155 were confined in the Lahore Female Penitentiary, which is superintended by a Eurasian matron with a staff of female warders ; the remaining prisoners are confined in separate wards in

the District Jails—these wards have all been placed in charge of native matrons. Out of 11,414 prisoners in jail at the close of the year only 538 could read and write, 2,981 could read, and 7,895 could neither read nor write ; 5,652 prisoners were under instruction, and of those who could read, or read and write, 1,590 had been taught to do so in jail. There were 114 inmates of the Lahore Thuggee School of Industry, consisting of 36 approvers and their families.

The general average height of the prisoners was 5 feet 5 inches and the average weight 117 lbs. 4 oz. :—

		Height.		Weight.	
		Feet.	Inches.	lbs.	oz.
<i>According to Religion...</i>	Christians	...	-	5	5
	Hindus	...	5	118	12
	Mahomedans	...	5	119	13
<i>According to Race</i>	Bengalis	...	5	110	15
	Hindustanis	...	5	116	15
	Punjabis	...	5	121	9

The trades and the social relations of the prisoners were :—

<i>Trades, &c.</i>		<i>Trades, &c.</i>	
Agriculturists,	... 6,268	Sepoys,	... 153
Barbers,	... 67	Shawl weavers,	... 38
Beggars,	... 211	Silk weavers,	... 15
Bearers,	... 48	Silk string makers,	... 8
Blacksmiths,	... 53	Sweepers,	... 503
Book Binders,	... 6	Traders in metal,	... 14
Betel Sellers,	... 9	Traders in live stock,	... 102
Carpenters,	... 87	Traders in grain,	... 71
Cloth Weavers,	... 246	Tailors,	... 53
Chuprassees,	... 66	Watchmen,	... 42
Contractors,	... 9	Workers in metals,	... 13
Cartmen,	... 62	Writers,	... 84
Dhobis,	... 33	Workers in leather,	... 61
Dyers,	... 2	Water carriers,	... 69
Fishermen or Boatmen	... 37		
Gardeners,	... 68		
Goldsmiths,	... 86		
Labourers,	... 1,222		
Miscellaneous,	... 1,008		
Masous,	... 21	<i>Social Relations.</i>	
Oil Pressers,	... 48	Unmarried,	... 4,324
Potters,	... 73	Widower or widow,	... 892
Prostitutes,	... 20	Married. { One wife or husband, 5,720	
Shopkeepers,	... 408	Two ditto, ... 421	
Service,	... 231	More than two do., 54	
		Have Not more than three, 3,639	
		children. { More than three, ... 1,531	

Oudh.

The daily average number of prisoners in Oudh was 6,523 in 1868 against 6,046 in the three previous years. The average duration of imprisonment was 253 days in 1868 against 209 for the three previous years, an increase of 21 per cent. Of the prisoners remaining at the close of the year there were—Mahomedans 1,109, Hindus 5,731, Christian 1; and of the Hindus there were—Brahmins 1,184, Chatris 807, Passis 1,353. The women and boys are separated from the men and from each other, and the men are classified according to the four divisions of crime in the Penal Code, and distinguished by a different dress or by a conspicuous badge. In the permanent jails the four classes occupy separate dormitories, and silence is strictly enjoined when they meet in the workshops. In the temporary jails there are no means of separation. The system of good conduct marks was carried out in the central prison only. The following shows the death rate for the nine years ending 1868 in the whole Province :—

1860,	...	17·74		1865,	...	11·65
1861,	...	7·54		1866,	...	7·30
1862,	...	5·22		1867,	...	2·72
1853,	...	13·13		1868,	...	2·48
1864,	...	8·35				

This result is highly satisfactory, and it is not to be doubted that it is greatly owing to the increased care which an improved system of jail management has given rise to. The following statement shows the percentage to labouring strength employed in the various kinds of labour in use in the Oudh jails as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Intramural.					Extramural.					Hard labour.	Education.
	On occasional jail works.	Daily menial constant ser- vice.	Manufacturers.	In hospital and convalescent.	Total	Jail garden.	Jail building.	Station work paid for.	Station work not paid for.	Total.		
1867	13·00	22·00	24·00	4·00	63·00	9·00	9·00	5·00	9·00	32·00	25·00	...
1868	19·70	21·83	32·08	4·89	78·50	6·76	8·66	2·86	3·22	21·50	34·94	2·03

The cash profits of prison industry amounted to £2,208. The net cost of each prisoner fell to £2·11.

I. According to reli- gion.	Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Total number of each class.	Number measured and weighed.	Average of each individual of each class.		Weight in pounds.	
				Height.			
				Ft.	Inches.		
Mahomedan	...	1,109	622	5	5.34	113.69	
Hindu	...	5,731	1,946	5	4.25	109.07	
Christian	...	1	..	..	..	...
Hindustanees	...	6,828	1,818	5	4.87	108.80	
Punjabees	...	9	6	5	6.25	108.34	
Bengalees	...	4	2	5	..	96.35	
Brahmins	...	1,184	212	5	4.20	114.53	
Chuttrees or Rajpoots	...	807	225	5	4.61	111.75	
Parses	...	1,353	389	5	4.22	107.12	
Chumars	...	241	99	5	3.69	107.13	
Bunneahs	...	107	36	5	3.60	108.02	
Korees	...	102	54	5	3.29	115.43	
Khaticks	...	114	16	5	4.83	111.12	
Kaiths	...	88	34	5	3.68	104.77	
Ahirs and Gurercabs	...	416	117	5	4.54	111.30	
Koormeas	...	139	60	5	4.09	104.33	
Kahars	...	42	16	5	2.75	107.65	
Looniahs	...	64	31	5	3.59	106.08	
Kunjurs	...	95	55	5	3.59	108.24	
Lodhs	...	154	90	5	3.04	103.79	
Sweepers	...	131	34	5	3.75	112.18	
Barbers	...	41	15	5	2.92	108.91	
Blacksmiths	...	14	7	5	3.83	105.67	
Carpenters	...	19	11	5	3.60	104.77	
Other castes	...	620	215	5	3.23	107.35	
General average of Hindus		5,731	1,716	5	3.74	108.43	

TRADES.

Agriculturists,	...	3,451
Labourers,	...	1,022
Watchmen,	...	162
Fishermen or Boatmen,	...	27
Carpenters,	...	22
Masons,	...	18
Workers in metals,	...	34
Shopkeepers,	...	238
Writers,	...	86
Zemindars,	...	343
Barbers,	...	41
Washermen,	...	21
Vegetable sellers,	...	22
Potters,	...	14
Oilmen,	...	24
Milkmen,	...	137
Bhoojwas,	...	29

TRADES.

Saltpetre and salt makers	...	47
Priesthood or Punditiarees,	...	92
Weavers,	...	61
Tailors,	...	27
Sweepers,	...	53
Other occupations,	...	879
Total,	...	6,841
SOCIAL RELATIONS.		
Unmarried,	...	6,707
Widower or widow,	...	660
Married	{ One wife or husband, 4,254 Two Ditto, ...	265
Have	{ More than two do., 15 three, ...	4,292
Children	{ Not more than a n More than three, ...	593

Central Provinces.

The number of prisoners in custody in 1868 amounted to 13,695 against 13,038 in 1867. The daily average number fell to 3,548 compared with 3,686 in the previous year. This result is due to the comparatively shorter periods of imprisonment to which convicts were sentenced. On the last day of the year the number of prisoners remaining in jail was 3,635, of whom 3,383 were males and 252 females. Of these 358 had been once previously convicted, 113 twice previously, 66 more than twice; the number of previous convictions with regard to 27 was not ascertainable. The number of juvenile offenders was still large; they were kept as much as possible apart from the other prisoners. In the Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Raopore and Baitool jails they were separately accommodated, and while in prison they were taught reading and writing and also some useful trade. They attended school for four hours every day, and six more were spent in the workshops. One hour a day was devoted to the education of the adult prisoners. Agriculturists and labourers are found to constitute about two-thirds of the jail population; of the remainder, shop-keepers, servants, cotton-spinners, weavers and beggars, are the most numerous. The number of artizans is, at the outside, one-sixth of the whole jail population. The number of prisoners employed on manufactures increased from 881 in 1867 to 1,105 in 1868. The *bond side* earnings of the prisoners were,—

By those employed on manufactures	...	Rs. 58,329	8	11
"	" new jail buildings	36,104	6	1
"	" "	2,392	6	1

The net cost per annum to Government of each prisoner was, after deducting the amount defrayed by his own labour, Rs. 40-9-9. The death rate, which fell from 5·43 to 4·07 in 1867, was only 3·01 in 1868; and in five jails no deaths at all occurred. The School of Industry at Jubbulpore worked well during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 32,601-6-6, the profits Rs. 29,605-0-7. The manufactures at this institution still maintained their high reputation. Tents are sent to all parts of India, and even to Bushire and Muscat. A large commission was in progress from a London carpet merchant. An order for a carpet for the Queen was received. There remained at the end of the year 184 Thug approvers, and 223 Dacoit approvers. Their wives and families numbered 1,800 souls. With the exception of a few men, who are locked up in the Thuggee jail, all these men live in the Thuggee village at Jubbulpore. During the year 25 men died, most of them it is said from old age; and 60 approvers and seven prisoners were from old age unable to work. The Dacoit prisoners who remained numbered 75, and the Thug prisoners 10,—the total number of approvers and prisoners being 1,192.

According to religion.	Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Number measured and weighed.	Average of each individual of each class.	
			Height in feet, and inches.	Weight in lbs. and ozs.
Mahomedans	..	406	5 10	111 3
Hindoos	..	2,745	5 4	108 4
Christians	..	7	5 5	123 9
		3,158	5 6	114 5
According to race.				
Parsees	..	1	5 4	98 0
Hindostanies	..	1,537	5 4	103 2
Punjabees	..	1	5 3	113 8
Telingas	..	40	5 1	106 1
Marwarrees	..	12	5 6	119 6
Mahrattas	..	502	5 3	99 4
Chutessgulhees	..	322	5 4	104 0
Madrasrees	..	65	5 4	116 1
		2,480	5 4	107 7
Hindus according to caste.				
Brahmins	..	57	5 2	99 8
Badic	..	5	5 1	110 7
Bhat	..	9	5 5	121 1
Burboonja	..	2	5 1	94 0
Burriah	..	2	5 3	111 6
Buncalh	..	56	5 4	110 13
Bunjarrah	..	37	5 1	112 0
Byrages	..	6	4 10	106 3
Ehamtoo	..	1	5 2	117 12
Bloo	..	1	5 5	135 0
Bullree	..	4	5 3	135 0
Bulna	..	1	4 10	157 8
Barse	..	1	5 8	125 0
Basore	..	3	5 4	110 6
Bhoor	..	1	5 6	117 0
Channar	..	111	5 5	106 1
Koshtoe	..	20	5 0	108 14
Dasulwar	..	1	5 4	95 12
Dher	..	95	5 1	72 15
Dheemur	..	61	5 2	101 11
Dhebee	..	14	5 4	112 13
Dhungur	..	7	5 6	113 6
Durzee	..	10	5 3	118 5
Edoor	..	8	5 4	113 12
Ganda	..	85	5 1	100 2
Gandee	..	3	5 3	64 7
Garpagaree	..	3	5 2	118 6
Gond	..	286	5 2	106 6
Goojur	..	2	5 4	130 9
Goorrow	..	2	5 4	121 5
Gowar	..	34	5 2	104 12
Gaoled	..	3	5 6	116 11
Hulba	..	5	5 2	115 6
Aheer	..	112	5 4	124 8
Jat	..	2	5 6	119 11
Jynees	..	2	5 4	60 7
Kachee	..	45	5 6	105 12
Kalar	..	5	5 7	105 10
Kaeth	..	33	5 4	109 4
Kullal	..	16	5 4	115 12
Kapawar	..	7	5 1	106 7
Khunjur	..	26	5 5	104 0
Kahuthree	..	3	5 5	126 0
Kolee	..	6	5 3	114 9
Koonbee	..	91	5 1	108 8

	Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Number mea- sured and weighed.	Average of each individual of each class.	
			Height in feet and inches.	Weight in lbs. and oz.
	Koockathoo	4	4 10	98 11
	Kowur	6	5 2	109 9
	Kuthick	2	5 1	101 1
	Kutheyah	3	5 3	105 10
	Kyrahd	1	5 0	116 2
	Lingaeth	3	5 3	107 0
	Ledheo	91	5 4	115 0
	Lohar	29	5 3	111 6
	Malee	21	5 3	119 2
	Mana	12	5 0	97 10
	Maung	4	5 4	122 4
	Melther	8	5 3	112 3
	Naco	34	5 2	109 0
	Nauth	45	5 0	92 7
	Pahad	1	5 2	95 4
	Powar	12	5 3	107 0
	Punchal	3	5 3	107 4
	Punkha	11	5 5	111 4
	Purdhan	41	5 3	107 15
	Putharee	22	5 5	110 11
	Rajpoot	126	5 2	104 13
	Rugwee	1	4 11	113 8
	Rungaree	3	5 3	112 7
	Salawar	3	5 4	103 0
	Soomar	30	5 3	112 11
	Tecle	47	5 5	104 9
	Urruck	1	5 5	96 12
	Wuddur	1	5 6	96 2
	Kond	3	5 4	106 0
	Koormee	68	6 3	108 6
	Mehra	17	5 3	118 6
	Kooree	6	5 7	112 0
	Dahat	21	5 3	104 2
	Busarah	12	5 6	114 0
	Passoo	9	5 4	113 10
	Jossee	7	5 6	128 0
	Kussur	1	5 3	95 0
	Komptee	2	5 3	120 0
	Khabee	1	5 3	117 0
	Gosae	12	5 3	110 0
	Garadee	1	4 6	60 0
	Wurhaee	1	5 3	109 0
	Wedoore	1	5 4	115 0
	Gowaree	1	5 0	98 0
	Einjwar	4	5 4	109 10
	Burracee	2	5 3	114 7
	Burghut	3	5 2	107 0
	Tumboleo	32	5 2	114 8
	Rabt	5	5 1	102 9
	Chowhan	1	5 1	106 8
	Dhunvar	1	5 2	115 8
	Koondh	5	5 2	113 4
	Koondra	2	5 1	109 0
	Soura	1	4 10	112 8
	Bhoyemah	2	5 3	112 0
	Reddy	2	5 2	128 0
	Churar	2	5 7	117 0
	Rughoobunsee	5	5 6	108 9
	Kutchera	2	5 3	94 4
	Ghosee	1	5 7	111 6
	Bygah	1	5 3	124 0
	Bhona	5	5 4	107 0
	Gaderaa	1	5 4	119 0
	Kylabhol	1	5 2	103 4
	Labhana	1	5 5	124 13
	Wanee	1	5 1	101 13
	Oaja	2	5 4	123 4

Hindoos according to caste.

Hindoos according to caste.	Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Number measured and weighed.	Average of each individual of each class.		
			Height in feet and inches.	Weight in lbs. and ozs.	
Khagor	..	18	5 7	116	0
Koi	..	1	5 0	128	0
Mhar	..	80	5 1	92	10
Kotwar	..	5	5 3	117	8
Barbar	..	1	5 7	119	0
Buria	..	2	5 2	115	12
Bheel	..	1	5 3	118	0
Bhungry	..	5	5 3	118	0
Bhilalla	..	1	5 5	118	0
Mchal	..	5	5 4	128	0
Kerar	..	6	5 7	122	12
Koree	..	16	5 5	112	0
Murrar	..	4	5 1	108	0
Koomar	..	7	5 2	125	2
Bagree	..	1	5 7	136	12
Mahoa	..	6	5 3	98	4
Karce	..	2	5 2	106	0
Putwa	..	2	5 4	98	14
Hujam	..	2	5 3	114	8
Kawut	..	7	5 2	109	8
Ghussiah	..	6	5 2	112	8
		2,261	5 4	110	5
Total exclusive of "Hindoos" according to Religion		5,147			
General average		.....	5 4	110	11

Trade &c.

			Trade &c.
Agriculturists	...	1027	Ezardar (contractor) ... 4
Labourers	...	815	Choodesaz (bangle-maker) ... 1
Watchmen	...	82	Dyer ... 7
Fishermen or Boatmen	...	51	Tailor ... 14
Carpenters	...	15	Kotwal ... 4
Masons	...	46	Courtezans ... 1
Worker in Metal	...	42	Gardner ... 2
Shopkeepers	...	177	Painters ... 1
Writers	...	92	Shepherds ... 15
Garpagaree	...	1	Soldiers ... 5
Servants	...	312	Potters ... 8
Beggars	...	100	Basode (or basket-maker) ... 81
Weavers	...	136	Gaolee ... 58
Mehthers	...	10	Bohoynah ... 1
Cotton-spinners	...	145	Laud ... 2
Oil-mongers	...	22	Mendicants ... 11
Barbers	...	33	Professional Dacoits ... 16
Cotton-cleaners	...	4	
Shoe-makers	...	32	Total ... 3,474
Mahajuns (bankers)	...	2	Social relations.
Malgoozars (landholders)	...	20	Unmarried ... 840
Burboonjabs (sellers of parched gram)	...	1	Widow or Widower ... 337
Dhobies	...	15	Married. { One wife or husband ... 2,022
Butchers	...	1	Two do. do. ... 257
Bunjarrahs	...	38	More than 2 do. ... 18
Sowdagurs (merchants)	...	4	Have child. { Not more than 3 ... 1,361
Carrier	...	29	More than 3 ... 342

British Burma.

The daily average number of prisoners during 1868 was 3725 in 14 jails. The total number in jail during the year was 13,556. There were 138 deaths. The expenditure in all the Jails of the Province during the last 5 years, with the annual profits of the labour fund and the net cost per prisoner, are given in the following table :—

Years.	Gross ex- penditure.	Profit.	Net expen- diture.	Prisoners.	Average.		
					£	s.	d.
1864	... 23,549	2,156	21,393	3,833	5	11	7
1865	... 23,965	2,914	21,051	3,700	5	13	9
1866	... 35,671	4,068	21,603	3,602	5	19	10
1867	... 25,457	5,391	20,045	3,521	5	13	9
1868	... 25,324	6,615	18,709	3,725	5	0	5

Of 3928 prisoners on the last day of the year 57 were females and 3871 males. Of the whole 23 were between 12 and 16 years of age, 276 had been convicted for the second time, 101 for the third time and 65 more than 3 times. There were 233 well educated and nearly all could read and write. The following shews the social condition :—

Trades, &c.							
Agriculturists	...	652	Seamen	...	202		
Barbers	...	3	Shopkeepers	...	219		
Blacksmiths	...	26	Soldiers	...	8		
Boatmen or Fishermen	...	220	Tailors	...	39		
Brickmakers	...	0	Traders	...	72		
Carpenters	...	129	Washermen	...	2		
Cobblers	...	18	Warders	...	7		
Compositors and Pressmen	...	0	Weavers	...	90		
Domestic servants	...	66	Workers in Metal	...	53		
Druggist	...	0	Writers	...	50		
Elders of Village	...	3	Watchmen	...	78		
Gardeners	...	104		Total	...	3,927	
Herdsmen	...	7					
Hunters	...	0					
Labourers	...	1,469					
Masons	...	21					
Musicians	...	43					
Oilmen	...	16	Unmarried	...	1,202		
Pedlars	...	17	Widower or widow	...	177		
Petty dealers	...	230	Married { One wife or husband	1,006			
Policemen	...	26	Two do.	...	164		
Revenue Collectors	...	9	{ More than two do....	...	59		
Sawyers	...	47	Have children { Not more than three	327			
			{ More than three	...	223		

Berar.

The number of persons imprisoned during the year was 1,990, nine-tenths of which number represent *first* convictions. The daily average number under confinement increased from 879 in 1867, to 966 in 1868 ; while the average cost per head in these two years decreased from £8 3s. to £7 2s.. The actual cost to the State, after deducting the estimated value of prison-labour, was £4 8s. per prisoner. Of 979 prisoners in confinement at the close of the year only 75 males and one female could read—an indication to be observed in connection with the fact that about four-fifths of the Jail population are returned from the class of agriculturists and labourers. In the Central Jails something was attempted by the usual means to teach prisoners to read and write, but the results attained are not recorded, owing probably to their extreme poverty. In the case of Juvenile prisoners, of whom there were only eight, located at Akolah and Oomrawuttee, instruction was regularly attended to. The death-rate was 3·48 per cent. against 2·37 in the preceding year.

Mysore and Coorg.

The average prison population was 2350 against 2813 in the previous year. The average percentage of death to average strength was 5·19 against 7·54 in 1867, and the percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together was 5·53, against 8·04 of 1867. The average number of prisoners employed on intramural labour was 540 who earned in cash Rs. 17,707. The average cash earning of each prisoner *liable to labour* was Rs. 8·9-10 against Rs.-7-0-3 of the previous year ; and the average for each prisoner *actually employed* on manufactures, &c., was Rs. 32-11-11 against Rs. 29-10-10 of 1867. There were 628 prisoners under instruction, of whom 620 were in the Central Jail and 8 in Mysore Jail. Of the prisoners remaining at the close of the year, exclusive of "under trial" "civil prisoners," and "revenue prisoners," there were 1948 males and 84 females, (against 2163 and 90 respectively in 1867,) making a total of 2032. Of these 6 were under 12 and 20 between 12 and 16 years of age, 138 had been convicted a second time, 65 a third time and 40 more than three times. The number who could read and write was 1869 and 82 were well educated.

Statement shewing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1868.

Agriculturists	... 461	Milkmen	...	1
Arrack sellers	... 3	Nirgaunties	...	7
Ayahs	... 1	Oil-mongers	...	5
Bangle Makers	... 2	Potters	...	5
Barbers	... 4	Pressmen	...	1
Basket makers	... 11	Pujaries	...	3
Blacksmiths	... 9	Rope makers	...	10
Bricklayers	... 6	Servants	...	39
Brick makers	... 1	Shaibhogs	...	1
Butchers	... 1	Shoe-makers	...	15
Butlers	... 1	Shop-keepers	...	33
Beggars	... 13	Silk manufacturers	...	4
Carpenters	... 10	Snake charmers	...	6
Chemars	... 1	Stone cutters	...	16
Coachmen	... 12	Swineherds	...	6
Cooks	... 9	Tailors	...	4
Coolies	... 230	Talvars	...	36
Cleaning boys	... 1	Toddy sellers	...	3
Cotton spinners	... 7	Toties	...	20
Cultivators	... 305	Washermen	...	13
Cumbly makers	... 4	Weavers	...	49
Dealers	... 89	Writers	...	21
Dyers	... 3	Other workers	...	50
Dressing Boys	... 1			
Fishermen	... 24	Total	...	2,032
Gardners	... 33			
Goldsmiths	... 24	<i>Social Relations.</i>		
Horse-keepers	... 3	Unmarried	...	698
Iron-men	... 1	Widower or widows	...	216
Jugglers	... 2	Married { One wife or husband	...	992
Kanakapiles	... 1	Two do. do. do. ...	...	101
Laborers	... 385	More than two do....	...	25
Masons	... 23	Have { Not more than 3. ...	...	545
Maties	... 3	children. { More than 3. ...	...	212

Coorg.—The daily average number of prisoners was 92 and the number confined during the year 1057. The percentage of mortality was 5·94.

Port Blair.

The total number of convicts in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair, Andaman Islands, on the 31st December was :—

1867 ... {	Males	... 6,478	1868 ... {	Males	... 6,696
	Females	... 488		Females	... 534
	Total	... 6,965		Total	... 7,230

shewing an increase of 218 males and 46 females. The following is an abstract of the crimes for which the prisoners were transported :—

Crime.		Male prisoners.	Female prisoners.
Murder	...	3,037	443
Dacoity	...	1,808	...
Thuggee	...	212	...
Mutiny	...	148	...
Forgery and Perjury	...	136	2
Robbery	...	620	7
Attempt at suicide	...	13	...
Suttee	...	1	...
Abduction	...	15	4
Other offences	...	706	78
Total	...	6,696	534

The following table shows the nation to which the prisoners belonged at the close of the calendar year:—

Country, Caste, or Creed.		Males.	Females.
Europeans	...	5	.....
Eurasians	...	19	1
Americans	...	4	.....
Parsees	...	3	.....
Mussulmans	...	1,608	123
Hindoos	...	4,875	409
Arakanese	...	12	.....
Burmese	...	99	1
Mughs	...	9	.....
Shans	...	18	.....
Talins	...	12	.....
Kuthals	...	9	...
Karens	...	10	.....
Chinese	...	13	.....
Total	...	6,696	534

The transport arrangements for the prisoners from the Continent of India were on a most complete scale. The vessels being all of an excellent class, and well found in every respect, the men reached Port Blair in good order and under efficient guards. The 11 stations into which the Settlement is divided, were im-

mediately in the charge of 1 Extra Assistant and 7 European, and 1 Eurasian and 1 Burmese Overseer.

Until December 1867 convicts were transported without any reference to their age or health, and from the impossibility of the old and weakly bearing up against the change of climate they died off rapidly in the first year. Numbers left the ship only to be inmates of the hospital till they expired. Government have now directed that no prisoners above 45 years of age are to be transported to Port Blair, and that those sent shall be healthy. The result is good, for of 645 prisoners, who were the total number transported in the season 1867-68, the deaths were only 4 per cent., and of those who died, 2·1 per cent. were landed sickly and insane. The percentage of deaths was 3·9 in 1868 against 10·16 in 1867. The average cost to Government for each convict was Rs. 105 per annum on the data available. The estimated proportion of cultivators, fishermen, and other self-supporters and ticket-of-leave men, was 6·5 per cent. of the strength of the Settlement. The convicts employed in the various offices and departments, hired as servants, gangsmen, police, &c., are estimated at 21·6 per cent. of the strength. The sick in hospital, the aged, infirm, blind, and lepers, are reckoned at 9·6 per cent. of the whole strength. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department was valued at Rs. 1,02,452. The amount realized on local produce was Rs. 5,070. The fees and hire of convicts amounted to Rs. 15,319. Of the 534 females, 270 were labourers, and 264 ticket-of-leave and self-supporters. The following table shows the comparative number of escapes and recaptures during the past four years.

Years.	Average strength of convicts.	Number of escapes.	Accounted for.		Remaining unaccounted for.
			Recaptured	Returned of their own accord,	
1865	3,926	135	55	50	30
1866	6,356	226	55	53	116
1867	6,967	186	91	19	76
1868	7,047	153	99	15	39

The gross outlay on the whole administration of the Settlement for 1868-69 was Rs. 6,42,844, shewing a decrease of Rs. 79,658 against the previous year. The following are the heads under which the items of outlay are debited to the Settlement, with the sums under each head opposite :—

Civil Administration	...	...	...	Rs. 1,00,000
Advances to Troops at Port Blair	...	...	...	41,318
Commissariat Establishment	...	...	...	32,074
Marine ditto	...	...	...	32,057
Subsistence to convicts and their families	...	...	...	3,07,036
Medical charges for convicts and their families	...	...	...	470
Clothing for convicts	...	...	...	16,564
Police Establishment	...	...	...	72,755
Public Works Department Establishment	...	...	...	22,126
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	15,844
Total	...	...	...	6,42,844

The total population in the Settlement was :—

Races.	Free Population.										Convict Population.	Grand Total.			
	Establishment.					Children of all races.						Adults.		Children.	
	Civil.	Military	Marine.	Police.	Free Rent dents.	Of free parents.	Of convict parents.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Eurasians.	..	39	120	...	30	22	24	...	1	24	1	201	31	...	25
Americans	4	...	4	...	...	..
Arakanese	12	..	12	..	..	..
Anglo-Malays	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Burmese	..	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	5	3	99	1	102	10	5
Chinese	..	107	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	211	..	1
Hindoos	..	30	135	..	159	37	18	2	5	81	59	4,875	409	5,219	427
Mussulmans	..	107	..	140	211	1	3	71	46	1,608	12	1,857	134	72	64
Mughs	9	..	9	..	..	..
Parsees	3	..	3	..	..	..
Other Natives of India	7	8	67	..	49	..	7
Total	..	250	362	16	302	39	69	25	32	104	118	6,714	534	7,635	603
													189		150

There were 75 births during the year; of these 46 were boys and 29 girls.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FINANCES.

General View since 1792-93.

THE year 1792-93 immediately preceded the promulgation of the permanent settlement of the land revenue of Bengal, and the concession by Parliament to the East India Company of a new Charter. The former was announced in Calcutta on 22nd March 1793. The latter came into force about the time that Sir John Shore succeeded Lord Cornwallis as Governor General, which was on 28th October 1793. Although the new Charter, as has been said, was a faithful reflection of the narrow views of the age, in its opposition to free trade, to the abolition of monopolies and to the permission of Europeans of all classes to reside and hold property in India, the year 1792-93 may be regarded as the last of a period. From that time the new administrative and judicial machinery and the settlements of the land revenue, introduced by Lord Cornwallis, gave a form and a regularity to the financial system, which make the year a fit starting-point for comparison. A series of very valuable Finance and Revenue Accounts, issued by the Financial Department of Calcutta in May 1870, supplies outlines of the finances of British India from 1792-93 to 1833-34, details thence to 1861-62 and very full details thereafter to 1868-69 inclusive.

The growth of territory and wealth in the seventy-six years ending 1868-69, the last for which we have complete facts, is strikingly illustrated by these figures:—

Year.	Gross Revenue. £	Gross Charges. £	Surplus. £
1792-93	... 8,225,628	6,940,833	1,284,795
1868-99	... 51,657,658	54,431,688	Deficit. 2,774,030

Since 1792-93 the greater portion of the North-Western Provinces, all the Punjab, and Sindh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Orissa, Oudh and parts of Bombay and Madras have been added to the British Empire of India.

Years.	Revenue and Expenditure in India.					
	Gross Revenues.	Gross Charges.	Net Revenues.	Net Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1792-93	8,225,628	6,940,833	4,979,000	3,694,205	1,284,795	...
1793-94	8,276,770	6,593,129	5,365,123	3,681,492	1,683,641	...
1794-95	8,026,193	6,567,808	5,446,642	3,988,257	1,458,385	...
1795-96	7,866,094	6,888,997	5,187,077	4,209,980	977,097	...
1796-97	8,016,171	7,508,038	5,175,929	4,667,796	508,133	...
1797-98	8,059,880	8,015,327	4,970,412	4,925,859	44,553	...
1798-99	8,652,033	9,139,403	5,257,505	5,744,875	...	487,370
1799-1800	9,736,672	9,955,390	5,697,87	5,826,525	...	218,718
1800-1	10,485,059	11,468,185	5,593,304	6,576,430	...	983,126
1801-2	12,163,589	12,410,045	6,058,977	6,305,433	...	246,456
1802-3	13,464,537	12,326,880	6,477,172	5,339,515	1,137,657	...
1803-4	13,271,385	15,395,405	6,845,806	8,969,826	...	2,124,020
1804-5	14,949,395	16,115,183	7,162,102	8,327,890	...	1,165,788
1805-6	15,403,409	17,421,418	7,286,506	9,304,515	...	2,018,009
1806-7	14,535,739	17,508,864	6,763,722	9,736,847	...	2,973,125
1807-8	15,669,905	15,850,290	8,202,057	8,382,442	...	180,385
1808-9	15,525,055	15,392,889	8,048,160	7,915,994	132,166	...
1809-10	15,655,985	15,534,711	7,966,297	7,845,023	121,274	...
1810-11	16,679,197	13,909,981	7,649,031	4,879,815	2,769,216	...
1811-12	16,605,615	13,220,966	7,618,948	4,234,299	3,384,649	...

The column of Net Revenues includes the gross receipts under the several revenue heads, less repayments and charges of collection. That of Net Charges includes the gross expenditure under all heads (except repayments and charges of collection), less receipts under the Service Heads of Expenditure.

The twenty years term of the Charter of 1793 expired in 1813 when a new Charter inflicted the first blow on the monopoly of the East India Company which had lasted for more than a hundred and fifty years. The trade to India was opened, although that with China was still closed, and Europeans were allowed to settle in India.

Years.	Gross Revenue.		Gross Charges in India.		Net Revenues in India.		Debt-duty.		Revenue.		Gross Revenue.		Net Revenue.			
	Expenditure.	Ultimate Result.	Local or in India, exclusive of Home Charges.	Debt-duty.	Net Revenues in India.	Net Charges in India.	Amount of Debt.	Debt-duty.	Revenue.	Debt-duty.	Revenue.	Debt-duty.	Revenue.	Rate per cent. of debt upon.		
1812-13	16,836,900	13,315,679	13,315,528	2,622,462	7,395,475	4,185,011	50,3,312	2,894,493	1,65,14	1,65,14	1,65,14	1,65,14	1,65,14	15.25		
1813-14	17,225,711	13,617,755	13,619,723	3,610,758	7,374,183	3,713,667	29,390,555	1,612,757	170,24	169,99	1,612,757	170,24	169,99	15.25		
1814-15	17,297,250	15,955,106	14,445,236	17,477,385	10,69,992	13,122,056	11,784,729	29,583,417	52,882	172,76	172,76	172,76	172,76	172,76	15.25	
1815-16	17,237,819	17,039,988	17,417,397	17,477,385	1,049,518	12,962,580	12,784,729	28,916,452	96,965	167,48	167,48	167,48	167,48	167,48	15.25	
1816-17	18,677,478	16,162,112	14,445,421	18,446,583	36,9,005	13,571,211	12,797,755	29,915,255	96,977	166,63	166,63	166,63	166,63	166,63	15.25	
1817-18	18,535,820	18,646,194	12,291,291	19,166,482	72,6,038	13,819,949	13,750,755	13,687,758	175,151	166,63	166,63	166,63	166,63	166,63	15.25	
1818-19	19,459,017	19,386,587	14,289,389	20,843,763	1,386,038	14,750,215	14,750,215	14,750,215	13,750,494	161,63	161,63	161,63	161,63	161,63	15.25	
1819-20	19,230,462	19,689,107	1,386,019	20,946,126	117,262	1,761,864	14,538,938	11,72,587	33,37,816	1,933,450	1,933,450	1,933,450	1,933,450	1,933,450	15.25	
1820-21	21,352,421	20,657,252	1,175,727	21,334,679	1,743,139	15,655,311	12,467,351	28,328,774	1,000,768	122,29	122,29	122,29	122,29	122,29	15.25	
1821-22	21,803,108	19,855,489	1,335,021	21,821,416	61,63	15,175,462	13,222,833	22,341,634	668,117	148,33	148,33	148,33	148,33	148,33	15.25	
1822-23	23,171,701	20,683,741	1,344,821	21,125,562	847,601	15,655,311	14,456,440	14,456,440	24,113,195	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	15.25	
1823-24	21,280,384	20,553,987	2,723,478	22,127,475	1,371,330	2,961,117	13,818,958	15,72,662	25,329,022	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	15.25	
1824-25	20,750,183	22,504,156	1,25,174	23,711,330	1,371,330	26,082,306	17,381,679	20,938,249	4,558,926	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	15.25	
1825-26	21,128,385	21,104,113	1,914,266	21,127,475	1,371,330	4,463,918	14,204,454	17,381,679	4,558,926	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	15.25	
1826-27	21,388,497	21,316,246	2,407,522	21,389,517	1,386,347	2,862,329	15,285,419	15,285,419	21,389,517	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	15.25	
1827-28	22,868,263	21,053,837	1,986,570	22,846,347	3,151,114	15,180,755	16,371,339	35,564,839	3,825,635	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	15.25	
1828-29	22,740,691	21,718,560	1,949,760	22,665,359	1,368,329	1,027,829	15,316,708	14,991,577	35,911,366	3,861,45	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	15.25
1829-30	21,695,278	20,865,358	1,361,616	21,689,474	1,070,534	1,056,305	14,048,585	36,170,758	22,877	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	15.25	
1830-31	21,319,310	20,859,1,446,581	1,371,474	21,689,474	335,339	1,056,305	13,74,466	36,890,134	7,983,64	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	1,175,655	15.25	
1831-32	18,317,237	17,048,173	1,476,655	18,324,823	1,386,623	1,056,305	13,331,975	35,864,522	207,591	14,631,039	14,631,039	14,631,039	14,631,039	14,631,039	15.25	

1832-33	18,457,924	17,514,726	1,97,526	18,72,256	56,1,21
1833-34	18,267,863	16,931,339	1,29,632	18,21,769	49,369
1834-35	26,56,647	16,684,466	1,32,818	18,47,384	8,169,283
1835-36	20,999,130	17,368,386	82,210,847	19,47,118	1,46,1,7
1836-37	85,820	17,553,525	2,204,415	19,5,7,270	1,42,9,103
1837-38	21,188,189	18,649,452	6,15,465	21,30,225	1,45,1,7
1838-39	20,124,038	18,649,452	1,47,5,986	22,9,2,0,11	1,46,1,7
1839-40	85,821,073	18,920,054	2,625,776	22,5,18,430	1,46,1,7
1840-41	21,837,239	20,899,660	2,684,768	23,1,14,416	1,46,1,7
1341-42	22,016,147	21,341,263	2,62,415	22,4,8,526	1,46,1,7
1842-43	23,586,273	21,951,228	9,44,673	23,7,17,526	1,46,1,7
1843-44	23,668,165	21,845,245	2,455,212	24,3,9,617	1,46,1,7
1844-45	24,547,160	22,918,119	1,3,64,67	24,2,2,736	1,46,1,7
1845-46	26,084,181	25,349,53	1,3,66,635	26,6,19,188	1,46,1,7
1846-47	25,346,388	23,753,910	3,1,61,672	26,7,4,474	1,46,1,7
1847-48	25,522,344	21,210,051	2,7,50,947	26,7,9,393	1,46,1,7
1848-49	25,760,360	21,346,058	5,7,56,377	27,1,1,18	1,46,1,7
1849-50	27,532,237	21,346,058	5,7,56,377	27,15,437	1,46,1,7
1850-51	28,69,9,107	25,270,246	2,667,458	68,6,12	9,1,015,78
1851-52	18,13,5,11	20,563,160	3,292,2,9	9,6,778	30,1,8,227
1852-53	29,02,6,77	27,312,000	1,1,7,655	11,7,7,272	30,7,62,819
1853-54	18,56,5,55	26,285,77	2,264,629	12,7,7,272	31,1,7,655
1854-55	31,587,811	27,975,197	3,6,2,673	40,2,2,35	31,19,8,225
1855-56	35,633,267	35,319,191	1,9,1,270	40,8,108	40,5,6,5,72
1856-57	45,905,178	46,495,0	5,6,51,506	41,8,101	40,19,4,694
1857-58	39,66,2,60	44,151,285	5,6,32,442	41,6,468	41,7,27,7,71
1858-59	12,72,500	40,23,724	5,394,646	1,2,1,2,2,2	41,7,27,7,71
1859-60	43,487,931	36,904,215	5,269,264	1,25,1,86	43,5,83,662
1860-61	41,801,680	38,453,739	4,943,428	1,357,2,285	1,7,3,346
1861-62	44,779,467	47,15,526	1,7,77,630	1,6,689,283	1,2,1,1,2,0
1862-63	18,03,6,14	34,319,191	1,6,1,201	1,5,69,1,021	1,5,6,1,1,186
1863-64	45,395,665	45,336,191	1,6,1,201	1,5,6,1,1,186	1,5,6,1,1,186
1864-65	18,63,6,16	45,314,759	1,4,8,1,186	1,6,1,1,186	1,5,6,1,1,186
1865-66	18,66,6,17 (1 month)	45,314,759	1,6,1,201	1,5,69,1,021	1,5,6,1,1,186
1866-67	45,633,178	40,175,178	3,582,419	1,5,540,435	40,069,873
1867-68	45,633,178	40,175,178	3,582,419	1,5,540,435	40,069,873
Dc. l.b. Works	Extraordinary	692,430	692,430	+ 60,2,402	+ 60,2,402
Dc. l.b. Works	Extraordinary	{ 42,381,763	{ 41,654,115	{ 7,95,1,186	{ 27,74,0,015
Dc. Pub. Works	Extraordinary	{ 1,007,935	{ 232,655	{ + 1,017,935	{ + 1,017,935

We come now to the details of the three Presidencies, and of the Provinces included subsequently under the now obsolete term—except for military purposes—the Bengal Presidency :—

Years.	Gross Revenues (less Allowances and Refunds.)			Gross Charges.		
	Bengal Presiden- cy.	Madras Presiden- cy.	Bombay Presiden- cy.	Bengal Presiden- cy.	Madras Presiden- cy.	Bombay Presiden- cy.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1792-93	5,512,761	2,476,312	236,555	3,873,859	2,222,878	844,096
1793-94	5,871,945	2,110,089	294,736	3,714,160	1,972,224	906,745
1794-95	5,937,931	1,775,782	312,480	3,863,566	1,880,332	823,910
1795-96	5,694,194	1,894,304	277,596	3,986,744	2,119,196	783,057
1796-97	5,703,906	1,996,328	315,937	4,126,644	2,449,000	932,394
1797-98	5,782,741	1,938,950	338,189	4,351,926	2,665,232	998,169
1798-99	6,153,615	2,123,831	374,587	4,416,994	3,442,094	1,280,315
1799-1800	6,498,473	2,822,536	415,663	5,058,661	3,319,547	1,577,182
1800-1	6,658,334	3,540,268	286,457	5,420,966	4,614,387	1,432,832
1801-2	7,127,988	4,729,669	305,992	5,647,415	5,347,805	1,414,825
1802-3	8,380,087	4,724,904	359,516	5,798,858	5,117,769	1,410,253
1803-4	8,060,993	4,651,744	558,648	7,193,638	6,306,284	1,895,483
1804-5	9,336,707	4,897,140	715,548	7,464,291	6,312,613	2,338,279
1805-6	9,542,430	5,014,493	846,486	8,931,958	5,728,164	2,761,296
1806-7	9,160,149	4,602,721	772,869	9,291,826	5,742,829	2,474,209
1807-8	9,971,695	4,297,519	770,691	7,760,920	5,717,228	2,372,142
1808-9	9,816,458	4,968,321	740,276	7,898,924	5,431,151	2,062,814
1809-10	9,590,880	5,373,191	691,914	7,815,675	5,637,365	2,081,671
1810-11	10,682,249	5,288,576	758,372	7,241,839	5,110,977	1,557,165
1811-12	10,706,172	5,156,717	742,726	7,058,871	4,619,610	1,542,485
1812-13	10,390,257	5,258,244	687,789	7,222,936	4,799,630	1,493,262
1813-14	11,172,471	5,297,088	759,152	7,135,172	4,893,224	1,589,929
1814-15	11,155,912	5,322,164	819,204	9,145,560	5,134,246	1,675,200
1815-16	11,312,896	5,106,107	818,816	9,833,062	5,289,476	1,937,430
1816-17	11,856,953	5,360,220	860,405	10,200,303	5,201,399	1,902,460
1817-18	11,692,068	5,381,307	1,302,445	10,685,154	5,475,254	1,885,786
1818-19	12,437,385	5,361,432	1,660,200	11,925,349	5,979,045	2,492,193
1819-20	12,245,526	5,407,004	1,577,932	11,598,419	5,694,844	2,395,844
1820-21	13,547,423	5,403,506	2,401,312	11,287,397	5,572,489	3,197,366
1821-22	13,390,339	5,557,029	2,855,740	10,841,003	5,405,592	3,609,894
1822-23	14,312,044	5,585,210	3,274,447	10,746,301	5,072,992	4,264,448
1823-24	12,992,069	5,498,765	2,789,559	11,397,024	6,228,823	3,228,150
1824-25	13,524,223	5,440,743	1,755,217	13,509,910	5,714,848	3,279,398
1825-26	13,151,080	5,714,915	2,262,393	14,456,164	5,704,829	4,007,020
1826-27	14,812,833	5,981,681	2,588,983	13,904,322	5,432,562	3,975,411
1827-28	14,973,110	5,347,828	2,542,325	14,012,763	6,007,597	4,033,477
1828-29	14,833,840	5,575,049	2,331,802	12,563,550	5,502,222	3,652,786
1829-30	13,858,178	5,415,587	2,421,443	11,710,870	5,256,647	3,600,841
1830-31	14,119,914	5,358,260	2,541,196	11,532,398	5,107,020	3,594,472
1831-32	11,748,757	4,472,137	2,096,343	13,464,520	2,167,574	1,416,079
1832-33	12,244,523	4,108,061	2,125,340	10,539,527	4,312,452	2,662,741
1833-34	11,616,954	4,358,207	2,292,207	9,881,927	4,382,368	2,660,037
1834-35	20,189,688	4,480,025	2,186,934	9,964,499	4,128,753	2,591,244
1835-36	13,124,420	4,599,261	2,424,444	9,582,979	3,839,758	2,572,067

Years.	Gross Revenues.			Gross Charges.		
	Bengal Presiden- cy.	Madras Presiden- cy.	Bombay Presiden- cy.	Bengal Presiden- cy.	Madras Presiden- cy.	Bombay Presiden- cy.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836-37	13,674,959	4,618,309	2,705,862	10,190,706	4,172,784	2,999,878
1837-38	13,450,365	4,819,890	2,588,565	10,343,632	4,295,036	2,914,857
1838-39	13,817,552	4,953,070	2,387,477	11,274,414	4,471,794	2,944,559
1839-40	12,741,094	4,976,615	2,406,329	11,537,297	5,024,965	3,086,783
1840-41	13,068,536	4,974,639	2,807,898	12,215,669	4,749,398	2,955,587
1841-42	14,018,526	5,015,217	2,804,080	12,872,631	4,762,481	3,064,548
1842-43	14,407,426	5,086,759	3,122,302	13,453,078	4,822,048	3,155,207
1843-44	15,206,815	5,074,194	3,305,564	13,710,372	4,797,476	3,473,450
1844-45	15,523,388	4,996,329	3,116,529	13,084,530	4,961,304	3,762,601
1845-46	15,930,412	5,006,048	3,334,148	13,791,098	4,936,059	3,891,514
1846-47	17,458,827	5,134,045	3,491,809	14,840,794	4,939,588	4,069,171
1847-48	16,127,579	5,210,367	3,570,336	14,632,081	4,927,547	4,170,774
1848-49	16,102,012	5,151,453	4,142,921	14,451,154	4,675,998	4,626,788
1849-50	18,413,494	5,005,949	4,102,901	14,989,679	4,574,273	4,646,099
1850-51	18,107,255	5,087,333	4,430,772	14,841,164	4,647,226	4,795,048
1851-52	17,818,802	5,233,233	4,780,205	15,134,044	4,700,139	4,757,902
1852-53	18,579,316	5,318,078	4,711,713	15,618,516	4,828,523	4,832,207
1853-54	18,617,673	4,947,589	4,568,282	16,715,919	5,186,331	4,931,910
1854-55	19,191,051	4,915,575	4,918,045	17,343,543	5,406,596	4,883,203
1855-56	20,551,683	5,273,255	4,907,965	17,686,964	5,523,094	5,078,218
1856-57	20,952,092	5,452,293	5,183,426	17,713,293	5,164,867	5,097,837
1857-58	19,899,588	5,662,036	6,081,643	21,914,482	6,469,516	6,631,021
1858-59	23,565,508	6,245,838	6,153,672	27,888,568	7,497,248	8,109,207
1859-60	25,839,554	6,534,267	7,229,029	27,022,122	8,036,200	9,460,976
1860-61	27,770,791	6,619,804	8,338,006	25,395,329	7,195,406	7,642,880
1861-62	27,990,317	6,990,045	8,507,572	23,567,139	7,034,107	6,302,972
1862-63	28,434,473	6,825,645	9,541,568	23,333,538	6,471,651	6,653,550
1863-64	29,160,226	7,004,018	8,115,223	24,336,931	6,254,490	7,162,786
1864-65	29,094,873	6,993,682	9,306,829	25,138,602	6,450,881	7,605,224
1865-66	32,040,637	7,028,664	9,445,448	26,186,545	6,678,928	7,834,980
1866-67 (11 mths)	27,597,844	6,225,295	7,767,597	23,097,226	6,147,016	7,428,334
1867-68	31,366,660	7,490,409	9,196,109	26,128,831	6,708,849	8,432,810
1868-69	31,703,341	7,484,539	9,343,883	27,749,934	6,575,621	8,346,540

In 1833 a new Charter extinguished the monopoly of the China trade also, opened every appointment to Natives, and permitted Europeans for the first time to purchase land. The State was finally and completely separated from all commercial undertakings except the salt and opium monopolies. The Charter of 1833 also created a fourth Presidency, subsequently a Lieutenant Governorship, comprising the North-Western Provinces with Agra as the capital. Since the Mutiny of 1857 the capital

has been removed to Allahabad. In 1849-50 Lord Dalhousie's conquest added the Punjab to British India. In 1852-53 and subsequently other Provinces were conquered, annexed or brought directly under the administration of the Government of India through Chief Commissioners:—

Years.	Gross Revenues.				Gross Charges.			
	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Administrations under the Govt. of India.	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Administrations under the Govt. of India.
1834-35	£ 15,290,414	£ 4,899,271	£	£	£ 8,170,472	£ 1,494,927	£	£
1835-36	8,286,287	4,838,133			7,94,560	1,610,478		
1836-37	8,618,470	5,056,489			8,455,287	1,735,419		
1837-38	9,081,011	4,369,351			8,536,423	1,807,209		
1838-39	8,772,794	5,041,753			9,432,884	1,811,530		
1839-40	7,815,169	4,895,325			9,730,275	1,806,922		
1840-41	8,435,974	4,932,321			10,551,311	1,881,334		
1841-42	8,826,143	5,192,353			11,030,559	1,812,727		
1842-43	9,085,597	5,321,829			11,526,629	1,926,458		
1843-44	9,841,872	5,361,913			11,985,499	1,724,873		
1844-45	9,995,689	5,324,699			11,215,128	1,869,102		
1845-46	10,396,945	5,593,467			11,894,412	1,896,696		
1846-47	11,526,318	5,932,503			12,941,734	1,899,060		
1847-48	10,076,141	6,051,458			12,705,251	1,925,830		
1848-49	10,115,111	5,986,501			12,118,433	2,002,721		
1849-50	10,909,518	6,211,937	1,289,039		12,315,908	1,994,163	679,608	
1850-51	10,423,829	6,091,529	1,391,897		11,883,231	2,133,104	821,829	
1851-52	10,407,412	6,198,372	1,212,088		12,002,306	2,129,172	1,000,566	
1852-53	10,902,075	6,124,130	1,238,183	31,142,5	12,334,556	2,119,734	9,167,769	247,457
1853-54	10,764,153	6,139,153	1,392,753	421,311	13,619,267	2,180,785	1,088,358	388,569
1854-55	10,493,576	6,233,269	1,304,071	1,157,818	12,501,947	2,231,281	1,431,414	1,178,901
1855-56	11,470,587	6,211,967	1,294,617	1,14,482	12,360,132	2,515,418	1,107,366	1,103,717
1856-57	11,286,224	6,189,019	1,263,65	2,213,064	12,309,82	2,578,257	1,263,213	1,562,062
1857-58	12,373,570	6,034,589	1,484,676	2,031,773	12,325,519	2,317,753	1,628,763	13,642,07
1858-59	12,451,115	5,151,250	2,893,003	2,753,831	12,295,316	2,685,046	2,019,833	18,888,311
1859-60	12,792,078	5,681,522	3,054,362	4,303,192	12,385,798	3,111,783	2,111,316	17,583,195
1860-61	14,080,343	5,898,296	3,461,537	3,121,715	12,521,320	3,382,628	2,135,407	15,355,965
1861-62	13,632,289	6,662,233	3,073,092	4,621,803	14,709,646	2,482,110	1,658,012	14,717,011
1862-63	14,557,15	5,716,580	3,027,106	5,123,263	12,855,531	2,071,191	1,607,670	14,799,136
1863-64	11,852,196	5,423,8,91	1,180,513	3,703,398	5,716,577	2,063,872	1,541,175	15,014,660
1864-65	14,764,492	5,184,107	3,173,580	5,072,694	5,912,298	2,221,878	1,793,530	15,210,896
1865-66	15,335,153	5,654,973	4,2,021	7,841,298	5,171,160	2,03,056	1,634,015	17,294,514
1866-67 (11 mths)	13,198,400	5,282,112	3,230,421	5,578,208	4,892,045	2,278,164	1,885,2	5,11,041,702
1867-68	16,624,688	5,857,617	3,411,229	5,179,916	6,663,033	2,542,074	2,093,013	15,428,681
1868-69	16,380,489	5,794,781	3,416,163	6,111,965	6,391,367	2,924,680	2,361,259	16,069,428

The following shows in detail the financial results of Lord Dalhousie's smaller conquests and annexations and of Lord Canning's rearrangement of Provinces in 1861-62. The Eastern Settlements became a colony in 1867. The Berars have a treasury of their own, the surplus revenue of which is paid to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

*Gross Revenues and Charges and Surplus or Deficit of the several Provinces under the Immediate Administration
of the Government of India from 1852-53 to 1868-69.*

Years.	Gross Revenues.						Gross Charges.					
	British Burma.	Oude.	Central Provinces.	Govt. of Eastern India,		Berars.	British Burma.	Oude.	Central Provinces.		£	
				Geol. and Settlements.	Political.				£	£		
•	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1852-53	220,273	...	...	18,454	75,871	...	163,447	...	...	...	414,721
1853-54	323,319	...	...	21,031	76,964	...	304,664	...	...	...	371,901
1854-55	518,275	...	...	534,810	16,952	87,817	664,631	...	...	...	685,612
1855-56	638,410	...	215,397	564,402	21,842	104,431	618,406	318,160	215,550	38,699	268,550	
1856-57	689,350	...	972,614	419,020	20,281	111,799	668,449	...	445,558	...	441,480	
1857-58	546,171	...	68,950	383,125	903,527	130,000	449,093	754,111	...	...	248,828
1858-59	555,407	...	600,197	408,656	1,057,568	132,003	449,571	1,103,502	255,162	...	219,114	
1859-60	606,701	1,255,978	417,866	1,897,051	125,896	...	496,254	995,381	348,433	...	626,367	
1860-61	667,242	1,388,061	398,880	1,720,691	146,841	...	449,093	995,381	727,092	...	731,268	
1861-62	762,135	1,251,254	389,867	1,665,459	167,334	385,754	449,093	689,319	594,999	...	841,508	
1862-63	925,025	1,217,850	842,846	1,550,265	170,678	416,599	480,022	689,319	516,234	...	605,724	
1863-64	942,389	1,179,531	872,728	2,087,495	194,582	426,673	516,234	689,319	688,636	...	878,270	
1864-65	1,106,111	1,236,115	950,882	1,706,573	202,695	470,318	688,636	689,319	594,999	...	883,213	
1865-66	1,017,222	1,310,905	956,133	3,849,541	195,208	512,289	632,643	689,319	...	...	767,902
1866-67 (11 months)	931,097	1,212,746	1,040,723	1,626,487	176,825	530,330	712,152	676,409	846,183	...	...
1867-68	1,151,190	1,422,312	954,794	1,911,650	...	890,441	736,731	1,003,607	...	...	...
1868-69	1,253,851	1,470,934	1,064,457	2,322,663	...	883,213	767,902	1,175,598	...	...	...

Gross Revenues and Charges and Surplus or Deficit of the several Provinces under the Immediate Administration of the Government of India from 1852-53 to 1868-69.—Concluded.

Years.	Gross Charges.				Surplus.				Deficit.			
	Government of India, General and Political.	Eastern Settlements.	Berars.	British Burma.	Oude.	Central Provinces.	Eastern Settlements.	Berars.	British Burma.	Oudh.	£	£
1852-53	16,858	67,152	56,826	...	...	...	...	8,719	...	...	...	...
1853-54	14,764	69,081	18,655	...	...	...	...	7,883	...	...	...	...
1854-55	20,380	79,169	...	...	...	120,089	8,648	...	...	...	...	...
1855-56	16,610	78,670	20,004	...	...	192,501	25,761	...	...	...	146,356	...
1856-57	15,843	76,348	20,701	387,002	203,470	35,551	...	...	...	...	102,763	...
1857-58	12,815	6,648	74,052	...	10,613	30,251	114,575	55,948	...	...	...	...
1858-59	17,337	9,959	10,963	...	113,927	...	159,828	26,040	...	...	...	...
1859-60	15,596	9,934	131,026	...	110,130	152,476	162,704	51,130*	...	...	...	153,914
1860-61	13,530	1,144	162,233	...	218,149	392,680	179,766	15,392*	...	...	...	...
1861-62	13,043	619	116,776	104,002	365,881	543,297	411,434	50,558	281,752	...	...	...
1862-63	12,687	840	134,451	143,374	+45,003	490,758	216,479	36,227	273,225	...	...	...
1863-64	12,808	716	130,119	139,004	426,155	490,212	141,460	64,463	287,669	...	...	...
1864-65	12,744	750	122,343	218,600	+17,415	641,116	109,374	80,352	251,718	...	...	...
1865-66	14,817	794	116,257	223,826	364,579	705,181	77,863	78,951	288,463	...	...	...
1866-67 (1) months)	11,451	9,954	112,852	242,212	218,945	536,337	194,540	63,973	288,118	...	...	...
1867-68	12,797	902	...	...	260,749	685,581	48,813*	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	13,242	715	...	...	370,638	703,032	111,141*	...	...	...	...	...

The surplus goes to meet imperial charges.
* Deficit.

In Detail since 1861-62.

Detailed View Since 1861-62.
Mr. James Wilson made the first public Financial Statement in the old Legislative Council of India on 8th February 1860. The era of regular finance in India begins with the Budget of 1861-62.

Detail of Items.		1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenues.	{ England	..	218,530	180,056	424,760	195,094	138,367	109,867	104,768
	{ India ..	..	43,229,472	45,143,752	44,613,032	45,052,587	48,935,220	42,012,366	48,429,614
Total ..	..	..	44,148,002	45,332,518	45,137,792	45,847,991	49,073,587	43,122,433	48,534,412
<i>(England.</i>									
Home charges									
Public Works Extraordinary									
Guaranteed Interest less net									
Trade receipts ..									
Total ..	..							
<i>(India.</i>									
Home charges									
Public Works Extraordinary									
Guaranteed Interest less net									
Trade receipts ..									
Total ..	..							
<i>Gross Charges.</i>									
Home charges									
Public Works Extraordinary									
Guaranteed Interest less net									
Trade receipts ..									
Total ..	..							
<i>(Ditto Pub. W. Extraordinary</i>									
Home charges									
Public Works Extraordinary									
Guaranteed Interest less net									
Trade receipts ..									
Total ..	..							
<i>(Ultimate P. W. { Surplus Extraordinary. } Deficit Result.</i>									
Inclusive of P. W. } Deficit									
Extraordinary. } Deficit									
Closing Cash { Home Treasury									
Balances. } Indian Treasuries									
Total ..	..							
Debt at the close { England									
of each year. } India ..									
Total Debt ..	..							

The revenues and receipts under each principal head have been as follows :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven Months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Land Revenue Tributes and Contributions from Native States	19,918,052	19,850,230	20,309,392	20,094,861	20,473,600	19,136,450	19,986,640	19,926,171
Forests	782,724	28,276	715,930	631,144	709,632	629,245	689,286	687,363
Excise	257,746	247,677	304,443	351,757	367,682	311,340	331,088	407,342
Assessed Taxes	1,786,158	1,951,080	2,060,270	2,224,036	2,244,574	2,119,759	2,238,331	2,283,736
Customs	2,054,696	1,882,212	1,483,622	1,281,817	692,241	22,126	653,848	508,700
Salt	2,551,909	2,464,366	2,384,061	2,296,929	2,279,557	2,030,864	2,578,632	2,692,755
Opium	6,359,270	8,055,476	6,831,999	7,361,405	8,518,264	6,803,413	8,923,568	8,453,365
Stamps	1,693,217	1,489,638	1,735,216	1,972,098	1,994,632	1,803,773	2,186,269	2,306,971
Mint	380,734	371,116	369,759	377,559	494,354	239,991	120,252	193,788
Post Office	402,135	425,528	459,882	362,333	406,466	496,439	659,679	707,792
Telegraph	{ England	1,511	377	8,391	6,439	....	22,117	26,916
	{ India	73,452	75,525	91,762	99,099	190,463	197,355	215,031
Total Telegraph	74,903	75,902	100,153	105,538	190,463	219,472	241,947	274,497

Law and Justice	..	..	408,359	392,705	455,351	528,442	643,949	627,050	719,342	694,556
Police	..	..	95,779	94,818	168,936	145,308	146,901	158,169	231,972	277,237
Marine	..	..	155,741	159,046	307,715	308,095	198,890	228,543	455,090	688,084
Education	..	..	42,281	46,886	47,089	50,261	57,538	66,658	73,847	73,711
Interest	..	..	34,219	53,208	72,277	247,624	216,824	233,513	211,975	224,523
Miscellaneous	..	{ England	296,615	188,580	202,659	181,361	111,787	67,871	61,452	51,037
		{ India	424,619	358,957	569,968	418,922	2,311,099	276,311	1,127,551	1,259,792
Total	..		631,234	527,357	772,627	600,258	2,422,886	344,182	1,189,003	1,310,829
Total of Civil	..	{ England	208,126	188,957	211,050	157,800	111,787	89,988	88,368	69,513
		{ India	42,284,368	43,897,590	43,403,516	44,325,657	47,289,415	40,756,938	47,129,082	47,430,447
Military	..	42,492,524	44,056,547	43,614,566	44,516,457	47,401,202	40,846,926	47,217,460	47,499,960	
		..	10,404	99	213,710	7,294	26,580	19,879	16,400	31,521
		..	936,219	802,309	747,431	735,567	728,340	717,459	742,712	1,101,503
Public Works	..		966,623	802,408	961,141	742,861	754,920	737,368	759,112	1,133,024
Grand Total	..	{ England	218,530	189,066	424,760	195,094	138,367	109,867	104,768	101,034
		{ India	43,829,472	45,143,752	44,613,032	45,652,887	48,935,220	42,012,566	48,459,644	49,085,255
Total	..		44,048,002	45,332,508	45,037,792	45,847,991	49,073,587	42,122,433	48,534,412	49,186,289

Revenues in each Presidency and Province of India.

Minor Heads under each Grant.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven Months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India (General & Political)	1,639,097	1,506,863	2,089,101	1,707,800	3,893,512	1,725,648	1,974,857	2,538,362
Oude	1,253,946	1,223,517	1,184,666	1,235,763	1,313,097	1,213,956	1,426,502	1,476,183
Central Provinces	...	391,210	843,822	874,085	952,401	991,002	1,052,257	965,362
British Burma	766,856	927,461	947,948	1,112,891	1,037,260	937,912	1,156,685	1,266,493
Bengal	13,766,279	14,625,880	15,007,117	14,887,064	15,485,810	13,605,416	16,767,980	16,533,385
N. W. Provinces	6,692,742	5,763,444	5,455,052	5,497,650	5,695,698	5,359,144	5,881,715	5,817,449
Punjab	...	3,097,456	3,036,756	3,188,071	3,183,340	3,221,624	3,248,108	3,459,675
Madras	7,050,292	6,978,541	7,029,279	7,006,599	7,059,017	6,254,851	7,507,081	7,507,877
Bombay and Sindh	8,614,693	9,649,410	8,215,717	9,393,160	9,529,380	7,856,649	9,283,991	9,437,772
Total	13,272,571	14,555,694	13,991,036	14,978,668	18,226,400	11,253,941	18,429,644	19,085,255
Berars	389,567	417,380	427,414	471,534	513,612	581,800	589,866	645,335
Eastern Settlements	167,334	170,678	194,582	202,695	195,208	176,825	....	....
Grand Total	43,829,472	45,143,752	44,613,032	45,652,897	48,935,220	42,012,566	....	....

The following shows the civil charges in England and India combined :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	4,793,835	4,911,080	4,693,653	4,667,893	4,643,267	4,469,033	4,908,644	5,056,141
Interest on Service Funds and other accts.	397,117	557,486	402,167	414,482	564,119	420,268	824,113	598,844
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	348,086	348,625	333,563	257,513	420,471	421,530	376,466	553,492
Land Revenue	1,712,767	1,765,406	1,810,983	1,881,334	1,961,875	1,832,022	1,995,950	2,142,819
Forests	90,014	87,439	141,479	187,321	213,779	208,633	226,416	260,464
Excise	62,698	70,509	220,238	258,090	243,014	234,225	303,534	302,284
Assessed Taxes	120,816	72,408	44,932	35,065	16,620	1,158	33,314	22,719
Customs	157,834	162,296	161,972	167,217	207,514	188,810	207,186	175,680
Salt	699,163	598,273	313,913	323,109	339,140	317,519	325,520	359,724
Opium	1,441,087	1,548,586	2,698,741	2,385,666	1,894,270	1,077,330	1,874,121	1,729,111
Stamps	68,184	97,917	103,366	100,638	88,635	98,120	120,473	115,932
Mint	107,266	184,528	162,182	167,901	172,361	237,152	152,312	115,422
Post Office	549,739	532,815	553,074	475,641	490,482	466,642	548,439	693,316
Telegraph	447,925	446,189	679,549	292,873	469,268	514,802	634,621	632,689
Allowances to District and Village officers	405,269	384,351	400,824	425,219	389,654	339,619	355,981	342,689
Administration and Public Departments	1,078,944	1,124,269	1,225,419	1,217,088	1,213,658	1,275,820	1,320,575	1,396,905
Law and Justice	1,899,855	2,018,990	2,086,913	2,230,502	2,427,520	2,397,788	2,544,556	2,845,447
Police	149,077	2138,195	2,290,767	2,350,902	2,384,370	2,262,921	2,432,915	2,476,580
Marine	785,656	599,714	609,815	507,186	729,560	1,051,599	1,088,008	1,088,008
Education, Science and Art	342,915	397,819	439,316	520,630	665,176	668,156	782,930	832,203
Ecclesiastical	148,885	144,253	149,786	148,875	154,913	144,361	158,707	163,590
Medical Services	335,520	218,199	244,633	254,097	282,799	269,564	360,049	380,361
Stationery and Printing	172,422	183,436	212,639	180,101	188,740	201,763	259,156	397,703
Political Agencies & other Foreign Services	241,992	295,404	233,76	290,587	253,840	268,580	275,839	349,865
Allowances & Assists. under treaties & Ects	1,584,438	1,917,272	1,904,242	1,844,912	1,901,793	1,745,170	1,892,951	1,778,358
Miscellaneous	524,908	461,300	494,337	449,322	1,382,846	905,777	845,068	830,362
Superannuation & retired allowances	887,703	950,525	874,292	1,194,611	956,831	807,141	1,199,594	1,722,591
Grand Total { England	2,875,200	2,921,411	3,030,306	2,557,059	2,595,346	3,236,001	3,285,001	4,621,875
India	18,821,677	19,635,848	20,015,180	20,826,508	21,639,883	19,324,559	22,640,749	22,784,546
Total	21,696,877	22,557,259	23,075,486	23,383,507	24,295,229	22,560,560	25,925,750	27,406,421

Total Charges in each Presidency and Province of India.

Presidencies and Provinces,	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. e l e v e n months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
India— Government of In- dia (General and Political)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oudh ...	710,649	732,759	694,454	596,647	607,916	677,619	740,921	773,151
Central Provinces .	349,776	627,343	732,625	843,027	913,139	857,717	1,014,175	1,185,656
British Burma ...	400,975	482,458	521,793	695,476	672,681	718,967	895,936	895,855
Bengal ...	4,843,636	4,943,896	5,871,148	6,034,870	5,321,817	4,999,061	6,206,145	6,544,463
N. W. Provinces ...	2,512,949	2,088,046	2,093,105	2,235,421	2,126,679	2,355,196	2,566,172	2,947,345
Punjab ...	1,681,476	1,617,320	1,549,430	1,803,290	1,647,328	1,894,239	2,110,489	2,382,111
Madras ...	7,071,049	6,603,579	6,259,751	6,463,798	6,709,281	6,176,572	6,731,308	6,598,163
Mumbai and Sindh	6,410,093	6,761,302	7,263,280	7,691,555	7,918,912	7,517,386	8,520,692	8,440,429
Total	37,021,165	36,522,199	37,817,908	39,110,061	40,779,518	36,687,872	41,646,947	43,225,587
Berars ..	107,815	144,155	139,745	219,816	225,149	293,682	547,124	555,851
Eastern Settlements	116,776	134,451	130,119	122,343	116,257	112,852	...	...
Grand Total	...	37,245,756	36,800,805	38,087,772	39,452,220	41,120,924	37,094,406	...

Total, for each Presidency, of the Receipts in the Military Department.

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven Months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India (Bengal Army) ...	483,845	359,849	372,184	402,119	424,632	450,160	396,952	419,655
Madras Army ...	277,510	200,643	162,117	177,612	144,837	128,370	172,058	304,969
Bombay Army ..	194,864	241,817	213,130	155,836	158,871	138,959	173,702	376,879
Total ...	956,219	802,309	747,431	735,567	728,340	717,489	742,712	1,101,503
Berars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722	1,218

Total, for each Presidency, of the Charges in the Military Department.

Government of India (Bengal Army) ...	7,367,906	6,953,047	7,161,131	7,487,675	8,149,844	6,719,778	6,749,828	7,011,834
Madras Army ...	3,941,563	3,321,237	3,064,809	3,256,653	3,341,224	3,076,799	3,072,872	3,016,784
Bombay Army ...	2,372,431	2,490,041	2,471,129	2,750,139	2,869,270	2,643,806	2,780,767	2,960,948
Total ...	13,681,960	12,764,325	12,697,069	13,494,467	14,360,338	12,440,383	12,603,467	12,989,566
Berars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294,702	281,994

The Finances in 1868-69.

Revenues and Receipts.	Actual, 1868-69.	Regular Esti- mate, 1869-70.	Budget Esti- mate, 1870-71.	Budget com- pared with Re- gular Estimate.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	20,246,575	21,537,278	21,023,632	-513,646
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	687,363	765,143	737,073	-28,070
Forest	407,342	476,090	588,780	+112,690
Excise on Spirits & Drugs	2,283,736	2,245,700	2,285,000	+39,300
Assessed taxes	508,700	1,051,600	2,180,000	+1,128,400
Customs	2,692,755	2,416,500	2,416,500	.....
Salt	5,588,240	5,842,350	6,177,370	+335,020
Opium	8,453,365	7,953,800	6,922,281	-1,031,519
Stamps	2,306,971	2,364,600	760,000	-1,604,600
Mint	193,788	158,340	139,970	-18,370
Post Office	707,792	714,077	750,590	+36,513
Telegraph	274,497	238,000	193,056	-44,944
Law & Justice	894,856	782,100	2,474,800	+1,692,700
Police	277,237	265,960	251,966	-13,994
Marine	688,084	300,530	265,615	-34,915
Education	73,711	73,958	78,574	+4,616
Interest	275,560	356,850	365,321	+8,471
Miscellaneous	1,259,792	1,415,172	737,874	-677,298
	47,820,364	48,958,048	48,348,402	-609,646
Army	1,133,024	913,760	736,225	-177,535
Public Works	224,653	156,500	117,870	-38,330
Railways	2,479,617	2,914,174	3,125,258	+211,084
Total	51,657,658	52,942,482	52,327,755	-614,727
Deficit, excluding Pub. Works Exy.	2,774,030	625,594	...	...
Deficit, including Pub. Works Exy.	4,144,643	3,242,337	2,898,860	...

Expenditure.	Actual 1868-69.	Regular Estimate, 1869-70.	Budget Estimate, 1870-71.	Budget compared with Regular Estimate.
	£	£	£	£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	5,056,140	5,030,506	5,300,538	+270,032
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	598,844	643,635	514,002	-129,633
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	553,492	449,700	400,000	-49,700
Land Revenue ...	2,485,508	2,460,210	2,497,612	+37,402
Forest ...	260,464	319,934	437,540	+117,606
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	302,284	261,050	288,994	+27,944
Assessed Taxes ...	22,680	41,220	59,100	+17,840
Customs ...	175,880	181,800	189,214	+7,414
Salt ...	359,724	395,720	499,019	+103,299
Opium ...	1,720,111	1,848,200	2,013,110	+164,910
Stamps ...	115,932	110,462	68,363	-42,099
Mint ...	115,422	102,455	95,908	-6,547
Post Office ...	693,316	737,136	729,583	-7,553
Telegraph ...	684,622	533,538	589,719	+56,181
Administration ...	1,372,166	1,396,837	1,400,601	+3,764
Minor Departments ...	218,543	246,138	239,167	+6,971
Law and Justice ...	2,845,417	2,885,840	3,064,538	+178,608
Police ...	2,476,580	2,440,900	2,319,964	-120,936
Marine ...	1,140,630	1,265,109	784,100	-481,009
Education ...	599,858	614,032	680,530	+66,498
Ecclesiastical ...	163,590	162,340	169,795	+6,955
Medical Services ...	418,220	465,967	503,654	+35,687
Stationery and Printing ...	397,704	362,600	344,250	-18,350
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	349,855	422,880	313,675	-109,205
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,778,538	1,892,850	1,787,090	-105,760
Miscellaneous ...	831,083	1,033,862	985,192	-48,671
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	1,669,968	1,249,572	1,376,253	+126,681
Army ...	27,406,421	27,556,994	27,651,511	+94,517
Public Works Ordinary ...	16,269,581	16,476,892	15,745,341	-731,551
Railways ...	6,272,334	5,040,395	3,998,400	-1,041,995
Public Works Ordinary ...	4,483,352	4,493,795	4,769,063	+275,268
Total ...	54,431,688	53,568,076	52,164,315	-1,403,761
Public Works Ordinary ...	1,370,613	2,616,743	3,062,300	+445,557
Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary ...	55,802,301	56,184,819	55,226,615	-958,204
	....	...	163,449	.....

An Account of the Gross Revenues of India for the year 1868-69, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues : the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the rates per cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected ; converted into Sterling Money, at the rate of Two Shillings the Rupee.

Revenues and Receipts.		Gross Receipts.	Charges against Income.	Total Charges in India.	Rate per cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected in India.
Land Revenue, &c.	19,926,171	19,690,178 £	2,142,819 £	... £	10.754
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	687,383	687,383	20,377,511	2,142,819	... 10.395
Total Land Revenue, &c.	20,613,584	20,377,511	2,087,761	3,286 £	63.942
Forest	407,342	405,730	260,464	360,464	... 4.485
Allotments and Drawbacks	235,988	235,988	23,062,299	2,705,567	6.532
Assessed Taxes	508,700	39,458	468,212	22,680	... 4.485
Customs ...	2,692,755	89,782	2,603,973	175,380	... 4.485
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,258,736	4,768	2,278,968	302,841	... 4.485
Assessed Taxes	23,304,612	242,313	23,062,299	2,705,567	... 4.485
Customs ...	508,700	39,458	468,212	22,680	... 4.485
Post Office	2,692,755	89,782	2,603,973	175,380	... 4.485
Telegraph	... 256,021	18,476	274,497	411,981	... 4.485
Ditto in England	... 21,080	894,856	878,776	... 4.485	... 4.485
Law and Justice	... 277,237	304	276,933	... 4.485	... 4.485
Police	... 688,084	5,146	687,938	... 4.485	... 4.485
Marine	... 73,711	347	73,364	... 4.485	... 4.485
Education	... 22,523	... 224,523	... 224,523	... 4.485	... 4.485
Interest ...	... 1,258,792	38,564	1,272,365	... 4.485	... 4.485
Miscellaneous	... 51,037	... 1,101,903	... 1,138,024	... 4.485	... 4.485
Ditto—Miscellaneous	... 31,521	... 553,305	... 24,256	... 4.485	... 4.485
Public Works—Miscellaneous	... 49,186,289	553,492	48,632,797	6,159,550	... 4.485
Grand Total	... 49,186,289	553,492	48,632,797	6,159,550	1,745,072 161,374,315,616 8,714,301 39,918,489

Cash Transactions of India for the year 1868-69, and as estimated for the year 1869-70.

		1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
Cash Balances in the several Indian Treasuries at the commencement of the year	... ...	£ 11,899,233	£ 10,175,804
RECEIPTS.			
Local Indian Surplus	... ...	5,859,668	7,193,490
Debt incurred	... ...	18,706,841	19,794,379
Supplies from London, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government	... ...	5,421,367	4,058,340
Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted Accounts)	... ...	566,693	.....
		42,453,802	41,222,013
PAYMENTS.			
Debt discharged	... ...	17,009,564	18,561,333
Supplies to London, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government	... ...	15,268,434	9,015,821
Cash Balances in the several Indian Treasuries at the close of the year	... ...	10,175,804	13,644,859
		£ 42,453,802	41,222,013

Total Revenues of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the year 1868-69, and as estimated for the year 1869-70.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
Land Revenue	£ 30,277	£ 409,726
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	70,271	186,049
Forest	9,965	8,700
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	13,100	13,700
Assessed Taxes	16,968	62,000
Stamps	5,191	6,000
Mint	103,985	76,000
Post Office	707,792	714,077
Telegraph	256,021	192,400
Law and Justice	34,534	36,000
Police	58	20
Education	6,450	1,600
Interest	183,289	214,220
Miscellaneous	662,453	503,672
Army—Miscellaneous	419,655	489,670
Public Works—Miscellaneous	18,353	159,454
Deficit	£ 2,538,362	3,073,288
	10,920,052	10,296,891
	£ 13,458,414	13,370,179

Total Charges of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the year 1868-69, and as estimated for the year 1869-70.

EXPENDITURE.	1868-69.	Estimate. 1869-70.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	215,699	11,450
Land Revenue	12,490	12,020
Forest	4,307	6,800
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	478	820
Stamps	272	300
Mint	42,505	47,500
Post Office	577,554	673,182
Telegraph	411,881	437,451
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	163,612	168,334
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including charges of Collection	1,428,798	1,357,857
Administration and Public Departments	327,956	370,500
Law and Justice	132,532	142,500
Police	9,602	10,400
Marine .....	.....	45,337
Education, Science, and Art	172,415	194,670
Ecclesiastical	10,550	10,340
Medical Services	312	360
Stationery and Printing	59,772	69,830
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	67,212	109,400
Miscellaneous	186,709	304,068
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	242,069	92,250
Army	7,011,834	6,986,670
Public Works	577,293	379,400
Works Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions .....	.....	57,697
	10,227,054	
Deduct—Gain by Exchange on Railway Transactions	57,941	
	10,169,113	
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,790,265	2,821,500
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works	107,656	
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	391,380	414,400
Public Works Extraordinary .....	.....	3,000
	£ 13,458,414	13,370,179

The Provincial Budgets.

Total Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
Land Revenue	£ 4,068,789	£ 4,476,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	342,643	346,600
Forest	39,133	49,200
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	490,843	564,500
Assessed Taxes	63,581	122,400
Customs	279,594	272,200
Salt	1,107,253	1,166,600
Stamps	372,347	405,100
Mint	3,381	2,400
Law and Justice	85,632	93,100
Police	40,536	35,000
Marine	2,199	2,200
Education	6,357	6,600
Interest	12,945	14,000
Miscellaneous	260,942	261,400
Army—Miscellaneous	304,969	201,410
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	25,937	40,911
£ . .	7,507,081	8,059,621

for the year 1868-69 and as estimated for the year 1869-70.

Expenditure.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	£ 22,542	£ 33,460
Land Revenue	... 432,001	423,000
Forest	... 26,775	30,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	... 24,958	21,500
Assessed Taxes	... 1,695	2,700
Customs	... 17,071	17,200
Salt ... { Cost	... 91,825	100,780
Charges	... 41,554	40,220
Stamps	... 16,341	18,400
Mint	... 14,170	7,400
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	... 301,652	442,250
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	... 52,032	.....
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt	1,042,616	1,136,910
Administration and Public Departments	... 143,645	146,000
Law and Justice	... 414,617	417,000
Police	... 381,791	370,500
Marine	... 19,500	7,600
Education, Science, and Art	... 103,068	108,700
Ecclesiastical	... 40,453	38,200
Medical Services	... 73,196	85,500
Stationery and Printing	... 35,696	43,000
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	... 11,510	10,000
Miscellaneous...	... 113,802	120,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	... 197,544	247,000
Army	... 3,016,784	3,105,530
Public Works, Ordinary—		
Public Works	... 799,126	667,000
Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	... 9,639	7,970
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	... .....	19,500
Deduct,—Gain by Exchange on Transactions	... 6,402,987 11,509	.....
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	... 6,391,478	6,530,410
Public Works, Extraordinary ...	... 83,816 122,869	92,000 140,000
Surplus £	... 6,598,163 908,918	6,762,410 1,297,211
	£ 7,507,081	8,059,621

Total Revenues and Charges of the Bombay Presidency, including

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue	3,549,757	3,565,242
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	108,328	83,310
Forest	121,349	111,490
Excise on spirits and drugs	445,814	440,300
Assessed Taxes	128,690	21,500
Customs	882,336	843,000
Salt	615,587	590,000
Opium	1,806,725	2,357,000
Stamps	470,357	465,000
Mint	86,422	79,940
Law and Justice	117,786	114,900
Police	12,973	15,040
Marine	418,511	140,680
Education	15,001	12,400
Interest	18,588	87,807
Miscellaneous	193,894	220,300
Army—Miscellaneous	376,879	208,920
Public Works—Miscellaneous ..	38,775	124,310
	£ 9,437,772	9,681,139

Sind, for the year 1868-69 and as estimated for the year 1869-70.

Expenditure.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	93,889	138,450
Land Revenue	421,160	425,220
Forest	62,712	52,990
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	73,236	60,530
Assessed Taxes	5,388	5,300
Customs	83,126	88,500
Salts	28,883	34,000
Opium	2,545	3,200
Stamps	18,663	20,270
Mint	34,059	32,330
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	694,072	718,430
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	282,085	280,000
 Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt and Opium	1,799,818	1,859,220
Administration and Public Departments	179,524	180,070
Law and Justice	460,585	490,140
Police	386,381	390,000
Marine	406,170	230,670
Education, Science, and Art	108,935	110,000
Ecclesiastical	33,201	34,000
Medical Services	88,231	100,000
Stationery and Printing	35,156	37,000
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	107,402	119,760
Miscellaneous	85,912	130,600
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	130,697	132,030
Army	2,960,948	2,887,800
Public Works ..	946,468	770,300
Supervision and cost of Land for Railways ..	91,687	37,960
Public Works, Ordinary	..	3,800
State Railways ..	..	..
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ..	35,417	88,535
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	102,600	89,295
Public Works, Extraordinary	481,294	535,000
 Surplus ..	8,440,429 997,343	8,226,180 1,454,959
 Surplus ..	£ 9,437,772	£ 9,681,139

Total Revenues and Charges of the Government of Bengal for

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue	... 3,965,730	3,961,000
Forest	... 7,072	20,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	... 712,002	680,000
Assessed Taxes	... 155,412	355,000
Customs	... 1,123,357	975,000
Salt	... 2,400,945	2,583,500
Opium	... 6,644,716	5,596,800
Stamps	... 712,523	710,000
Law and Justice	... 336,068	282,500
Police	... 74,215	66,500
Marine	... 228,261	150,000
Education	... 37,262	41,800
Interest	... 8,186	4,600
Miscellaneous	... 84,554	160,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous	... 43,082	45,060
	£ 16,533,385	15,631,760

the year 1868-69, and as estimated for the year 1869-70.

Expenditure.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	152,896	174,600
Land Revenue	361,341	362,500
Forest	11,477	10,500
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	132,227	105,000
Assessed Taxes	14,364	30,500
Customs	60,906	60,000
Salt	7,793	12,000
Opium { Cost	1,550,207	1,750,000
{ Charges	167,359	95,000
Stamps	26,751	27,900
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	218,848	215,000
Total of the Direct Claims and demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salts and Opium	2,704,088	2,843,000
Administration and Public Departments	162,532	163,000
Law and Justice	807,370	895,000
Police	611,483	587,500
Marine	303,274	541,300
Education, Science, and Art	229,935	234,000
Ecclesiastical	25,878	25,000
Medical Services	86,524	102,500
Stationery and Printing	66,141	50,600
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	3,678	2,000
Miscellaneous	56,098	57,500
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	62,073	63,000
Public Works { Public Works	1,008,261	837,600
{ Supervision and Cost of Land for Ordinary		
{ Railways	132,193	21,580
{ State Railways	29,957	10,000
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	12,341	41,000
Public Works, Extraordinary ...	242,637	383,800
	£ 6,544,463	6,858,380
Surplus	9,988,922	8,773,380
	£ 16,533,385	15,631,760

Total Revenues and Charges of the North-Western Provinces

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue ...	3,991,958	4,100,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	138,111	118,000
Forest	65,339	59,100
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	223,890	180,000
Assessed Taxes ...	62,286	135,000
Customs	55,994	50,000
Salt	485,658	490,000
Stamps	332,758	352,000
Law and Justice ...	107,881	102,600
Police	47,928	56,000
Education	5,113	5,600
Interest	115	63
Miscellaneous	40,288	83,200
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	260,130	327,638
	£ 5,817,449	6,059,201

for the year 1868-69, and as estimated for the year 1869-70.

Expenditure.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	22,665	31,200
Land Revenue	360,533	410,000
Forest	41,178	47,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	39,661	38,200
Assessed Taxes	285	850
Salt	68,585	81,000
Stamps	16,117	17,000
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	78,091	77,000
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	5,819	10,000
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt	632,934	712,250
Administration and Public Departments	124,543	126,000
Law and Justice	407,368	428,000
Police	385,539	384,500
Education, Science, and Art	100,687	101,500
Ecclesiastical	19,517	19,700
Medical Services	50,040	50,200
Stationery and Printing	20,841	22,200
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	35,821	37,000
Miscellaneous	26,312	62,300
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	39,670	38,500
Public Works, { Public Works ...	982,350	773,000
Ordinary Supervision and cost of Land for Railways ...	15,953	20,190
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	3,119	5,140
Public Works, Extraordinary	102,651	175,200
	£ 2,947,345	2,955,680
Surplus	2,870,104	3,103,521
	5,817,449	6,059,201

Total Revenues and Charges of the Punjab Territories for the

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue	1,894,741	1,975,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	28,010	28,354
Forest	34,488	75,800
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	88,412	84,400
Assessed Taxes	26,224	63,000
Customs	58,098	67,000
Salt	820,475	880,000
Opium	1,539	...
Stamps	199,807	202,500
Law and Justice	88,037	85,000
Police	40,277	40,400
Marine	1,789	1,550
Education	2,350	4,500
Interest	233	450
Miscellaneous	6,160	110,300
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	143,375	214,425
	£ 3,434,015	3,832,679

year 1868-69, and as Estimated for the year 1869-70.

Expenditure.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and drawbacks	17,852	24,600
Land Revenue	209,868	207,000
Forest	31,248	72,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	6,527	7,000
Assessed Taxes	242	500
Customs .....	..	..
Salt	69,456	71,000
Stamps	8,899	9,250
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	115,212	98,500
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. ..	2,198	2,420
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt	461,502	492,270
Administration and Public Departments	132,387	119,000
Law and Justice	237,371	242,500
Police	314,560	306,000
Marine	22,491	28,000
Education, Science, and Art	64,102	61,300
Ecclesiastical	20,974	23,300
Medical Services	38,680	41,000
Stationery and Printing	10,307	11,410
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	81,748	95,500
Miscellaneous	36,159	28,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	19,311	19,500
{ Public Works	817,342	662,500
| Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	6,749	5,880
| Loss by Exchange on Railway Transaction	54,766	35,618
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	2,136	1,000
Public Works, Extraordinary	61,526	192,200
Surplus ..	£ 2,382,111 1,051,904	£ 2,364,978 1,467,701
	£ 3,434,015	£ 3,832,679

*Total Revenues and Charges of the Oudh Territory for the year
1868-69, and as estimated for the year 1869-70.*

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
Land Revenue	£ 1,255,259	£ 1,331,000
Forest	13,182	14,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	91,799	78,500
Assessed Taxes	7,070	24,000
Salt	1,116	1,250
Stamps	77,457	82,000
Law and Justice	13,655	15,000
Police	12,998	15,500
Education	710	900
Interest .....	...	320
Miscellaneous	1,365	24,000
Public Works--Miscellaneous	1,572	1,300
	£ 1,476,183	£ 1,587,770
Expenditure.		
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	5,249	6,520
Land Revenue	138,514	132,500
Forest	8,918	10,644
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	10,273	5,500
Assessed Taxes	12	900
Salt	5,651	6,800
Stamps	4,083	4,200
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	79,648	79,000
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	555	550
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of		
Salt	252,903	246,614
Administration and Public Departments	46,598	44,600
Law and Justice	81,599	90,000
Police	115,199	113,500
Education, Science, and Art	22,195	23,000
Ecclesiastical	3,853	3,400
Medical Services	11,537	12,250
Stationery and Printing	7,814	6,000
Miscellaneous	2,891	6,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	5,185	6,000
Public Works, } Supervision and cost of Land for Rail-	211,632	150,000
Ordinary ..} ways	3,534	6,430
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	1,270	800
Public Works, Extraordinary	6,981	17,500
	£ 773,151	£ 726,094
Surplus	703,032	861,676
	£ 1,476,183	£ 1,587,770

Total Revenues and Charges of the Central Provinces for the year 1868-69, and as estimated for the year 1869-70.

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
Land Revenue	£ 601,121	£ 612,510
Tributes and Contributions from Native States .....	.....	2,830
Forest	35,054	46,500
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	96,146	94,300
Assessed Taxes	37,958	55,000
Customs	8,483	6,500
Salt	142,808	118,000
Opium	385	.....
Stamps	83,560	88,200
Law and Justice	35,786	26,000
Police	14,824	13,000
Education .....	.....	88
Interest	144	490
Miscellaneous	8,645	29,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous	9,601	4,986
Deficit	£ 1,074,515 111,141	£ 1,097,704
Expenditure.	£ 1,185,656	.....
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	10,058	19,300
Land Revenue	118,768	98,000
Forest	31,524	48,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	7,119	5,000
Assessed Taxes	336	160
Salt	45,482	49,000
Stamps	2,836	3,000
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	93,937	75,000
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection & cost of Salt	310,060	297,460
Administration and Public Departments	45,264	46,000
Law and Justice	94,742	98,200
Police	137,467	138,500
Education, Science, and Art	24,554	26,800
Ecclesiastical	3,852	3,600
Medical Services	20,040	20,300
Stationery and Printing	2,369	3,500
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	276	720
Miscellaneous	7,305	11,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	11,833	12,000
Public Works, { Public Works	525,858	332,500
Ordinary Supervision and cost of Land for	.....	.....
Railways	1,068	1,290
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	968	.....
Public Works, Extraordinary .....	.....	.....
Surplus	£ 1,185,656	£ 991,870 105,834
	£ 1,185,656	1,097,704

*Total Revenues and Charges of British Burma for the year 1868-69,
and as estimated for the year 1869-70.*

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69	Estimate, 1869-70.
Land Revenue	568,539	600,000
Forest	81,760	91,300
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	121,730	110,000
Assessed Taxes	10,511	13,700
Customs	284,893	202,500
Salt	14,398	13,000
Stamps	52,971	53,800
Law and Justice	75,477	27,000
Police	33,428	24,500
Marine	7,324	6,100
Education	468	470
Interest	1,023	900
Miscellaneous	1,491	23,300
Public Works—Miscellaneous	12,480	3,716
Expenditure.	1,266,493	1,170,286
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	12,642	10,120
Land Revenue	88,171	97,000
Forest	42,325	42,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	7,805	17,500
Assessed Taxes	358	310
Customs	14,777	16,100
Salt	549	920
Stamps	1,457	1,400
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt	168,084	185,350
Administration and Public Departments	35,950	36,200
Law and Justice	209,303	82,500
Police	134,558	140,000
Marine	39,344	52,937
Education, Science, and Art	11,099	8,400
Ecclesiastical	5,312	5,300
Medical Services	11,798	10,800
Stationery and Printing	5,779	5,500
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	13,530	7,500
Miscellaneous	3,163	4,200
Superannuation, Retired; and Compassionate Allowances	3,047	3,000
Public Works, Ordinary	253,674	202,500
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	1,214	...
Surplus	£ 895,855 370,638	744,187 426,099
	£ 1,266,493	1,170,286

The Debt.

At page 242 the registered debt bearing interest, from 1812-13 to 1868-69, is shown:—

At the end of	Total Registered Debt.			Total Annual amount of Interest Payable.	
	Amount of Debt (in England and India.)				
	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	
1811-12	27,079,134	329,682	28,308,816	1,622,646	
1812-13	30,100,695	242,617	30,343,312	1,744,625	
1813-14	29,251,336	70,219	29,321,555	1,703,721	
1814-15	29,771,708	111,739	29,883,447	1,726,895	
1815-16	28,825,188	91,994	28,916,482	1,675,383	
1816-17	29,829,431	85,821	29,915,255	1,736,685	
1817-18	29,992,760	80,946	30,073,706	1,707,984	
1818-19	31,372,688	80,978	31,453,666	1,791,799	
1819-20	33,311,644	75,672	33,387,316	1,906,310	
1820-21	32,939,809	70,842	33,010,651	1,884,787	
1821-22	32,270,948	70,586	32,341,534	1,844,808	
1822-23	28,268,188	70,586	28,338,774	1,598,033	
1823-24	24,102,953	70,2	24,173,165	1,251,682	
1824-25	25,281,971	70,052	25,352,023	1,274,030	
1825-26	20,791,813	146,476	20,938,289	1,518,396	
1826-27	31,469,155	125,449	31,734,904	1,688,997	
1827-28	35,436,500	124,339	35,560,830	1,830,853	
1828-29	35,820,482	120,824	35,941,306	1,805,473	
1829-30	36,053,204	116,989	36,170,283	1,816,741	
1830-31	36,767,201	112,946	36,880,147	1,835,354	
1831-32	35,786,100	110,422	35,896,522	1,778,746	
1832-33	35,842,926	109,617	35,952,543	1,760,592	
1833-34	35,613,250	108,736	35,722,046	1,724,794	
1834-35	36,818,624	102,374	36,921,298	1,745,467	
1835-36	32,148,294	102,054	32,250,348	1,432,953	
1836-37	32,503,294	132,710	32,636,004	1,480,226	
1837-38	31,698,034	114,796	31,842,830	1,410,375	
1838-39	29,782,498	161,604	29,934,103	1,344,390	
1839-40	29,946,208	128,748	30,074,956	1,350,789	
1840-41	31,106,855	126,611	31,233,496	1,413,561	
1841-42	33,455,793	121,621	33,577,414	1,529,901	
1842-43	35,769,418	115,287	35,884,705	1,645,285	
1843-44	37,199,385	114,867	37,314,272	1,702,643	
1844-45	38,634,027	113,714	38,747,741	1,745,795	
1845-46	38,868,781	117,621	38,986,405	1,755,299	
1846-47	41,742,660	116,248	41,858,908	1,809,987	
1847-48	43,789,955	116,041	43,904,986	2,032,862	
1848-49	45,534,086	113,567	45,617,653	2,114,696	
1849-50	48,228,606	113,567	48,342,172	2,249,063	
1850-51	49,255,390	113,957	49,349,347	2,260,457	
1851-52	49,027,222	110,224	49,137,446	2,217,711	
1852-53	49,687,087	108,027	49,776,014	2,243,167	
1853-54	47,634,183	4,934,911	51,969,094	1,871,557	
1854-55	45,880,054	415,305	46,295,359	1,854,239	
1855-56	47,390,290	198,160	48,096,450	1,957,563	
1856-57	49,240,818	172,831	49,413,649	2,028,848	
1857-58	59,943,814	125,162	60,068,976	2,547,506	
1858-59	71,557,369	124,842	71,682,211	3,119,159	
1859-60	88,104,266	123,271	88,227,540	3,948,296	
1860-61	93,036,688	122,826	93,159,514	4,204,017	
1861-62	96,052,053	122,495	96,774,548	4,411,882	
1862-63	96,401,870	119,836	96,521,706	4,385,030	
1863-64	96,520,618	120,829	96,641,447	4,146,983	
1864-65	96,301,185	121,929	96,423,084	4,168,939	
1865-66	90,082,216	124,044	90,206,260	4,171,076	
1866-67	92,152,973	103,288	93,258,261	4,324,491	
1867-68	94,055,358	40,838	94,096,196	4,400,211	
1868-69	95,178,817			4,452,246	

The amount shown as total debt in England is exclusive of the amount owing to Proprietors for their Capital Stock, and of the Guarantee or Security Fund which, under the provisions of Cap. 85, Acts III. and IV. William IV., is being accumulated for its redemption and will be redeemed in 1874.

Statement showing the proportions of Registered Debt of India as held by Europeans and Natives respectively—prepared on the basis of the Interest paid on each Loan at all the Treasuries throughout India during the half-year ending 31st December 1868.

Loans.	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.		Mysore.		Total.	
	Euro-peans.	Natives.	Euro-peans.	Natives.	Euro-peans.	Natives.	Euro-peans.	Natives.	Euro-peans.	Total.
per cent. Loan of 1824-25 ..	£ 2,080	£ 1,710	£ 30	£ 2	£ 1,490	£ 20	100	2,660	£ 7,010	£ 11,180
" 1824-29 ..	5,530	4,520	1,00	20	20	100	100	9,660	1,171,510	1,120,750
" 1832-33 ..	806,990	218,160	26,890	4,900	2,997,10	10,820	38,490	45,220	1,167,510	2,830,960
" 1835-36 ..	825,650	92,570	174,550	92,980	119,275	6,010	43,310	741,550	1,138,780	1,157,510
" 1842-43 ..	2,808,220	1,273,760	410,060	301,540	301,540	1,107,120	79,780	768,790	1,156,610	2,837,530
" 1851-55 ..	1,728,110	516,220	638,550	322,490	1,101,740	45,830	120,360	941,600	3,492,050	6,552,570
" Tr. 1865 ..	3,289,500	1,156,000	500,680	112,050	675,270	34,310	23,710	200,200	4,059,200	6,377,720
Ado. Mysore Family 1863-54 ..	4,440	1,120	2,310	400	4,390	...	1,150	18,770	12,320	405,000
" 1864-57 ..	52,070	11,650	40,160	500	40,160	...	40,160	1,150,000	12,320	83,160
5 do. P. W. 1854-55 ..	501,470	111,940	109,960	59,430	103,060	19,610	40,370	92,520	1,147,980	1,157,510
5 " 1866-57 ..	3,169,660	16,950	125,000	818,830	1,081,84	121,100	46,260	826,120	5,715,790	10,700,000
5 " 1859-60 ..	2,550,120	25,740	395,140	315,080	67,190	151,110	41,131,100	231,700	819,400	4,561,000
" Stock Receipt 1863-54 ..	65,490	..	5,150	..	18,910	2,700	..	90,550	2,700	93,250
Treasury Notes 5 per cent. Debentures of 66-67 ..	9,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,530	..	603,100
" 1867 ..	63,600	13,800	34,000	4,300	5,200	2,000	800	700	100,600	222,600
Total ..	185,300	21,750	10,100	53,300	1,100	6,400	28,660	266,700	320,300	600,000
	£16,28,400	5,466,970	3,156,600	2,073,150	5,414,400	390,580	1,077,960	3,817,320	225,771,450	37,519,750
										9,535,480
										15,751,940
										14,732,550
										62,827,300

b. This sum includes the Paper Currency reserve.

a. The above proportion of Notes actually presented, for Interest, if applied to the balance of Notes not presented, shows the relative proportion of Europeans and Natives to be

Add.—

Amount of enfrased Notes held in London

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The amount enfraged for payment of interest in London, and outstanding on the London Register, has risen from £4,596,210 at the end of January 1860 to £16,086,860 at the end of December 1869. The rate of exchange on London has varied from $25\frac{1}{2}$ in January 1860 to $26\frac{1}{2}$, its highest point, in December 1863, and $23\frac{3}{4}$, nearly its lowest point, in September 1869. The selling price of 5 per cent. Government Securities at Calcutta has varied from a premium of Rs. 1-12 in July 1834 to a discount of 12 annas in January 1842, a discount of Rs. 2-4 in January 1851, and a discount of Rs. 14 in September 1857. The loan continued at a discount till February 1862, since which it has risen to a premium of Rs. 10 in June 1868. It stood at a premium of Rs. 8-4 in November 1869 when the 4 per cents were at a discount of Rs. 6-4.

The Currency.

On 1st March 1862 Government Currency notes were first issued, and through the agency of the three Presidency Banks. On 1st January 1866 in Calcutta, and on 1st March 1867 in Madras and Bombay, the Currency Department began to manage the circulation, with the result of a net annual profit to the state of £72,405 in 1868-69. In April 1870 an Act was passed empowering the Government to extend the limit which may be invested from four to six millions sterling, since the increase of the circulation had been so great. Sir R. Temple showed that the circulation had touched $11\frac{1}{3}$ millions at the end of 1869. It has increased by $7\frac{2}{3}$ millions in 8 years :—

				Millions.	
				£	
1862-63 ...	...	...	...	4·42	
1863-64 ...	...	...	...	5·23	
1864-65 ...	...	...	...	6·88	
1865-66 ...	...	...	...	7·73	
1866-67 ...	...	...	...	8·99	
1867-68 ...	...	...	...	9·29	
1868-69 ...	...	...	...	10·14	
1869-70 ...	...	...	...	10·53	

During the Mutiny of 1857 the annual average of the circulation of Bank of Bengal notes was £1,524,000, against, £1,471,000 in 1856; £1,443,000 in 1858; £1,400,000 in 1855 and £1,717,000 to £1,825,000 during May to August 1867; i. e., it was highest in the worst months of the Mutiny. After the fall of Delhi in September 1857, the circulation declined owing

to a depression of trade, and it continued depressed up to February 1858, and fell again in June 1858. "Supposing the average circulation to be standing at not less than eleven millions with investments up to five millions ; then, of the total reserve, there would be 46 per cent. in securities and 54 per cent. in cash and bullion. In that case the proportion of securities would be moderate, and the proportion of cash and bullion strong. In England the total reserve of securities represented, on 31st December 1865, 51 per cent. ; on 31st December 1866, 46 per cent. ; on 31st December 1867, 42 per cent. ; while that for cash and bullion on those dates represented 49, 54 and 58 per cent., respectively, of the total circulation. The invested securities gradually rose in amount from half a million in 1862 to four millions in 1866. Then they fell gradually to $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1868. After October 1868 they gradually increased again to close on four millions, the legal limit. In March 1870 the circulation stood at Rs. 10,27,50,640, or $10\frac{1}{3}$ millions, of which 9 millions pertained to the Presidency cities, leaving $1\frac{1}{3}$ millions for the circles in the interior. This sum was divided as follows among the circles of the interior :—Allahabad £355,000, Lahore £944,000, Calicut £77,000, Trichinopoly £43,000, Vizagapatam £33,000, Nagpore £274,000, Kurrachee, £233,000 and Akola £87,000.

The Coinage.

Act XVII. of 1835, which took effect on 1st September 1835, directed the coinage of a Company's Rupee weighing 180 grains, and of a standard of eleven-twelfths, or 165 grains of pure silver and one-twelfth or 15 grains of alloy ; and declared it equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furuckabad, and Surat Rupees, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, which ceased to be legal tender in 1836.

The full weight of the coins that were prescribed by Act XVII. of 1835 and Act XI. of 1844 (authorising half pice), and that were continued by Act XIII. of 1862 (which changed the designation of the Rupee from Company's to Government,) is as follows :—

1 Rupee = 165 grains of pure silver.

1 Shilling = $80\frac{8}{11}$ grains of pure silver.

1 Rupee = shilling 2·0439 or 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Silver, at 5s. 6d. per oz. standard = for the 165 grains of pure silver in a Rupee to 2·043s.;

or at 5s. 6d. per oz. standard = 1·92-004 per Rupee.

	Pure Silver.	Alloy.	Weight.
	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Legal Tender in satisfaction of all engagements—			
Silver Coins—			
A Government Rupee ...	165	15	180
A Half-Rupee ...	82½	7½	90
Legal Tender for fractions of a Rupee only—			
Silver Coins—			
A Quarter Rupee or 4-Anna piece ..	41½	3½	45
An Eighth of a Rupee or 2-Anna piece ..	20½	1½	22½
			Grains Troy.
Copper Coins—			
A Double Pice, or a half anna ...	...	...	200
A Pice or quarter anna ...	...	...	100
A Half Pice or one-eighth of an anna ...	...	...	50
A Pie, being one-third of a Pice, or one-twelfth of an anna ...	...	...	33½
90 Rupees' worth of Pice weigh 5,76,000 grains Troy, or 82lbs. Avoirdupois.	...	...

The old standard for gold coinage in Bengal was 99½ parts of pure gold to three quarters of a part of alloy. This was altered by Regulation XIV. of 1818 to eleven-twelfths of pure gold to one-twelfth of alloy; but the law having become inoperative, the old standard was reverted to for a time, until Act XVII of 1835 re-established the standard of eleven-twelfths fine, but declared that no gold coin should thenceforth be a legal tender of payment in India. Under the Act XVII of 1835, the undermentioned gold coins only can be coined at a Government Mint in British India, *viz.* :—

Gold Coins.	Pure Gold.	Alloy.	Total.
	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
A Double Gold Mohur or 30-Rupee piece ...	.330	30	360
A Gold Mohur or 15-Rupee piece ...	165	15	180
¾ds of a Gold Mohur or a 10-Rupee piece ...	110	10	120
½d of a Gold Mohur or a 5-Rupee piece ...	55	5	60

By a Notification dated 28th October 1868, sovereigns and half sovereigns of England or Australia may be received in all Treasuries as the equivalent of Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 5-2.

*Tale and Value of the several Denominations of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins
for every five years from*

Official Year.	Gold.		Silver.				Total.
	Single Mohurs.	Rs.	Half Rupees.	Quarter Rs.	One-eighth. Rupee.		
			No.	No.	No.	No.	
1835-36 to 1839-40 ..	233,686	156,559,801	10,868,205	16,563,244	208,000	184,407,250	
1840-41 .. 1844-45 ..	81,805	184,288,179	8,395,331	13,942,150	12,160,031	218,785,691	
1845-46 .. 1849-50 ..	155,860	123,507,378	11,373,458	16,219,750	17,950,783	169,060,369	
1850-51 .. 1854-55 ..	223,083	181,933,423	5,956,076	13,533,305	13,178,590	214,601,304	
1855-56 .. 1859-60 ..	357,672	455,168,973	11,367,650	32,896,027	49,340,701	548,773,351	
1860-61 .. 1864-65 ..	269,598	421,059,432	8,028,219	20,573,098	26,303,418	475,964,107	
1865-66 .. 1868-69 (4 years) ...	61,387	285,087,504	4,786,761	10,089,237	11,672,036	311,635,541	
Total ..	1,383,181	1,807,604,690	60,775,703	123,816,751	130,822,559	2,123,227,703	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1835-36 to 1839-40 ..	343,361	15,655,980	513,410	411,081	2,600	16,617,371	
1840-41 .. 1844-45 ..	122,846	18,428,818	419,706	348,554	152,000	19,340,138	
1845-46 .. 1849-50 ..	233,784	12,350,737	668,673	405,493	224,498	13,540,401	
1850-51 .. 1854-55 ..	334,625	18,193,342	207,804	338,333	164,732	18,904,211	
1855-56 .. 1859-60 ..	536,528	45,516,898	568,352	822,400	616,759	47,524,439	
1860-61 .. 1864-65 ..	404,397	42,105,911	401,411	514,326	328,793	43,350,474	
1865-66 .. 1868-69 (4 years) ...	92,080	28,508,752	239,337	252,232	145,901	20,146,222	
Total ..	2,067,621	180,760,471	3,038,783	3,095,419	1,635,283	188,531,256	

It is estimated that from 1800 to the end of April 1867 the silver is £311,131,000. The sum coined in the same period

struck in the Mints of the three Presidencies, showing for British India the Totals 1835-36 to 1868-69.

Copper.						Grand Total of Gold, Sil- ver and Cop- per Coins.
Half Annas.	Quarter Annas.	Half Pyee.	Pie Pieces.	Cents, whole, half and quar- ter.	Total.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
11,452,175	194,434,313	.....	46,352,326	One cash. 60,958	252,305,778	436,946,708
15,333,680	147,068,981	.....	23,420,600	.....	185,823,261	404,690,847
18,896,747	171,280,421	.....	30,561,093	42,387,863	263,126,124	432,342,353
12,379,285	166,768,196	32,347,152	22,308,802	10,434,832	214,238,268	459,062,745
40,351,922	227,268,270	22,552,525	49,712,013	18,768,213	358,653,003	907,784,026
69,415,375	409,407,106	86,389,694	96,446,947	17,278,974	698,998,096	1,175,231,801
29,510,628	253,410,068	24,362,037	15,105,204	8,407,253	330,795,190	642,492,118
217,339,812	1,569,697,355	165,651,409	283,907,015	97,344,123	2,333,939,714	4,458,550,598
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£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Value.			One cash.		
35,789	304,336	24,197	6	361,328	17,325,060
47,918	259,014	12,198	319,130	19,791,114
59,052	267,625	...	15,918	35,622	378,217	14,161,402
38,685	260,576	25,721	11,819	18,260	354,411	19,683,247
126,100	355,106	17,619	25,892	27,950	552,567	48,613,534
279,423	639,868	67,492	50,233	29,030	1,064,980	44,819,857
92,221	395,953	19,033	7,867	14,410	529,454	29,707,780
679,188	2,482,418	129,415	147,924	124,178	3,563,123	194,162,000

sum imported into India and retained in the form of bullion, gold has been £262,567,643.

The Money Order Department and Savings Banks.

Money Order Offices were established in Bengal in November 1862. They were extended to all India in 1867. The number of offices has increased from 55 in 1862-63 to 289 in 1868-69.

	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67 11 months	1867-68	1868-69
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts ...	800	1,729	2,629	2,254	2,670	8,026	11,605
Charges ...	323	884	957	1,070	1,516	6,282	6,959
Amount of Orders is- sued ...	74,397	158,355	212,109	203,390	206,085	681,629	954,843
" " paid	69,117	156,751	214,528	202,312	203,909	663,047	945,404

A Savings Bank was established in Calcutta in 1833. The interest allowed is $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The Government of India sanctioned the establishment of District Savings Banks in May 1870.

	No. of Depositors.			Amount of Deposits.			Interest.	Cost of Manage- ment.		
	European	Natives.	Total.	Europeans						
				£	£	£				
CALCUTTA.										
1861-62	...	...	...	...	...	67,057	2,992	.....	
1862-63	...	...	...	...	...	79,689	3,382	.....	
1863-64	4,340	3,568	7,908	65,288	30,415	95,703	3,277	900		
1864-65	4,371	3,773	8,144	62,722	30,929	93,651	3,135	900		
1865-66	4,558	4,148	8,706	64,984	34,840	99,824	3,332	900		
1866-67	4,770	4,601	9,371	83,316	40,366	123,682	3,514	900		
1867-68	4,879	4,705	9,584	113,620	63,803	177,423	4,966	900		
1868-69	5,085	5,207	10,292	150,758	98,269	249,027	7,377	900		
MADRAS.										
1861-62	2,456	1,972	4,428	52,464	27,797	80,261	2,696	685		
1862-63	2,458	2,076	4,534	52,878	33,022	85,900	2,943	665		
1863-64	2,460	1,897	4,357	53,456	33,199	86,655	2,929	745		
1864-65	2,471	2,040	4,511	50,207	37,163	87,370	2,952	770		
1865-66	2,535	2,395	4,930	52,172	41,119	96,291	3,128	697		
1866-67	2,656	2,875	5,530	58,406	51,813	110,219	3,305	607		
1867-68	2,768	3,454	6,222	62,957	66,292	129,249	4,045	645		
BOMBAY.										
1861-62	3,012	4,419	7,431	81,053	85,938	166,991	6,001	978		
1862-63	3,282	4,940	8,222	85,604	103,444	189,048	6,466	962		
1863-64	3,578	5,331	8,909	81,599	98,054	179,653	6,758	970		
1864-65	3,896	5,779	9,675	88,196	97,994	186,190	6,502	1,200		
1865-66	4,035	6,514	10,519	92,240	128,543	220,783	7,524	1,200		
1866-67	4,138	6,629	10,767	121,306	186,948	308,254	9,036	1,200		
1867-68	4,918	8,151	13,069	133,334	220,985	354,319	12,260	1,200		

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURE AND REVENUE.

THE net revenue of the Government of India in the year 1868-69, after deducting repayments, allowances, refunds and drawbacks, was £48,632,797. From this have to be deducted the following sums, which are either not of the nature of taxation or are not paid by the people of India, in order to arrive at the incidence of taxation in the non-feudatory provinces.

	£
Tribute, &c., from Native States	687,363
Forests	405,790
Opium	8,453,326
Mint	193,788
Post Office	707,792
Telegraph	274,497
Law and Justice	873,776
Marine	682,938
School fees	73,364
Interest	234,523
Miscellaneous	2,934,338
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	15,521,495
Deduct	48,632,797
	<hr/>
Taxation proper	33,111,302

This sum of 33 millions sterling was paid by a population of 164½ millions, making the incidence of taxation *four shillings* a head annually. If the land revenue be considered a rent and not a tax, then the taxation proper will be reduced to £13,421,114 and the payment per head will fall so low as *one shilling and sixpence*. In Europe, in countries which have either no land tax or derive a very small revenue from land, the incidence per head of population varies from £2-16-1 in the United States and £2-6-3 in the United Kingdom, to 18s. 11d. in Russia, 8s. 3d. in Turkey and 6s. 1d. in Switzerland, the lowest of all. The most heavily taxed province of India is British Burma, to which the Capitation Tax is peculiar. If the land revenue be left out of account the various Provinces will show, comparatively, the following revenue in 1868-69 :—

Large Administrations.

	Madras.	Bombay and Sindh.	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.
Excise ...	490,843	445,814	712,002	223,890	88,412
Assessed Taxes ...	63,581	128,690	155,412	62,286	26,224
Customs ...	279,594	882,336	1,123,357	55,994	58,098
Salt ...	1,107,253	615,587	2,400,945	485,658	820,475
Stamps ...	372,347	470,357	712,523	332,758	199,807
Total ...	2,313,618	2,542,784	5,104,239	1,160,586	1,193,016
Population ...	26,539,521	13,038,609	48,358,134	30,086,098	17,611,498

Minor Administrations.

	Oudh.	Central Pro- vinces.	British Bur- ma.
Excise ...	91,799	96,146	121,730
Assessed Taxes ...	7,070	37,958	10,511
Customs ...	.....	8,483	284,893
Salt ...	1,116	142,808	14,398
Stamps ...	77,457	83,560	52,971
Capitation Tax ...	.....	.....	230,250
Total ...	177,443	368,955	714,753
Population ...	11,232,368	9,068,103	2,395,988

The Provinces will stand in the following order :—

	Taxation per head excluding land revenue.		Taxation per head excluding land revenue.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
British Burma	6	0	Punjab ...	1 4½
Bombay and Sindh	3	10½	Central Provinces ...	0 9¾
Bengal ...	2	1½	N. W. Provinces	0 9½
Madras ...	1	8	Oudh ...	0 3¾

These results are more curious than valuable. They are to be relied on only in the case of British Burma and Madras, which are not affected by other Provinces. From their geographical positions Bombay and Sindh have the advantage of the Central Provinces and the Punjab, as Bengal has of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The customs and salt revenue of the coast Provinces is to a considerable extent derived from the population in the interior. It may further be remarked that the population of Bombay is probably underestimated, while that of Bengal has been taken at 20 millions above the official figures of the 1864-65, 1865-66, 1866-67, 1867-68.

Financial Department. To make India parallel with England in such a comparison, it would probably be fair to consider half the land revenue as tax and half as rent.

Agriculture and the Land Revenue.

The gross Land, Forest and Excise Revenue has steadily increased, partly with the growth of the empire, partly from increased periodical assessments, from £3,913,401 in 1792-93 to £22,274,936 in 1868-69.

Years.	£.	Years.	£	Years.	£
1792-93	3,913,401	1818-19	13,490,589	1844-45	14,164,152
1793-94	4,048,128	1819-20	13,034,014	1845-46	14,372,891
1794-95	4,197,137	1820-21	13,696,189	1846-47	14,981,690
1795-96	4,123,982	1821-22	13,729,217	1847-48	15,464,199
1796-97	4,058,814	1822-23	13,582,804	1848-49	15,332,508
1797-98	3,869,298	1823-24	13,559,439	1849-50	16,451,927
1798-99	3,966,416	1824-25	13,055,409	1850-51	16,993,065
1799-1800	4,128,133	1825-26	13,739,541	1851-52	16,696,748
1800-1	4,221,695	1826-27	13,895,539	1852-53	17,401,349
1801-2	4,446,846	1827-28	11,751,703	1853-54	17,165,966
1802-3	4,296,884	1828-29	13,572,126	1854-55	17,875,683
1803-4	4,480,128	1829-30	13,305,095	1855-56	18,590,271
1804-5	4,604,025	1830-31	13,338,551	1856-57	19,449,327
1805-6	4,880,433	1831-32	11,590,332	1857-58	16,749,011
1806-7	4,648,660	1832-33	11,481,938	1858-59	19,816,788
1807-8	5,185,955	1833-34	11,414,249	1859-60	20,690,918
1808-9	5,335,789	1834-35	12,053,718	1860-61	20,942,936
1809-10	5,286,935	1835-36	12,530,772	1861-62	21,877,489
1810-11	4,804,156	1836-37	13,037,725	1862-63	21,904,378
1811-12	4,779,534	1837-38	12,671,743	1863-64	22,518,441
1812-13	4,890,975	1838-39	13,126,980	1864-65	22,607,457
1813-14	4,604,212	1839-40	13,159,569	1865-66	23,008,448
1814-15	11,749,294	1840-41	13,155,663	1866-67 (11 months)	21,450,703
1815-16	11,643,884	1841-42	14,039,598		
1816-17	12,199,856	1842-43	14,251,135	1867-68	22,512,225
1817-18	12,363,634	1843-44	14,263,971	1868-69	22,374,936

Since 1856-57 the Empire has retained its present boundaries and the figures denote natural growth. The Land Revenue is raised on a different system in almost every Province. In Bengal, Behar and Benares the assessment of 1793 was made perpetual with the zemindars, and their relation to occupancy tenants was not finally settled till Act X. of 1859. In Orissa, however, there is a thirty years' settlement and in Assam also it is periodical. In 1802 the same system was applied to Madras, but after it had affected only the Northern districts, the policy of the day changed in favour of a direct, annual or periodical settlement between the peasant proprietors and the State without the intervention of zemindars or talookdars, except where they already existed. Under Sir Thomas Munro's influence, accordingly, the ryotwar system of annual leases was applied to the greater portion of

Madras. The same system was applied to Bombay and has since become modified as described at page 16, so that thirty years' leases prevail there. From the first such leases were given to the North-Western Provinces with the exception of the Benares Division, and have since been extended by officials trained in these Provinces to the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Oudh. The tenures in the Punjab are modified by the Tenancy Act as described at page 139. Those in Oudh have been affected by Lord Canning's recognition of the Talookdars in 1859 and by subsequent legislation culminating in the Act described at page 140. Annual leases prevail in British Burma, the people being unwilling to engage for a longer time. Lord Dalhousie passed rules granting a *quasi* fee-simple tenure to purchasers of waste land in the Soonderbun marshes, subject to the condition of cultivating a certain portion annually. In 1860 Lord Canning conceded a pure fee-simple tenure to purchasers of lands in which there were no rights but those of the State. Large estates have thus been bought in the tea districts of the Himalayas from Kangra to Cachar and Chittagong, in the plains of Oudh and in some parts of the Central Provinces.

It may be said, approximately, that lands held on annual leases yield the state 4 millions sterling a year, those held at a fixed rent pay $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions and those cultivated on leases running from 10 to 30 years produce $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions.*

Madras.

The gross and net revenue of the Madras Presidency from land, excise, sayer and moturpha, is seen in this table:—

* In an Essay on the Tenure of Land in India, published in the Cobden Club series, Mr. George Campbell thus roughly gives the summary of tenures.

"The present distribution of tenures in the different provinces may be stated to be (speaking generally) as follows : Oude being at one extreme with an aristocratic system, which gives the land to nobles ; Madras and Bombay at the other, with a system which gives the land to the people.

Oude.—Great Zemindars, almost complete owners, with few subordinate rights.

North-Western Provinces.—Moderate proprietors ; the old ryots which have fixity of tenure at a fair rent.

Punjab.—Very small and very numerous proprietors ; old ryots have also a measure of fixity of tenure at fair rent.

Bengal.—Great Zemindars, whose rights are limited. Numerous sub-proprietors of several grades under them. Ancient ryots who have both fixity of tenure and fixity of rent. Other old ryots who have fixity of tenure at fair rent, variable from time to time.

Central Provinces.—Moderate proprietors. Ancient ryots who are sub-proprietors of their holdings at rents fixed for the term of each settlement. Other old ryots have fixity of tenure at a fair rent.

Madras and Bombay.—The ryots are complete proprietors of the soil, subject only to a payment of revenue."

Years.	Gross.	Nett.	Years.	Gross.	Nett.
	£	£		£	£
1792-93 ..	742,760	..	1831-32 ..	3,252,117	2,810,298
1793-94 ..	789,050	..	1832-33 ..	2,940,703	2,526,227
1794-95 ..	891,610	..	1833-34 ..	3,176,708	2,759,751
1795-96 ..	929,200	..	1834-35 ..	3,256,855	2,838,209
1796-97 ..	900,534	..	1835-36 ..	3,297,602	2,423,289
1797-98 ..	732,983	..	1836-37 ..	3,161,490	2,676,800
1798-99 ..	856,666	..	1837-38 ..	3,431,270	2,995,774
1799-1800 ..	883,539	..	1838-39 ..	3,526,718	3,056,599
1800-1 ..	957,799	..	1839-40 ..	3,560,360	3,099,719
1801-2 ..	1,095,972	..	1840-41 ..	3,570,000	3,100,306
1802-3 ..	933,108	..	1841-42 ..	3,593,036	3,133,456
1803-4 ..	921,646	..	1842-43 ..	3,593,415	3,128,352
1804-5 ..	993,849	..	1843-44 ..	3,599,267	3,082,349
1805-6 ..	1,097,416	..	1844-45 ..	3,718,985	3,189,176
1806-7 ..	963,440	..	1845-46 ..	3,805,500	3,319,669
1807-8 ..	1,039,671	..	1846-47 ..	3,920,907	3,368,357
1808-9 ..	1,057,628	..	1847-48 ..	3,997,830	3,418,798
1809-10 ..	1,184,253	..	1848-49 ..	4,001,794	3,477,415
1810-11 ..	1,071,666	..	1849-50 ..	3,840,569	3,308,814
1811-12 ..	1,048,844	..	1850-51 ..	3,872,977	3,331,191
1812-13 ..	1,159,778	..	1851-52 ..	3,971,743	3,397,907
1813-14 ..	892,793	..	1852-53 ..	4,140,759	3,706,572
1814-15 ..	3,889,555	2,885,549	1853-54 ..	3,790,572	3,344,495
1815-16 ..	3,096,668	2,639,692	1854-55 ..	3,765,018	3,306,348
1816-17 ..	3,826,107	2,885,198	1855-56 ..	4,013,357	3,560,251
1817-18 ..	3,856,433	2,869,828	1856-57 ..	4,220,913	3,840,385
1818-19 ..	3,799,410	2,802,146	1857-58 ..	4,102,616	3,694,903
1819-20 ..	3,791,931	2,807,322	1858-59 ..	4,614,719	4,180,142
1820-21 ..	3,738,460	2,749,017	1859-60 ..	4,528,919	4,117,848
1821-22 ..	3,708,401	2,659,937	1860-61 ..	4,438,608	3,921,750
1822-23 ..	3,769,369	2,717,719	1861-62 ..	4,484,788	3,999,501
1823-24 ..	3,741,100	2,716,412	1862-63 ..	4,524,969	4,060,370
1824-25 ..	3,765,212	2,766,404	1863-64 ..	4,721,449	4,294,050
1825-26 ..	3,978,682	2,936,359	1864-65 ..	4,607,331	4,178,360
1826-27 ..	3,669,312	2,609,557	1865-66 ..	4,751,839	4,300,703
1827-28 ..	3,605,226	2,487,330	1866-67 ..	(11)	
1828-29 ..	3,649,012	2,604,891	months)	4,098,063	3,686,420
1829-30 ..	3,522,100	2,470,605	1867-68 ..	4,792,767	4,342,698
1830-31 ..	3,460,329	2,373,041	1868-69 ..	4,596,613	4,112,879

The details since 1852-53 are seen in the following table :—

Years.	Land.	Motur-	Sale of	Total	Forest.	Excise.	Grand To-
		pha.	Tobac-	Land Re-			tal.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1852-53	... 3,715,126	120,218	63,163	3,898,537	25,215	217,007	4,140,759
1853-54	... 3,422,289	110,237	8,958	3,541,484	27,656	221,432	3,790,572
1854-55	... 3,413,347	108,282	..	3,521,629	28,601	214,788	3,765,018
1855-56	... 3,659,533	106,895	..	3,766,428	23,783	223,146	4,013,357
1856-57	... 3,857,153	106,655	..	3,963,838	13,152	243,923	4,220,913
1857-58	... 3,721,159	106,047	..	3,827,206	203	275,207	4,102,616
1858-59	... 4,222,468	107,837	..	4,330,305	..	284,414	4,614,719
1859-60	... 4,129,956	106,316	..	4,236,272	..	292,647	4,528,919
1860-61	... 4,032,111	99,372	..	4,131,483	..	307,125	4,438,608
1861-62	... 4,082,069	..	..	4,082,069	69,253	333,466	4,484,788
1862-63	... 4,119,433	..	..	4,119,433	33,989	371,547	4,524,969
1863-64	... 4,295,893	..	..	4,295,893	20,492	4 5,064	4,721,449
1864-65	... 4,181,433	..	..	4,181,433	29,849	396,049	4,607,331
1865-66	... 5,300,558	..	..	4,300,558	36,564	414,717	4,751,839
1866-67 (eleven months)	... 3,637,673	..	..	3,637,673	32,942	427,448	4,098,063
1867-68	... 4,243,339	..	..	4,243,339	42,963	506,465	4,792,767
1868-69	... 4,066,722	..	..	4,066,722	39,127	490,764	4,596,613

The Moturpha was a trade-tax, which was abolished when the income-tax was first levied. The rise of the Land Revenue proper after 1857-58 was due to the lightening of the assessment.

The latest statement shewing the number of Ryots, leases and stock in each district will be found at page 9. The decline in prices continued. Prices were lower than they had been since 1863-64. The price of Paddy in 1868-69 was 29·7 per cent., that of rice (2nd sort) 27·2 per cent., and of other food grains 37 per cent. lower than in 1866-67, the year of scarcity, and 10·5 and 17 per cent., respectively, lower than in 1864-65.

Prices for six years.

Items.	1866	1867	1868	1869
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice, 2nd sort, per garce	352	411	431	522
Paddy do. do.	158	189	198	242
Cholum, per garce	214	227	260	334
Cumboo, ditto	186	209	237	296
Raggy, ditto	185	210	231	313
Veragoo, ditto	132	161	164	208
Wheat, ditto	553	668	700	800
Salt, ditto	272	276	272	330
Cotton, per candy	270	227	151	166

The experiments in the cultivation of Carolina paddy, Hingunghat Cotton, New Orleans Cotton, Carob Beans, French Honey-suckle and Pinus Maritima were continued. Carolina Paddy promises to be an important addition to the products of the country, and arrangements were made for encouraging its cultivation to a great extent.

Statement showing the Cultivation in the several Districts for the official year 1868-69.

Districts.	Comparison.					
	DRY.			WET.		
	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Acres.
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
Ganjam	1,29,990	1,73,305	4,19,892	2,7,120	6,25,518	2,7,04,490
Vizagapatam	..	1,73,836	52,150	1,19,563	1,72,043	7,61,023
Godaverry	..	2,50,212	5,40,226	6,07,494	4,59,576	11,47,725
Krishna	..	14,72,320	22,66,130	1,31,148	16,03,717	30,05,315
Nellore	..	5,49,629	7,43,328	1,57,912	1,06,528	16,21,736
Chittapur	..	7,70,831	12,42,258	1,24,258	1,32,270	12,36,510
Bellary	..	21,64,507	13,97,321	1,42,278	6,38,951	22,46,577
Kurnool	..	11,60,393	11,37,305	6,50,483	6,90,830	20,36,777
Madras	..	1,50,223	2,55,406	2,04,606	8,99,998	11,37,037
North Arcot	..	3,05,129	5,72,118	1,78,573	10,18,850	11,35,244
South Arcot	..	7,07,375	14,57,694	5,39,874	12,30,389	15,05,305
Tanjore	..	1,94,084	2,68,376	7,20,520	38,39,525	9,15,020
Tiruchirapally	..	8,23,249	7,70,983	1,27,408	6,01,513	9,50,747
Madura	..	6,18,494	8,27,309	1,34,771	6,06,806	7,48,835
Tinnevelly	..	8,61,671	7,01,815	2,26,640	16,50,501	10,91,353
Coimbatore	..	18,15,183	17,04,365	82,197	6,14,676	18,97,394
Neigherry Hills	..	44,936	24,21,4	40	90	4,49,761
Salem	..	10,41,515	13,73,741	61,438	4,11,155	11,02,983
South Canara
Malabar
Total	..	1,35,60,320	166,45,335	29,57,748	163,40,772	165,19,077

Districts.	Comparison.					
	DRY.			WET.		
	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Acres.
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Godaverry
Krishna
Nellore
Chittapur
Bellary
Kurnool
Madras
North Arcot
South Arcot
Tanjore
Tiruchirapally
Madura
Tinnevelly
Coimbatore
Neigherry Hills
Salem
South Canara
Malabar
Total

Districts.	Comparison.					
	DRY.			WET.		
	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Acres.
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Godaverry
Krishna
Nellore
Chittapur
Bellary
Kurnool
Madras
North Arcot
South Arcot
Tanjore
Tiruchirapally
Madura
Tinnevelly
Coimbatore
Neigherry Hills
Salem
South Canara
Malabar
Total

The grain trade increased, but exports were a million ewt. in excess of imports:—

Food Grains.

Years.	Imports.			Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		Cwts.	Rs.		
1859-60	... 4,16,451	10,06,977	51,58,848	57,76,091	
1860-61	... 5,66,116	15,59,516	28,84,344	66,84,312	
1861-62	... 10,73,513	34,12,388	7,81,741	51,41,033	
1862-63	... 12,67,089	40,07,659	45,32,598	50,55,401	
1863-64	... 14,52,705	48,87,275	18,34,446	65,58,917	
1864-65	... 14,09,862	50,29,776	17,72,402	70,67,811	
1865-66	... 11,00,554	41,77,128	17,36,223	73,38,883	
1866-67 (eleven months)	... 8,15,593	33,59,002	17,91,352	92,11,329	
1867-68	... 9,66,179	51,38,534	19,87,273	77,67,790	
1868-69	... 11,43,219	38,44,421	21,57,345	77,73,009	

Food Grains.

	Detail of Exports in			
	1867-68.		1868-69.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
United Kingdom	... 3,73,112	10,22,228	2,45,141	6,01,895
Arabia	... 10,857	48,390	21,659	1,00,512
Bourbon	...	...	60,423	1,54,622
Bombay	... 1,07,261	5,48,608	1,20,638	6,19,999
Ceylon	... 12,86,254	54,05,312	15,19,794	56,16,201
France	... 46,666	1,22,721	28,067	80,525
Laccadives	...	...	7,973	41,251
Mauritius	... 10,523	38,432	19,309	42,768
Persian Gulf	... 29,487	1,34,585	28,486	1,23,528
Goa	... 50,768	2,16,900	74,187	2,84,144
Turkey	...	...	11,162	49,334
Other ports	... 72,345	2,29,614	20,506	58,230
Total...	19,87,273	77,67,790	21,57,345	77,73,009

Cattle shows were held at Addankee in Nellore, and at Nellore. Veterinary Surgeon Thacker induced the ryots to segregate their cattle, to such an extent that the Government pronounced the introduction of the Cattle Diseases Act to be unnecessary.

Forests.—A large number of Blue gum trees (*Eucalyptus globulus*) were planted out on the Neilgherries. Several new trees from England and Australia, were flourishing on the Hills. The department prosecuted inquiries on the indigenous Flora, and a work, to be entitled "*Flora Sylvatica*," in which all the timber trees of Southern India will be figured and accompanied with full descriptions, was commenced by Major Beddoe. The people showed eagerness to plant Casuarinas in Nellore. Avenues and Nurseries were formed in Kurnool, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Tanjore.

The Settlement and Survey.—Field operations were in progress in the Cuddapah and Nellore Districts principally, as well as to a small extent in those of Godaverry and Kistna. The total area demarcated was 847 square miles, and that classified 2,007 square miles. The settlement of Kurnool proper was completed. The work in the Godaverry District was brought to a close. A party worked in Tinnevelly. Operations were carried on in Coimbatore, Kurnool, Nellore, Salem, Cuddapah, Madras and Ganjam, and also on the Poonachy Hills.

Bombay and Sindh.

The tenures, land revenue system and cultivation of Bombay in 1866-67 and 1867-68 are stated at page 16. The Report for 1868-69 contains no more recent statistics. The whole land and sayer, or miscellaneous, revenue realised in that year from Bombay and Sindh was £3,643,551 showing an increase of £35,249 on the preceding year. Of the former sum £2,922,736 was from land and £720,814 from sayer duties. The Revenue Survey in the Northern Division measured 2,540,657 acres and classified 925,177. The settlement was also introduced into 955 Government and 46 alienated villages in which it raised the state rental from £80,813 to £94,566. In the Southern Division the Survey measured 592,542 and classified 319,854 acres. A photozincographic department was established at Poona. The Guzerat Survey measured 153,812 and classified 257,082 acres.

The following table shows the gross and net revenue of the Bombay Presidency from land, excise and forests since 1792-93 :—

Years.	Gross.	Nett.	Years.	Gross.	Nett.
	£	£		£	£
1792-93	79,025	.....	1831-32	1,395,891	1,183,393
1793-94	82,050	.....	1832-33	1,441,986	1,249,892
1794-95	70,238	.....	1833-34	1,629,580	1,414,120
1795-96	64,085	.....	1834-35	1,544,183	1,355,114
1796-97	39,724	.....	1835-36	1,719,895	1,146,718
1797-98	38,872	.....	1836-37	1,842,759	1,560,768
1798-99	37,007	.....	1837-38	1,858,525	1,573,808
1799-1800	31,364	.....	1838-39	1,568,905	1,265,501
1800-1	45,130	.....	1839-40	1,846,864	1,555,091
1801-2	54,571	.....	1840-41	1,926,509	1,633,265
1802-3	68,015	.....	1841-42	1,948,981	1,651,729
1803-4	305,861	.....	1842-43	2,167,544	1,819,893
1804-5	384,740	.....	1843-44	2,174,905	1,797,205
1805-6	471,344	.....	1844-45	2,019,006	1,643,477
1806-7	388,536	.....	1845-46	2,012,064	1,630,901
1807-8	417,186	.....	1846-47	2,207,779	1,805,519
1808-9	427,033	.....	1847-48	2,450,148	2,169,592
1809-10	396,482	.....	1848-49	2,336,495	2,048,883
1810-11	437,105	.....	1849-50	2,398,920	2,109,610
1811-12	433,785	.....	1850-51	2,381,705	2,086,925
1812-13	420,323	.....	1851-52	2,387,147	2,090,298
1813-14	400,802	.....	1852-53	2,782,098	2,446,015
1814-15	488,998	412,358	1853-54	2,770,827	2,434,631
1815-16	467,777	389,836	1854-55	2,961,797	2,632,949
1816-17	498,102	417,608	1855-56	2,979,319	2,630,928
1817-18	868,047	747,428	1856-57	3,075,229	2,731,712
1818-19	1,143,041	981,545	1857-58	3,046,229	2,699,702
1819-20	1,078,164	904,936	1858-59	3,074,082	2,724,380
1820-21	1,818,314	1,263,868	1859-60	3,293,573	3,002,137
1821-22	1,761,910	1,233,679	1860-61	3,351,195	3,081,391
1822-23	1,551,592	991,803	1861-62	3,416,365	3,094,175
1823-24	1,607,088	1,041,338	1862-63	3,652,566	3,306,563
1824-25	1,208,735	704,195	1863-64	3,887,586	3,497,234
1825-26	1,627,237	1,135,09	1864-65	4,020,638	3,596,109
1826-27	1,873,427	1,290,735	1865-66	4,023,795	3,540,954
1827-28	1,817,873	1,038,378	1866-67	(11)	
1828-29	1,722,335	1,118,717	months)	3,817,433	3,384,873
1829-30	1,585,432	908,292	1867-68	4,098,757	3,626,672
1830-31	1,650,061	921,880	1868-69	4,099,279	3,542,171

The details are as follows since 1852-53 :—

Years.		Land.	Forest.	Excise.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1852-53	...	2,54,862	127,236	.....	2,782,098
1853-54	...	2,652,030	118,797	.....	2,770,827
1854-55	...	2,844,827	116,970	.....	2,961,797
1855-56	...	2,863,687	115,632	.....	2,979,319
1856-57	...	2,958,751	116,478	.....	3,075,229
1857-58	...	2,927,260	118,969	.....	3,046,229
1858-59	...	2,939,726	134,856	.....	3,074,082
1859-60	...	3,100,549	193,024	.....	3,293,573
1860-61	...	3,163,364	187,831	.....	3,351,195
1861-62	...	3,104,268	87,762	224,335	3,416,365
1862-63	...	3,268,053	111,158	273,355	3,652,566
1863-64	...	3,460,199	97,784	329,603	3,887,586
1864-65	...	3,519,961	107,704	362,973	4,020,638
1865-66	...	3,538,371	100,552	384,872	4,023,795
1866-67 (11 months)	...	3,371,234	81,707	364,492	3,617,433
1867-68	...	3,597,460	87,634	413,663	4,098,757
1868-69	...	3,534,512	120,938	443,829	4,099,279

Bengal.

The rent roll of Bengal in quinquennial periods since 1853-54, when it first came under a separate Lieutenant-Governor, is seen in the following table :—

Year.	Number of es- tates.	Current de- mand.	Total demand, including arrears.		Collec- tions.	Remis- sions.	Balances.
			Rs.	Rs.			
1853-54	...	186,154	3,63,25,440	4,02,30,781	3,64,11,486	2,87,993	35,31,302
1858-59	...	192,162	3,67,98,363	4,01,13,713	3,66,19,214	2,15,455	32,79,044
1863-64	...	192,677	3,73,20,329	4,06,17,923	3,72,33,152	2,22,586	31,62,185
1867-68	...	228,978	3,80,02,784	4,13,27,041	3,72,13,476	98,532	40,15,033
1868-69	...	230,395	3,89,23,236	4,29,84,541	3,84,86,127	3,47,045	41,51,369

There has been a steady increase in the current demand. The collections also have increased ; but there has been at the same time a large increase in the remissions, and in the balances outstanding at the close of the year. No less than Rs. 7,89,439 of the increase in the last year above its predecessor, was due to

the new rates of assessment in Assam. The number of Government estates, exclusive of those in Assam and Cachar, was 27,002, yielding a revenue of Rs. 17,38,579.

The growth of the Land Revenue of the old Bengal Presidency, including excise and forest, since 1792-93, when the Permanent Settlement was introduced, is seen in the following table:—

Years.	Gross.	Net.	Years.	Gross.	Net.
	£	£		£	£
1792-93	3,091,616	.....	1831-32	6,942,324	6,167,949
1793-94	3,177,028	.....	1832-33	7,099,249	6,108,048
1794-95	3,235,259	.....	1833-34	6,637,961	5,900,449
1795-96	3,130,697	.....	1834-35	7,252,680	6,508,387
1796-97	3,118,556	.....	1835-36	7,522,275	6,107,235
1797-98	3,097,443	.....	1836-37	8,053,476	7,220,144
1798-99	3,072,743	.....	1837-38	7,381,948	5,509,455
1799-1800	3,213,230	.....	1838-39	8,031,357	7,160,131
1800-1	3,218,766	.....	1839-40	7,752,315	6,802,029
1801-2	3,296,303	.....	1840-41	7,659,154	6,801,658
1802-3	3,295,761	.....	1841-42	8,497,581	7,507,128
1803-4	3,252,621	.....	1842-43	8,490,176	7,544,046
1804-5	3,225,436	.....	1843-44	8,429,799	7,612,795
1805-6	3,311,673	.....	1844-45	8,426,161	7,621,265
1806-7	3,296,684	.....	1845-46	8,555,247	7,752,225
1807-8	3,729,098	.....	1846-47	8,853,004	8,023,644
1808-9	3,851,128	.....	1847-48	9,016,221	8,124,994
1809-10	3,706,200	.....	1848-49	8,994,219	8,167,704
1810-11	3,295,382	.....	1849-50	10,212,438	9,307,905
1811-12	3,296,905	.....	1850-51	10,438,383	9,502,736
1812-13	3,310,874	.....	1851-52	10,337,858	9,311,185
1813-14	3,310,617	.....	1852-53	10,478,492	9,405,734
1814-15	7,370,741	6,014,876	1853-54	10,604,567	9,536,546
1815-16	7,566,439	6,193,194	1854-55	11,148,868	9,965,923
1816-17	7,875,647	6,489,978	1855-56	11,597,595	10,547,784
1817-18	7,639,154	6,420,323	1856-57	12,153,185	11,099,303
1818-19	8,548,138	7,161,069	1857-58	9,600,166	8,744,693
1819-20	8,163,919	6,808,242	1858-59	12,127,987	10,967,815
1820-21	8,139,415	6,675,883	1859-60	12,868,426	11,693,814
1821-22	8,258,903	6,783,304	1860-61	13,153,133	11,970,369
1822-23	8,261,843	6,658,420	1861-62	13,988,910	12,765,898
1823-24	8,211,251	6,617,367	1862-63	13,726,843	12,460,475
1824-25	8,081,462	6,420,623	1863-64	13,939,406	12,372,745
1825-26	8,133,625	6,449,991	1864-65	13,979,488	12,327,760
1826-27	8,355,800	6,704,283	1865-66	14,232,814	12,750,102
1827-28	8,331,604	6,581,650	1866-67	(11)	
1828-29	8,200,779	6,538,447	months)	13,535,207	12,104,530
1829-30	8,197,563	6,826,022	1867-68	13,620,701	12,016,955
1830-31	8,228,161	6,419,774	1868-69	13,679,044	12,014,319

These are the details since 1834-35 for Bengal proper, or the Lower Provinces apart from the North-Western, Punjab and smaller Provinces :—

Years.	Bengal.	Years.	Bengal.	Years.	Bengal.
	£		£		£
1834-35	3,234,336	1846-47	3,829,401	1858-59	4,147,053
1835-36	3,304,294	1847-48	3,827,444	1859-60	4,210,836
1836-37	3,575,059	1848-49	3,823,907	1860-61	4,349,195
1837-38	3,615,975	1849-50	3,867,692	1861-62	4,660,253
1838-39	3,702,573	1850-51	3,903,463	1862-63	4,463,798
1839-40	3,610,172	1851-52	3,868,306	1863-64	4,657,405
1840-41	3,687,892	1852-53	3,884,135	1864-65	4,475,721
1841-42	3,991,185	1853-54	3,869,684	1865-66	4,489,540
1842-43	3,828,418	1854-55	3,874,979	1866-67 (11 months)	4,235,023
1843-44	3,800,826	1855-56	3,929,882		
1844-45	3,769,088	1856-57	3,890,812	1867-68	4,475,187
1845-46	3,803,897	1857-58	4,087,766	1868-69	4,673,691

The land revenue proper of Bengal since 1852-53 has been :—

Years.	Bengal.	Years.	Bengal.	Years.	Bengal.
	£		£		£
1852-53	3,561,087	1858-59	3,738,751	1864-65	3,786,611
1853-54	3,545,811	1859-60	3,772,783	1865-66	3,810,174
1854-55	3,531,873	1860-61	3,862,394	1866-67 (11 months.)	3,670,418
1855-56	3,560,162	1861-62	4,115,625		
1856-57	3,508,437	1862-63	3,892,654	1867-68	3,790,881
1857-58	3,712,829	1863-64	3,986,238	1868-69	3,955,862

Litigation.—The suits and applications under the Rent Laws in 1868-69 are seen in detail in the following table :—

Statement of Suits and Applications

Section and Clause.	Nature of Case.	For disposal.					
		Remaining year.	from last year.	New Institutions.	Revivals of Suits, un- der Section LVIII.	Rehearings of Suits, un- der Section CLIV, and remands.	Total.	Value of claims in new Institutions.
Act X. XXIII.	Suits for Pottahs or Kabulyats, &c.	919	4,521	251	265	5,956	Rs. 1,46,586
"	Illegal exaction, &c. ...	99	787	26	15	927	22,138
"	Abatement, &c. ...	74	434	17	32	557	19,858
"	Arrear of Rent ...	6,219	79,578	2,587	1,233	89,617	35,82,050
LXXXIII.	Ejectment ...	12	87	3	5	107	9,308
XXIII.	Arrears and Ejectment	191	3,379	134	35	3,730	2,60,550
XXIII.	Re-instatement ...	90	805	22	31	1,038	38,618
XXIV.	Distraint ...	157	1,341	39	55	1,491	42,173
XXVIII.	Accounts from Agents &c.	70	602	43	25	740	1,22,802
CXLVII.	Assessment of rent free, Cases ...	2	5	...	..	7	942
		19	94	1	...	114	8,673
	Total A ...	7,852	91,622	3,123	1,696	104,293	42,53,793
<i>Application for</i>							
XXV.	Ejectment ...	103	560	19	34	709	44,820
XXVII.	Registry ...	13	75	11	5	104	4,617
Act VI.							
IX.	Leave to measure ...	31	206	8	1	246	30,940
X.	Measurement by Collec- tor ...	44	92	2	6	144	1,10,311
ib.	Record of tenures by do.	2	6	...	...	8	3,238
	Total B ...	123	939	33	46	1,211	1,19,964

		Notices of								For Disposal.	
		Pending year	from last year	Total.	Filed this year.	Withdrawn.	Service reported.	Pending.	Pending from last year.	Brought on this year.	Total.
Act X.											
XIII.	Enhancement	3,256	12,804	16,150	82	13,698	2,370				
XIX.	Relinquishment	1,597	8,047	9,644	184	7,333	2,127				
Act VI.											
V.	Deposit	891	16,010	16,901	274	15,813	814				
Total C		5,744	36,951	42,695	540	36,844	5,311	6,579	63,268	68,847	

under the Rent Laws for 1868-69.

Disposed of										Pending.					
After Formal Proceedings.					On merits after hearing.					More than.					
Ex parte under Section LVI.	By admission under Section LV.	By default, under Section LV.	Adjusted or compromised.	Struck off, under Section LIV. and LXVIII.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	Grand Total.	One month or less.	One month.	Two months.	Six months.			
778	177	307	799	863	1,425	1,290	2,725	5,649	208	79	12	8	307		
65	10	40	72	187	164	290	454	848	54	23	2	..	79		
25	29	28	69	52	206	122	328	531	13	13			26		
36,217	4,177	3,160	6,817	10,746	17,611	5,550	23,161	84,248	4,058	1,012	205	24	5,329		
16	3	2	8	12	31	29	60	101	5	1	..	..	6		
1,481	179	103	382	326	800	229	1,029	3,500	204	27	8	..	239		
118	26	61	103	160	233	261	494	962	61	9	6	..	76		
88	9	130	177	259	370	350	720	1,392	34	33	32	..	99		
148	30	81	68	77	206	124	330	684	38	5	13	..	56		
...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	6	1	..	..	..	1		
3	..	14	18	23	18	31	49	107	5	..	2	..	7		
38,939	4,640	3,905	8,514	12,716	21,075	8,279	29,254	98,068	4,681	1,232	280	32	6,225		
59	15	12	46	124	193	183	376	632	51	24	2	..	77		
16	2	12	7	13	24	23	47	97	6	1	..	..	7		
32	3	15	7	33	106	24	130	223	20	3	..	..	23		
5	..	6	3	27	64	12	76	117	9	5	10	3	27		
1	..	1	..	..	3	1	4	6	..	1	1	1	2		
113	20	46	63	200	396	213	633	1,075	86	33	13	4	136		

Execution of Decrees.						Appeals.								
Disposed of			Pending.			For Disposal.			Disposed of			Pending.		
Struck off.	On petition.	Wholly satisfied.	Two months or less.	More than		Pending from last year.	Filed this year.	Total.	After hearing upon merits.	Struck off by default, &c.	Two months and more.	Altogether.		
30,872	5,712	26,494	6,474	269	14	12	6,769	503	5,542	6,045	5,107	400	106	532

An Act passed in 1870 transferred the trial of rent suits from the Revenue to the Civil Courts.

One hundred and twenty-one persons were under the protection of the Court of Wards during the year, of whom 12 were disqualified for the management of their own property as lunatics, 24 as females, and 85 on the ground of nonage. They owned 1,304 estates paying revenues to Government, and 1,048 holdings, either paying rent to superior landlords or rent-free. The Hetumpore estate is an example of the successful management of Wards' estates. When the Court of Wards assumed charge Hetumpore had been reduced by the folly of its owners to a state of extraordinary disorder, the debts alone being Rs. 1,37,246, the arrears of the Government demand, Rs. 2,322, the arrears of rent due to superior landlords, Rs. 33,945, and the arrears of rent due to the estates, Rs. 43,000. During official management of a little less than four years, the whole of the liabilities were paid off, and a sum of Rs. 2,87,600 was invested in Government Securities. There was also an increase of Rs. 11,531, or 1·18 per cent., to the rent-roll. On the Wards' Institution in Calcutta, the expenditure of the year was Rs. 27,932, inclusive of Rs. 10,279, the personal expenses of six boys, the average cost being about Rs. 388 per month, or Rs. 4,655 per annum per boy.

Waste Lands.—The number of grants under the old rules up to the end of 1868-69 was 574, with an area of 1,249,428 acres; the present revenue received from them being Rs. 68,285, and the eventual maximum revenue, Rs. 3,96,861. The number redeemed up to the end of the year was 105, with an area of 248,629 acres, for which the price of commutation already paid amounted to Rs. 2,83,386, and the unpaid balance was Rs. 2,63,253. The total number of lots sold up to the close of the year was 348, including an area of 314,206 acres; the price already paid for which amounted to Rs. 8,01,102, and the price remaining to be paid Rs. 4,70,725. Seven lots, comprising an aggregate area of 9,829 acres, were relinquished by planters during the year, under the recent concession permitting the transfer of sums paid as purchase money for relinquished lands to the credit of portions retained; and several other lots were resumed. The number of leases of waste lands granted up to the end of the year was 830, over an area of 102,210 acres, the present revenue derived from which was Rs. 58,739, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 1,04,568. These waste lands have been sold and leased chiefly in Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, Darjeeling and the Soonderbuns.

Settlement.—The ten years' settlement of the Damin-i-koh expired on the 30th April 1868. A re-settlement was effected for six years based generally on the number of ploughs in each village. The result was an increase from Rs. 56,059-14 to Rs. 1,00,165-4 or to the extent of 78 per cent., of which 75 per cent. was derived from village rent, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. Sangor Island has been so often desolated by cyclones since 1811, reducing the number of inhabitants from 7,000 in 1833 to 1,428 in 1864, that Government prohibited further occupation of the Island except under conditions as regards the provision of places of refuge and water reservoirs, by which the safety of the settlers will be amply secured. The occupants of the cultivated parts were allowed to remain at 4 annas a beegah. A native officer was sent to Chota Nagpur to regulate and record certain rent-free tenures under the special Act described at page 145.

It was made known that the Government is prepared to make advances to all, from the ryots to the proprietors, who are interested in the improvement of the land and the preservation of the crops from the effects of drought or inundation. For the regulation of such advances a code of rules was laid down, which specifies the conditions and restrictions under which they will be given. The rate of interest is to be fixed, in each case, by the Board of Revenue.

The work of the Revenue Survey is described at page 126.

The Botanical Gardens.—The arrangement of the species according to natural orders was completed. The collection of palms was increased. The Amherstia avenue, originally planted in 1866, and completely destroyed by the cyclone of 1867, was replanted. A small glass conservatory, erected in 1867, proved most useful for the cultivation of tropical and delicate ferns. During the year 15 wardian cases and 47 boxes, containing 2,409 plants, were distributed. To the public near Calcutta, 4,504 plants in pots were distributed, against 3,337 in the preceding year. Nine wardian cases and 55 boxes, containing 3,022 plants, were received, principally by way of exchange, from other Botanic Gardens. During the year 4,154 packets of seeds were sold to the public, and 3,931 packets were supplied to public officers. The culture of Ipecacuanha was commenced in the Gardens.

North-Western Provinces.

Up to 1852-53 the land, forest and excise revenue of the North-Western Provinces appears under the head of the Bengal Presidency. From that date the land revenue only is shown separately :—

Years.	Land, For-est and Excise Revenue.	Years.	Land, For-est and Excise Revenue.	Years.	Land, For-est and Excise Revenue.
	£		£		£
1834-35	4,018,344	1846-47	5,023,603	1858-59	4,491,777
1835-36	4,217,981	1847-48	5,188,777	1859-60	4,618,632
1836-37	4,478,417	1848-49	5,170,812	1860-61	4,456,168
1837-38	3,765,973	1849-50	5,273,995	1861-62	4,908,612
1838-39	4,328,784	1850-51	5,294,830	1862-63	4,365,351
1839-40	4,142,173	1851-52	5,310,997	1863-64	4,264,380
1840-41	3,971,262	1852-53	5,281,457	1864-65	4,310,899
1841-42	4,506,396	1853-54	5,324,503	1865-66	4,471,089
1842-43	4,661,758	1854-55	5,347,582	1866-67 (11	
1843-44	4,628,973	1855-56	5,338,867	months.)	4,051,966
1844-45	4,657,073	1856-57	5,252,126	1867-68	4,352,032
1845-46	4,751,350	1857-58	2,741,822	1868-69	4,279,136

Years.	Land Re-venue only.	Years.	Land Re-venue only.	Years.	Land Re-venue only.
	£		£		£
1852-53	4,962,895	1858-59	4,294,307	1864-65	4,028,948
1853-54	5,011,557	1859-60	4,363,203	1865-66	4,208,752
1854-55	5,033,715	1860-61	4,176,075	1866-67 (11	
1855-56	5,036,151	1861-62	4,579,311	months.)	3,810,413
1856-57	4,956,210	1862-63	4,081,779	1867-68	4,078,902
1857-58	2,646,349	1863-64	4,031,078	1868-69	3,990,016

In 1868-69 the demand on account of land revenue on the Government roll was £3,909,542 against £3,915,747 in the previous year. The decrease is due chiefly to the progress of the revenue settlement; but, on the other hand, the revenue not on the roll increased by the same cause from £124,029 in 1866-67 to £145,823, so that the total revenue demand in reality advanced from £4,039,777 to £4,055,365. The actual sum collected within the year was £4,026,035. The income from sale of confiscated properties, which rose from £14,005 to £71,741, was swelled by the competition for the lands sold in the Boolundshuhur District. These fetched forty times the annual revenue. As there were no less than thirty-six properties, the fact is illustrative of the growing value of land as an investment.

Settlement.—The revision of the Land Revenue Settlement was brought to a close in ten districts:—

- 1 Goruckpore.
- 2 Bustee.
- 3 Jhansi.
- 4 Ghurwal.
- 5 Dehra.
- 6 Seharunpore.
- 7 Moozuffernuggur.
- 8 Boolundshuhur.
- * 9 Lullutpore.
- 10 Jalaon.

The only one of the settlements which had, however, been conclusively sanctioned by Government, was that of Ghurwal, the assessment of which was raised from Rs. 69,274 to Rs. 96,311, an increase of 39 per cent. The subsidiary operations relating to canal irrigation as affecting the question of permanent settlement in the Seharunpore, Moozuffernuggur and Boolundshuhur Districts were not concluded, and subsidiary inquiries were being prosecuted as to the sufficiency of the assessments. Settlement operations were in progress in the following districts :—

1 Kumaon,	8 Bareilly, including Pilibheet.
2 Bijnour.	9 Allahabad.
3 Budaon.	10 Allygurh.
4 Shahjehanpore.	11 Azimgurh.
5 Meerut.	12 Mynpoory.
6 Etah.	13 Etawah.
7 Furruckabad.	14 Cawnpore.

Settlement operations were suspended for a time in Ajmere, owing to the disorganised state of the agricultural population, the result of the very severe drought from which the district suffered.

Rent Roll.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.
Settled in perpetuity, ...	... 10,973	Rs. 56,57,428
Settled for 30 years or upwards, ...	... 45,760	2,69,66,123
Settled for 10 years and under 30, ...	... 6,152	17,56,976
Settled under 10 years, ...	... 788	1,88,485
Settlement in progress, ...	... 13,142	46,68,320
Total ...	... 76,815	3,94,37,332
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights, ...	... 3,684	1,01,26,964
Ditto, without such record, ...	... 433	5,35,601
Settlements during { Detailed, the year. { Summary, ...	{ 764	2,51,838

Litigation.—There was a decrease in suits under the Rent Laws from 51,000 to 41,954, owing doubtless to the pressure

of the Stamp Law. The transfers of landed property increased from 34,004 to 36,971 ; compulsory transfers—owing to the action of the Courts—however, decreased from 5,791 to 5,095.

Dearth and Irrigation.—The year 1868-69 will long be remembered by the people of these Provinces for the scarcity which at one time prevailed, and for the fears entertained that the drought would result in a famine of unparalleled severity—a calamity from which the country was mercifully preserved by timely rain in the latter part of the cold weather. Foremost among the causes which led to the amelioration of distress were the great irrigation works, through whose operations the people were enabled to bring to maturity an area of 1,425,702 acres, the greater part of which would have yielded little but for the assistance thus afforded. The returns exhibit an increase in the extent of land watered of 665,023 acres over the preceding year—96 per cent. more than that irrigated in 1860-61, the most recent year of scarcity, and 45 per cent. greater than in 1866-67, the previous maximum of irrigation. In Meerut, the irrigation reached the extraordinary extent of 308,161 acres, or 30 per cent. of the entire culturable area of the district ; exhibiting an increase over the preceding year of 103 per cent. The direct financial results of the irrigation in the entire Province during 1868-69 are, a gross income of Rs. 31,47,161, and a gross expenditure of Rs. 10,21,737, showing a net profit of Rs. 21,25,424, or 8·21 per cent. on the entire capital of Rs. 2,58,73,057 expended on the various undertakings. This is very much the largest return yet received, due chiefly to the extraordinary drought, but largely, also, owing to the extension of distributaries.

The main pressure of the drought was in the Bareilly, Agra, Muttra, and Bijnour Districts to the north ; and in Jhansie, Lullapore, and Ajmere. Fortunately, some new projects of irrigation were so far matured as to allow of excavation being commenced for the relief of the poor. The Agra Canal—which, leaving the Jumna at Okla, 12 miles below Delhi, will end at the Keree Nuddee near Agra, after flowing through the districts of Goorgaon, Muttra, and Agra—was commenced on the 5th October, and gave employment between that period and the 31st March to 760,000, or a daily average of 4,292 souls. The surveys of the East Ganges Canal were not commenced till November, 1868 ; but, to meet the distress which had arisen in Bijnour District and was threatening Moradabad and Budaon, twenty miles of canal channel were laid out and prepared for excavation. Works were carried out in the Rohilkund Terai and the upper part of the Bareilly District, which employed a total of 214,000, or a daily average of

1,426, and afforded relief to the masses who crowded into the wealthy city of Bareilly. It was announced in the *Gazette* of 6th January, 1862, that work for 186,000 persons could be furnished daily by the Irrigation officers for six months; and particulars of the points to which labour should be directed were carefully explained. But, except to the west of the Junna and to the east of the Ganges, where irrigation is either entirely wanting or incompletely developed, no need for supply of work occurred, and the agricultural operations of the irrigated Doab almost sufficed to employ the labour of its teeming population. The remodelling operations on the Ganges Canal had to be in great measure suspended, pending investigation of a scheme for supplementing the supply of water in the Canal by a new head from the Ganges. Six lakhs of Rupees were spent in new works on the Ganges Canal, three lakhs on the Agra Canal in the first six months of operations; Rs. 75,000 in the Bareilly Division and Rs. 37,000 in Hameerpoore and Jhansie. Endeavour was made to extend the general appreciation and knowledge of the work of irrigation, by publishing monthly returns of the quantity and distribution of water, and annual and half-yearly statements of the results of each harvest, and of the complete year.

Name of Work.	Acres.	Wheat.	Rice.	Other grain.	Oil-seeds.	Cotton.	Flax.	Pulses.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Outs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Total.	
Ganges Canal,	43.25	412.158	418.912	91.60	435.43.701	3,390.781.124	186	448	...	826	8,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,039,081	
Eastern Junna Canal,	35.73	144.106	33.901	31.733	5,650	...	1,151	...	311	236	771	57	8914	3,067	535	1,171.4	335	336	...	...	...	275	273,101
Dow Canal, ditto	3.35	6,040	6,040	1.43	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,996
Rohilkund, ditto	28.54	25.314	10.914	1,016	4,372	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,603
Total,	110.945	557.648	464.554	1,253	98,960	52.497	3,390	77,305	185	759	239	1,607	9,331	10,654	3,67	7,663	1,427,981	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canal,	87	1,818	881	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation Works, {	9	1,107	872	...	185	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansie,	1	45	29	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Grand Total,	111,032	559,698	466,036	1,253	97,393	52,539	3,390	77,305	185	759	239	1,607	9,360	1,654	3,071	7,871	1,432,373	...	...	...	...	...

Suspended and Assess'd Areas in Arrears, for the year 1868-69.

From the *Botanical Gardens* at Saharumpore 24,532 fruit-trees, and 17,776 timber-trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants were distributed; also 1,601 assorted collections of seeds. Considerable quantities of *hyoscyamus*, *atees* tubers, *kamaila* powder, and oak bark were supplied to the Medical Department.

The Punjab.

The land revenue of the Punjab since 1849-50 is seen in the following table:—

Years.	Land and Excise Revenue.	Years.	Land and Excise Revenue.	Years.	Land Revenue only.
1849-50	1,070,751	1863-64	...	2,037,474	1856-57
1850-51	1,240,090	1864-65	...	2,004,445	1857-58
1851-52	1,158,553	1865-66	...	2,010,618	1858-59
1852-53	1,014,411	1866-67	(11)	2,019,820	1859-60
1853-54	1,021,146	months.)			1860-61
1854-55	1,029,464	1867-68	...	2,040,229	1861-62
1855-56	1,034,782	1868-69	...	2,014,535	1862-63
1856-57	1,024,405				1863-64
1857-58	1,884,236		<i>Land Revenue only.</i>	1864-65	1,891,780
1858-59	2,011,287			1865-66	1,893,947
1859-60	1,980,032	1852-53	...	948,739	1866-67
1860-61	2,224,246	1853-54	...	950,333	months).
1861-62	1,918,935	1854-55	...	960,426	1867-68
1862-63	1,986,279	1855-56	...	955,801	1868-69

Rent Roll:—

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.
Settled in perpetuity, ...	164	Rs. 1,36,125
Settled for 30 years and upwards, ...	29,311	1,08,70,551
Settled for 10 years and under 30, ...	40,850	72,33,912
Settled for under 10 years, ...	24,033	31,48,597
Settlements in progress, ...	7,643	3,20,103
Total, ...	1,02,001	2,17,09,288
Settlements previously made, including } full record of right, ... }	23,745	74,65,680
Ditto without such record, ...	17,519	66,57,741

Surveyed and Assessed Area (in acres) of the Punjab for 1868-69.

District.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.			Assessment.			Rate per acre on cultivation of settle- ment.		
	Irrigated by Govt. pri- vate works.		Unirri- gated.	Total.	Grazing lanis.	Cultiv- able.	Uncultiv- able.	Total.	Cross amount.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
									Rupees.						
Derauli	1,2173	84,580	318,402	5,25,215	1,63,197	12,044	1,09,176	2,80,417	8,14,672	1,17,3	1,2	6			
Guru Nanak Dev	1,110	1,15,690	8,32,516	8,65,547	1,12,312	1,36,000	2,79,157	12,57,492	1,12,669	1,2	1	3	0,13	10	
Karnial	1,08,460	1,34,365	4,02,276	6,45,120	3,093	5,78,37	2,77,058	8,69,800	15,03,920	1,5	6		0,9	3	
Hissar	53,975	12,50,247	13,46,886	41,45,447	7,58,611	1,27,947	9,18,592	2,62,48	1,04,424	1,1	3	2	0,3	3	
B. Dhrak	1,22,638	24,955	9,05,697	10,65,749	5,98	1,38,932	1,08,246	2,54,084	11,59,084	8,97,572	1,2	11	0,13	7	
Sirsa	1,12,900	8,13,544	1,05,973	2,34,142	15,93,934	1,62,907	17,56,67	19,70,68	1,82,343	1,12,6	0	0,12	4		
Ambala	9,272	1,23,118	7,09,742	7,29,893	22,495	5,53,454	4,52,415	7,36,1	16,81,020	12,94,193	1,1	10	0,12	4	
Ludhiana	1,10	10,284	10,021	6,57,41	1,182	78,763	1,15,273	1,95,214	11,45,5	1,1	2	10	1,1	8	
Simla	1,10	4,56,987	6,57,41	11,12,41	64,532	5,18,547	5,58,38	13,35,21	12,91,131	1,15,5	1	12	1	8	
Jullundhur	1,17,56	7,35,871	7,51,7	... 1,18,075	5,76,656	4,95,557	5,72,32	13,53,45	13,70,650	1,13,2	0	10	1,1	5	
Hoshiarpur	1,17,309	1,84,183	6,46,297	9,21,225	5,275	1,73,664	1,06,739	3,75,55	13,93,185	1,15,130	0	15	0	2	
Amritsar	1,17,309	4,62,508	4,33,156	9,21,749	97,908	1,31,022	1,06,54	4,25,657	12,51,34	1,15,150	0	15	0	15	
Sialkot	36,721	51,21,17	5,21,176	8,15,111	... 56,721	5,57,54	2,19,32	12,51,112	12,12,44	1,17,6	1	5	0	15	
Gurdaspur	77,863	3,11,168	6,74,47	9,95,57	9,90,930	3,1,14	1,34,530	23,34,25	9,15,125	1,17,7	1	5	0	4	
Lahore	73,791	10,71,37	11,31,67	2,53,418	1,27,970	1,13,37	1,25,457	16,39,216	6,3,370	1,10,3	0	5	0	4	
Ferozepur	1,17,309	8,17,522	8,61,2	4,18,144	8,98,545	3,26,617	12,23,161	16,39,216	6,41,278	0	6	0	7	0	
Gujranwala	1,17,309	1,19,407	9,40,531	9,57,194	2,07,847	28,19,610	3,10,818	39,75,495	5,1,10,0	1,16,5	0	5	0	5	
Rawalpindi	1,17,309	71,163	6,92,47	7,63,347	3,55,529	1,26,873	17,38,115	39,75,495	5,1,14,7	0	12	2	0	11	
Jhelum	1,17,309	2,35,473	4,18,144	5,14,155	18,636	2,44,644	5,18,479	12,44,112	6,1,12,13	0	12	10	0	9	
Gujrat	1,17,309	2,52,473	4,18,144	5,14,155	20,79,390	5,10,818	3,0,6,720	30,6,720	6,16,310	0	14,11	0	7	2	
Shahpur	1,17,309	2,02,124	1,18,184	4,23,461	5,053	7,15,441	25,83,17	30,6,720	6,33,194	0	12	6	0	2	
Multan	3,03,627	1,17,738	2,41,355	15,4,351	9,35,611	9,16,131	34,9,512	31,38,171	37,64,18	0	13,6	0	11	1	
Jhang	68,495	1,57,700	3,13,91	5,38,211	6,94,667	2,24,268	8,14,512	36,50,87	2,4,1,75	1,2	10	0	4	7	
Montgomery	2,53,500	1,45,000	15,05	4,13,784	2,65,707	1,6,371	1,1,48,515	15,21,31	35,69,746	6,1,17,5	0	9	0	4	
Dera I. Khan	1,00,410	4,28,604	1,13,710	5,41,933	3,64,864	13,26,796	23,05,27	39,99,80	5,1,1,75	1,2	3	1	0	4	
Bunroo	1,00,410	63,732	63,656	2,34,518	7,59,315	6,68,516	12,49,32	14,54,322	36,10,390	1,16,6	6	9	0	3	
Peshawar	1,00,410	2,69,876	4,50,511	4,14,807	58,362	1,92,104	16,6,461	20,16,181	46,1,08	0	14,5	0	12	9	
Kohat	1,00,410	1,29,732	1,67,138	1,32,510	25,439	7,34,174	4,8,49,3	1,1,13,1	1,1,1,13	1,1	11	0	10	7	
Hazara	1,00,410	32,698	1,75,931	2,11,351	6,515	17,01,841	17,02,00	17,02,00	2,13,136	1,0	15	0	1	9	
Total	13,72,987	46,11,904	1,41,86,667	3,01,71,553	36,65,615	1,40,17,793	74,25,081	4,5,11,492	6,2,52,53,05	2,15,09,258	1	10	2	0	4

Crops cultivated in the Province, (in acres, actual or approximate) during the year 1888-89.

District.	Hects.	Wheat.	Peanuts	Other seeds.	Sugar-cane	Cotton.	Opium.	Pilbara.	Pabcoo.	Vegetables.	Grains.	Millet.	Oats.	Hemp.	Mustard.	Total.
Dehi,	13,201	65,047	2,36,292	5,445	31,417	23,016	1	1,983	4,952	11,770	215	5,501	14,38,868	6,39,106	5,33,264	13,46,336
Gurgaon,	18,394	1,29,45	1,43,379	4,963	10,52	40,096	1,26	4,730	8,894	4,238	..	182	301	6,33,264	13,46,336	
Karnauj,	12,682	12,12,612	20,689	11	17,988	250	32	6,512	1,284	6,512	..	359	159	6,33,264	13,46,336	
Hissar,	2,181	5,32,183	6,124	9	34,992	1,50,04	1	2,462	2,652	2,462	..	67	7,15,102	6,44,636	6,44,636	
Pohkot,	7,01	39,191	1,80,47	11,811	21,146	14,302	4	2,90	1,968	2,938	762	..	972	6,33,264	2,34,102	
Sirsia,	1,841	1,76,13	3,14,339	21,146	8,097	8,223	4,3	2,375	3,134	6,107	8,883	..	1,715	5,33,264	6,44,636	
Ambala,	2,983	1,47,270	2,95,939	6,260	11,407	11	11	370	370	370	..	..	11	5,33,264	5,33,264
Ludiana,	6,25	7,128	3,479	4,285	51,912	9,93	2	2,54	3,319	11,17	..	..	158	70,335	6,1,7,25
Simla,	6,149	2,92,229	2,15,554	56,367	56,367	56,367	5,6	2,54	3,319	10,2	..	..	1,644	11,691	6,30,312
Jullundhar,	76,393	3,92,332	2,50,003	17,605	30,535	27,109	1	2,57	2,255	2,255	2,255	..	5,521	4,1,1,12	4,1,1,12	
Hoshiarpore,	10,298	1,14,138	1,45,507	1,413	1,111	19,784	1	2,57	2,255	2,255	2,255	..	..	71,189	8,98,173
Kangra,	12,176	3,53,031	3,46,177	11,537	27,109	26,725	1	2,57	2,255	2,255	2,255	..	..	7,45,678	7,45,678
Anritsar,	72,510	3,50,378	2,25,512	14,518	41,751	39,751	6	486	5,327	5,54	26,131	..	..	505	6,35,514
Sialkot,	2,365	2,04,555	3,48,426	8,139	6,61	3,208	3	3,14	5,74	4,291	..	..	1,892	9,25,514	8,17,514
Gurdaspur,	15,208	3,01,389	5,49,566	11,287	6,798	6,798	1	4,92	1,168	3,604	1,168	..	412	8,17,514	8,17,514	
Fahore,	1,493	1,46,177	1,46,177	24,618	21	3,319	1	3,51	1,168	1,168	1,168	..	..	1,44,658	1,44,658
Ferozepore,	12,138	1,55,658	1,72,219	8,167	6,67	3,25	1	3,51	1,168	1,168	1,168	..	..	1,44,658	1,44,658
Gujratwala,	1,188	3,62,747	3,47,270	49,88	3,64	1,3,15	1	2,57	1,094	1,822	9,111	..	..	9,747	8,20,389
Rawal Pindi,	1,125	2,03,681	4,85,201	3,855	1,891	1,27	1	2,57	2,255	2,255	2,255	..	..	6,12,476	6,12,476
Jhelum,	8,475	2,56,841	3,16,199	8,818	8,818	8,818	1	2,57	1,094	1,822	1,822	..	..	6,54,468	6,54,468
Gujerat,	1,121	1,03,222	61,719	4,109	21	2,12	1	2,312	49	1,207	11,752	..	..	2,01,112	2,01,112
Shahpore,	8,78	1,45,369	1,45,677	3,448	10,005	4,153	1	2,312	67	1,207	11,752	..	..	13,523	9,85,129
Multan,	11,116	3,5,277	55,773	1,72,219	16,653	56	1	2,312	67	1,207	11,752	..	..	9,41,925	9,41,925
Jhang,	17,193	1,70,513	55,178	1,72,219	1,72,219	1,72,219	1	2,312	67	1,207	11,752	..	..	7,92,025	7,92,025
Montgomery ¹ ,	4,282	2,00,164	1,44,343	17,822	3,58	21,745	1	2,312	67	1,207	11,752	..	..	2,39,137	2,39,137
Mozaffarpurh ² ,	1,388	1,22,918	18,750	2,64,199	4,461	15,919	1	2,312	67	1,207	11,752	..	..	1,86	1,86
D. I. Khan,	6,113	1,07,531	69,798	21,166	11	17,350	3,47	1,47	6,27	6,27	6,27	..	9,895	13,523	13,523	
I. G. Khan,	9,107	1,00,729	1,34,138	4,517	10,005	4,153	2	2,312	67	1,207	11,752	..	..	2,84,975	2,84,975
Bunnuo,	17,096	6,74,046	1,2,457	18,735	9,225	650	1	2,312	67	1,207	11,752	..	..	7,92,025	7,92,025
Peshawar,	2,92	38,746	30,710	738	12	5,277	1	2,312	67	1,207	11,752	..	..	7,92,025	7,92,025
Kohat,	6,028	60,819	1,15,464	6,959	212	21,136	1	2,312	67	1,207	11,752	..	..	2,11,381	2,11,381
Hazara,
Total,	..	6,75,793	55,77,006	82,70,375	4,39,155	3,25,831	7,29,050	13,235	84,316	89,798	21,13,379	1,28	5,521	32,444	4,21,301	1,68,86,518
Spring Crops,	..	15,65,77,005	29,20,369	3,44,220	3,25,831	7,29,050	..	13,235	9,143	8,723	1,43,533	1,284	5,521	264	1,33,382	92,53,314
Autumn Crops,	..	6,75,790	... 53,50,006	94,935	3,25,831	7,29,050	..	75,173	1,505	69,798	... 32,180	32,180	2,67,919	76,31,204

The table of *Live Stock* shews 6,797,561 cows and bullocks; 96,226 horses; 51,302 ponies; 257,615 donkeys; 3,803,819 sheep and goats; 70,219 pigs and 148,582 camels, or 11,225,344 in all. There were 103,586 carts, 1,648,628 ploughs and 3,307 boats.

Prices were as follows in the two principal Divisions:—

ARTICLE.	DEHLI.				LAHORE.			
	On 1st June 1867.	On 1st Janu- ary 1868.	On 1st June 1868.	On 1st Janu- ary 1869.	On 1st June 1867.	On 1st Janu- ary 1868.	On 1st June 1868.	On 1st Janu- ary 1869.
Wheat, 1st Sort	19½	25	26	11½	22	17	18	9½
Flour do.	16	21½	21½	10½	18	15	15	8½
Barley do.	26½	34	38	14½	33	20	31	13
Gram do.	20	26	28	12½	25	22	26½	13
Urd, Dal	19	23	21	22	16	12	10	9
Indian Corn	19	26	23	15	24	20	15	12
Rice	6	6	6	5½	8	9	12	8½
Cotton	3½	3½	2½	2½	2½	3½	3	2½
Wood	80	80	80	80	90	85	80	90

NOTE.—This table shows the number of seers (2 lbs.) per rupee.

The average highest wage, in all the districts, for skilled labour was 7 annas 3 pie or 11d a day; the average lowest was 4 annas 11 pie or 7½d day. The average highest wage for unskilled labour was 3 annas 3 pie or 4½d a day, the average lowest was 2 annas 5 pie or 3½ a day. The average hire of a cart per day was Rs. 1-13-5, of a camel 7 annas and of a score of donkeys Rs. 3-6-8.

Oudh.

The Rent Roll.—The land of Oudh is held from Government, as in other Provinces, on the condition of paying punctually the state revenue and the wages of village accountants and watchmen, of assisting the police to keep order, of levelling all forts and of acting loyally.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.
Settled in perpetuity ...	400	1,02,260	...
,, for 30 years or upwards ..	16,146.25	1,11,03,350	Between the years 1895 and 1899.
,, for 10 years and under 30 ..	32.35	4,283	Between the years 1877 and 1879.
,, under 10 years ...	31.90	26,383	Various.
,, in progress ...	1,400.50	4,62,721	...
Total ..	18,021	1,16,98,997	...
Settlements previously made including full record of rights ...	4,371	35,02,067	...
Do. without such record ...	12,979	76,88,998	...
Settlements during the year { Detailed Summary ...	671	5,071,932	...

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.		Average rent of each holding.		Average rent per acre.
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	
Intermediate holders between zamindars and ryots.	{ On permanent tenure, ...	28,223	212	2 34	398 7 2	1 11 10½
		155	216	1 29	427 9 1	2 9 6½
Total, ..	28,378	214	2 11½	413 0 1½	2 2 8½	

The other tenures of this character will be learned on the completion of the settlements.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.			Gross area in acres.			Average area of each estate.			Revenue per acre.			Supposed net profit acre.		
	Number of villages.	Number of shareholders.	Number of primogeniture.	18,21,22,209	1,17,900	2	0	1,16,430	4	61	2	7	1	1	8
Great zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	18,5,004	18	21,22,209	1,17,900	2	0	1,16,430	4	61	2	7	1	1	8	
Held by individuals under law of primogeniture. Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	33	925 ¹	32	4,87,462	14,771	2	12	92,872	0	0	1	2	6		
Large zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	232	5,285	214	26,49,797	11,421	2	6	14,459	9	71	2	2 ¹	1	0	11 ³
Small zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities, paying less than Rs. 100.	88	1,936	1,104	11,69,172	13,286	0	7	13,367	10	80	15	10 ⁴	0	15	10
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	1,576	2,905	5,961	14,41,962	914	3	32	1,015	6	0	1	2	3 ²	1	4
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100.	350	374	36,742	26,89,737	905	2	21	822	12	51	2	2 ³	1	2	0 ¹
Holders of revenue-free tenures in perpetuity and for life.	832	1,179	2,115	3,15,746	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasers of waste land.	Grantees, Purchasers,	47	81	50	72,542	1,543	1	31	54,286	2,714	1	8			

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Assessment.			
	Irrigated by pri- vate individuals.	Total.	Grazing land cul- turable.	Uncultivable waste.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cul- tivation.	Rate per acre on cul- turable land.	Rs. A.s. P. Rs. A.s. P.
Lucknow ...	2,09,754	2,72,108	4,81,862	1,84,995	2,11,325	6,66,857	11,68,287	2 6 0 1 12 0
Oonao ...	2,19,629	2,39,151	4,48,780	1,85,956	2,28,920	6,34,736	10,62,992	2 5 10 1 9 6
Barabunkee ...	1,55,777	3,75,517	5,34,294	96,627	1,92,090	6,30,921	12,25,210	2 4 7 1 15 1
Seetaopoor ...	1,18,074	4,19,931	5,35,005	1,80,229	1,27,392	7,18,234	8,16,409	1 8 3 1 2 2
Hurdui ...	2,53,213	5,86,335	8,44,551	3,52,167	2,70,396	11,96,718	14,38,563	1 11 3 1 3 3
Kheree ...	38,185	95,659	1,33,847	87,803	35,861	2,21,650	1,91,663	1 6 11 0 13 10
Fyzabad ...	3,73,137	2,87,776	6,60,913	1,3,275	3,45,509	8,44,188	13,54,276	2 0 9 1 9 5
Baraich ...	36,973	4,56,821	4,95,794	3,52,188	1,13,323	8,47,982	6,38,029	1 5 4 0 12 6
Roy Bareilly ...	3,08,624	1,19,742	4,28,366	2,03,697	2,32,323	6,32,063	10,33,615	2 6 7 1 10 2
Sultanoor... ...	3,93,459	1,10,875	5,04,334	1,85,475	3,15,001	6,89,812	10,93,819	2 2 8 1 9 7
Pertabgurh... ...	4,09,303	1,24,970	5,34,273	1,63,676	4,05,195	6,97,949	11,77,209	2 3 3 1 11 0
Total ...	25,13,131	30,91,888	56,05,019	21,76,091	24,77,595	77,81,110	1,12,00,072	1 15 9 1 6 11½

Culturable Land not separately assessed.

The assessment had not commenced in Gondah.

Crops and Stock.—The acreage under the principal crops in 1868-69 was as follows:—

Rice	...	1,331,396	Opium	...	31,260
Wheat	...	1,775,119	Indigo	...	9,234
Other food grains.		4,594,990	Fibres	...	11,631
Oil-seeds	...	140,074	Tobacco	...	49,805
Sugar	...	158,859	Vegetables	...	168,799
Cotton	...	25,808			

The Live Stock was as follows:—

Cows and Bullocks	3,065,449	Pigs ...	...	301,071
Horses	13,424	Carts	...	41,752
Ponies	68,237	Ploughs	...	919,289
Donkeys	46,291	Boats	...	2,050
Sheep and goats ...	804,492			

Rent, Prices and Wages.—The general average rent per acre in the 12 districts of Oudh for land was in rupees—Rice, 4-12-9 $\frac{3}{4}$; Wheat, 7-4-11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Inferior Grains, 4-0-3; Indigo, 7-0-1; Cotton, 5-7-6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Opium, 12-8-4; Oil-seeds, 3-12-4 $\frac{1}{4}$; Fibres, 3-15-8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sugar, 9-2-6 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Tobacco, 11-7-1 $\frac{2}{3}$. The average produce of land per acre in lbs. in the 12 districts was Rice, 649 $\frac{1}{4}$; Wheat, 878 $\frac{1}{2}$; Inferior Grains, 644; Indigo, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cotton, 91 $\frac{1}{4}$; Oil-seeds, 332 $\frac{1}{2}$; Fibres, 430 $\frac{3}{4}$; Sugar, 816 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Tobacco, 699 $\frac{3}{4}$. The average price of produce of a maund of 80 lbs. was in rupees—Wheat, 1st quality, 2-15-7; Wheat, 2nd quality, 2-13-6 $\frac{1}{4}$; Gram, 1st, 2-10-1; Gram, 2nd, 2-8-5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rice, 1st, 5-0-2; Rice, 2nd, 3-7-3 $\frac{1}{4}$; Sugar, white, 4-1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sugar, raw, 4-1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Salt, country, 8-2-6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Gheci, 22-7-5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cotton, 22-1-5 $\frac{3}{4}$; Linseed, 3-14-5, and Jute, 3-2-6 $\frac{1}{4}$. The price of a plough bullock was Rs. 13-13-6; of a sheep, Rs. 1-1-1; of 2 lbs. of fish, 1 anna 10 $\frac{3}{4}$; and of 80 lbs. of wrought iron, Rs. 12-3-7 $\frac{1}{2}$. The general average daily wage for skilled labour was 4 annas 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ and of unskilled 1 anna 10 $\frac{3}{4}$. The hire of a 2 bullock cart a day was 9 annas 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; and of a 4 bullock cart Rs. 1 3-2/5. The hire of a camel a day was 4 annas 9 $\frac{1}{4}$, of a score of donkeys Rs. 2-7-5 and of a boat Rs. 1-10-0 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Rise of the Land Revenue.—On the annexation of Oudh in 1856 the land tax yielded £798,023. Since 1861-62, when the Province was finally quieted after rebellion, the increase has been as follows:—

Year.	£	Year.	£
1861-62	... 1,070,222	1865-66	... 1,133,164
1862-63	... 1,034,655	1866-67 (11 months)	1,037,894
1863-64	... 1,007,329	1867-68	... 1,216,064
1864-65	... 1,044,047	1868-69	... 1,255,259
Since the settlement was commenced the increase has been £276,830.			

Litigation.—

Description of suits.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Assistant Collector 2nd class.	Assistant Collector 1st class.	Deputy Collector.	Collector.	Total.	
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
Act XVI. of 1865	85 109 113	678 674	1766 1706	262 260	2815 2753	147	
Rent Act	915 8955 8897	4806 4669	10071 10178	2195 2187	26027 25931	1011	
Total	1000 9064 9010	5484 5343	11837 11884	2457 2447	28843 28684	1158	

Of these landlords brought 12,451 suits for arrears and 1893 for enhancement of rent. Tenants brought 5,514 suits for contesting a notice of ejectment, 1298 for possession and 1864 arising out of distress. Between co-sharers there were 905 suits for profit and 274 for revenue, &c. There were only 20 suits for a right of occupancy. The results of appeals were very favourable to the judgment of the lower courts.

Export of food.—In the year ending September 1869, to which these facts refer, the quantity of agricultural produce exported was:—

	Maunds of 80 lbs.
Grain of all kinds,	4,973,910
Oil-seeds	2,369,681
Sugar, white and raw,	334,293

This large export was owing to the high prices ruling across the Ganges.

Waste lands.—Up to September 1869 waste lands had been sold in fee simple in the Seetapore and Fyzabad Divisions yielding a gross sum of Rs. 8,47,177 of which Rs. 3,59,283 remained to be paid and bore interest. The only sale during the year was one grant in Kherce of 887-3 acres which realised Rs. 8510-2-2 at auction.

Details of the cultivated and uncultivated area will be found at page 60.

Central Provinces.

Rent Roll:—

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual re- venue as- sessed. Rs.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity...	...	.....	.....
,, for 30 years or upwards ..	27,582	45,66,277	30th June 1897	
,, for 10 years and under 30 ..	26,710	12,35,744	31st May 1887	
,, under 10 years ..	1,452	9,699	31st May 1870	Zemindaree wastes settled for 3 years.
,, in progress ..	....	....	.....
Total ..	55,744	58,11,710	....
Settlements previous- ly made including full record of rights }	....	....	....
Do. without such re- cord ..	....	....	....
Settlement dur- ing the year. } Detailed ..	5,801	2,09,341	....	Portions of Mundla and Raepore districts settled during the year.
Summary ..	4,200	90,540	....	Extension of present summary settled of the Sumbulpore district.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Assessment.	
	Irrigated.	By Government works.	By Private individuals.	Total.	Gross Amount.	Rate per acre on cultivatable land.
	Rate per acre on cultivatable land.	Rate per acre on uncultivable land.	Rate per acre on total area assessed.	Gross Amount.	Rs.	R. A. P.
Nagore	9,652	946,250	112,204	301,024	357,429	1,940.97
Khundara	1,652	52,902	819,922	613,425	4,68,755	0.95
Chandah	1,662	365,392	606,824	2,190,833	1,103,669	0.710
Wurdan	1,676	736,581	733,157	230,336	2,30,945	0.66
Hajgat	1,676	312,833	214,597	488,610	1,16,913	4.27
Jubbulpore	1,686	879,744	884,740	632,140	115,616	1,31,761
Saugor	1,691	6,891	555,071	231,163	612,463	1,36,546
Danich	1,714	37,752	379,236	156,696	218,773	329,627
Mundia	1,735	37,759	353,429	153,913	220,317	1,65,546
Seonee	1,877	52,1,117	687,794	398,377	430,489	1,11,970
Hoshungabad	1,891	2,166	891,587	279,619	235,758	1,17,374
Baitool	1,905	618,179	667,923	177,27	548,721	207,410
Susinhpore	1,905	114,022	449,854	275,213	307,353	1,69,979
Nimar	350	6,832	160,146	268,246	181,513	1,017,865
Chindwara	7,366	413,850	451,216	296,033	161,718	277,694
Reopore	7,377	7,137	1,983,961	1,99,098	2,612,536	1,487,400
Belaopore	7,376	6,716	1,391,767	1,307,483	758,619	5,62,922
Upper Godavery	7,382	11,879	32,651	44,633	56,475	5,11,637
Total	350,185,152	12,011,882	12,197,398	2,938,741	10,819,881	9,722,227
						35,676,194
						55,11,710
						0 7 7
						0 3 7
						0 2 7

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area, in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net produce per acre.		
									Rs.	Rs.
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	19	1,976	31	2,102,065	110,632	13,466	0	0	2	6
... Under law of primogeniture.	24	740	65	746,404	31,100	10,875	0	6	6	0
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities.	14,074	19,564	41,821	28,045,853	1,992	331	0	2	6	0
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	2,078	323	2,389	44,064	21	5-4-4	0	0	2	6
Proprietary cultivators paying separately including all estates paying less than Rs. 100.	36,257	7,917	38,551	4,737,808	130	18-7-0	2	3-0	2	0
Holders of revenue free tenures.	8,985	948	8,881	780,549	87	...	...	0	4	9
Holders of quit-rent tenures.	3,919	321	4,782	469,619	120	...	...	0	4	9
Purchasers of waste lands.	660	764	1,284	1,119,563	1,696	177	0	1	80	3
Total	66,576	33,214	99,289	38,850,929	596	...	...	...	...	...

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of hold- ings.	Average area of each hold- ing.	Average rent of each hold- ing.	Average rent-rate per acre.
		Acres	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Intermediate holders be- tween Ze- mindars and Ryots	On permanent tenure ...	1,597	610 265 14 0	0 7 0
	On farming leases ...	2,396	608 266 1 0	0 7 0
Ryots holding at fixed rates ...	155,448	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 3 0	0 14 6
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates ...	122,229	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 15 9	0 11 0
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights ...	487,190	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 14 7	0 12 8
Holders of service grants ...	44,941	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 8	0 11 0
Total	813,801	16	11 1 6	0 11 1

The revision of the land-tax had been completed in all districts excepting Sumbulpore. The aggregate result of this revision up to the end of the year shows an enhancement of Rs. 6,59,847 or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the demand having been raised from Rs. 53,45,526 to Rs. 60,15,373, exclusive of the tribute payable by feudatories and the quit-rent levied from privileged holders. The land revenue has thus increased since 1861-62—

Year.	£	Year.	£
1861-62	255,373	1865-67	593,604
1862-63	545,863	1866-67 (11 months)	666,336
1863-64	546,605	1867-68	494,003
1864-65	588,136	1868-69	601,121

Waste Lands.—The reserved area covers 18,432 square miles. In the previous year sales of waste land realised 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an acre.

Litigation.—The amount of litigation under the Rent Laws is represented by 8,594 cases brought before the courts during the year, against 5,751 in the year previous. As before, the majority of the cases were those by landlords against tenants, only 517 cases having been brought by tenants against landlords. Applications under Section 25 of Act X. of 1859 by landlords to arrest the growth of occupancy by tenants at-will numbered 515 only, against 784 in the previous year. On the other hand, of the 517 tenant cases 356 were suits to recover possession.

Crops.—The following crops were cultivated in the year in the 19 districts.

Crops.	Acres.	Crops.	Acres.
Rice	2,899,230	Opium	8,682
Wheat	3,125,493	Indigo	250
Other food grains	4,694,869	Fibres	18,019
Oil-seeds	745,237	Tobacco	19,857
Sugar-cane	95,668	Vegetables	58,634
Cotton	671,366	All other crops	14,597
The Stock is thus returned			Number.
Cows and Bullocks	5,842,525	Pigs	87,606
Horses	13,102	Carts	232,657
Ponies	82,698	Ploughs	721,524
Donkeys	25,549	Boats	2,009
Sheep and Goats	589,080		

We may thus tabulate the statistics of rent and prices:—

	Average Rent per acre.	Average produce per acre.	Price of produce per 80 lbs.
	Rs. A. P.	lbs.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	1 7 2	217½	4 12 2
Wheat	1 4 7	351	3 2 5
Inferior grains...	0 11 0	316	2 7 10
Linseed	...	...	3 6 1
Jute	...	...	5 9 5
Cotton	1 5 0	124	20 5 7
Indigo	...	16	...
Opium	3 2 7	3	...
Oilseeds	0 13 1	200¾	...
Fibres	0 14 9	344	...
Sugar	3 3 7	536½	6 7 4½
Tobacco	2 3 0	170	...
Salt (Sea)...	...	...	6 7 4¾
" (Samber)	...	...	8 9 1
" Rock	...	...	7 12 3
Ghee	...	...	25 5 1½
	(raw.)		

The price of a pair of plough bullocks was Rs. 24-3, of a sheep Rs. 2-1-3, of 2 lbs. of fish 3 annas and of 80 lbs. of iron Rs. 8-12-4. The general average of daily wages was 8½ annas for skilled and 3 annas for unskilled labour. The hire of a cart for a day was 10 annas, of a camel 8½ annas, of a score of donkeys Rs. 3-11-9 and of a boat 14 annas.

British Burma.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

District.	Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Total area assessed.	Assessment.	
	Irrigated.	By private individuals.	Total.	Cultivable.	Unculturable waste.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.
Akyab	280,400	280,400	571,653	6,329,325	280,400	535,177	2 as. to 2/8
Ramree	85,326	85,326	196,823	2,323,840	85,326	117,618	8 as. to 1/4
Sandoway	36,000	36,000	34,899	2,275,840	36,000	45,235	4 as. to 1/10
Rangoon	408,334	408,334	not given	784,640	408,334	804,702	8 as. to 3
Bassein	222,457	222,457	16,292	5,006,057	222,457	359,539	8 as. to 2
Myanoung	240	236,666	236,906	not given	496,000	236,906	4 as. to 2
Prone	10,103	255,276	265,379	814,700	2,156,250	280,480	2 as. to 1/8
Toungoo	2,233	34,311	36,544	not given	"	36,544	4 as. to 1/8
Amherst	"	200,991	200,991	not given	"	194,494	338,790
Tavoy	"	60,924	60,924	2,277,632	2,266,880	59,012	91,393
Mergui	"	37,686	37,686	1,919,540	3,006,720	51,694	6 as. to 2/8
Shwesyeen,	"	73,495	73,495	3,696,731	1,855,890	72,604	50,692
Total	12,576,1,931,866	1,944,442,9,528,277	26,504,442,1,934,768,3,080,929				

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	No. of estates.	No. of holders in villages.	Gross area, in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
Small zemindars other than those of cultivating communities	22	8	22	9,176	417	766
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rupees 100	130,217	13,118	370,945	875,228	1,690 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 to 2/8
Total	130,239	13,126	370,967	884,404	2,107 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,694 to 5-8
						8,460

Rent Roll.—

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	REMARKS.
Settled for 10 years and under 30 ..	578	606,705	From 1869 to 1879	A fixed yearly rent based on the actual extent of cultivation on date of Settlement.
,, under 10 years ..	1097 5/6	11,00,611	From 1869 to 1879	
,, in progress ..	18½	17,237		Waste lands brought under cultivation during the term of lease free.
Total ..	1694	17,33,553		Remissions granted under the Revenue Rules.
Settlements previously made including } full record of rights }	140½	1,78,617		
Ditto, without such record ..	1107½	10,91,316		
Settlements } Detailed during the year. }	281½	2,85 897	1871, 1878, 1879	Summary

Crops.—The average was as follows—

	Acres.		Acres.
Rice ..	1,667,262	Chillies ..	2,466
Oil-seeds ..	5,523	Hemp ..	148
Sugar ..	3,602	Mixed Fruit Trees ..	50,249
Cotton ..	4,562	Mixed products ..	35,156
Indigo ..	133	Toungyas ..	51,352
Fibres ..	77	Acres ..	393
Tobacco ..	10,004	Pepper, ..	674
Tea ..	100	Mulberry ..	25
Vegetables ..	13,736	Madder ..	277
Cocoanuts ..	2,002	Peas ..	74
Betel-nut ..	9,898	Marian ..	577
Dhunnee ..	21,646	Doorians ..	1,379
Plantains ..	12,768	Custard apples ..	602
Panvine ..	2,972		

Stock.—

	Number.		Number.
Cows and Bullocks ..	419,885	Carts ..	66,456
Horses ..	102	Ploughs ..	258,729
Ponies ..	7,796	Boats ..	56,800
Donkeys ..	4	Elephants ..	851
Sheep and Goats ..	15,568	Buffaloes ..	401, 34
Pigs ..	128,759		

The average price of rice fell from 4s. 10½d. for 80 lbs. to 4s. 4½d. The price of cotton rose from 12s. 4½d. to 16s. 5d. The price of wheat also rose from 6s. to 10s. With one or two ex-

ceptions everything became much dearer. The average price of a buffaloe rose from £6-8-0 to £6-18-6. The value of teak timber increased by 5s. a ton ; at the end of the year its average cost was £4-14-6. In Maulmain it was as high as £5 a ton. The price of labour varied very little. The wages of skilled workmen were as high as 4s. a day in Akyab and Toungoo, and as low as 1s. 4d. in Shwe-gyeen. Unskilled labour is nearly the same everywhere ; in Rangoon it is about 2s. a day, but the average is from 1s. to 1s. 6d.

Waste Lands.—To the close of the year land was granted to the extent of 6,882 acres yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,883, chiefly in Arakan. In the Rangoon district 80,000 acres had been granted away but not brought under cultivation. The land revenue of British Burma has thus increased—

Year	£	Year	£
1861-62	381,317	1865-66	527,763
1862-63	494,899	1866-67 (11 months)	549,824
1863-64	525,340	1867-68	585,543
1864-65	561,397	1868-69	568,539

Berar.

As this Province is administered for the Nizam the information regarding it is incomplete. The land revenue of 1868-69 amounted to £447,557 against £444,379 the previous year raised from a cultivated area of 4,947,187 acres against 4,851,551. The promotion of cultivated to waste was 100 to 119 acres, or 45.57 per cent. on the total area, and exhibited a Revenue demand averaging 14½ Annas (1s. 6d.) per acre. Details will be found at page 98. The rainfall was only 18.58 inches against 37.97 the previous year.

Prices and Crops.—In the years 1865 and 1866 the cotton mania reduced the cultivation of food grains, and the people had money to throw away :—

Years.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Jowaree.	Gram.
From 1850 to 1861	...	11½	62	111
1865	...	3½	22	30
1866	...	3½	18	30
1867	...	4	20	44
1868	...	5½	32	58
1869	...	4½	29	38½

The distribution of crops as calculated for the whole Province is thus shown :—

Cotton occupied	...	...	$24\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
Jowaree and other cereals, dry crops and oil seeds...	...	...	74 "

Garden cultivation $1\frac{1}{4}$ " of the cultivated area. Here we have a strong indication of the well-to-do condition of the peasant landholders of the Province, as it is commonly reported that the proceeds of the cotton cultivation are alone sufficient to enable the ryots to pay the Revenue demand. The Survey and Settlement will be completed in 1874.

Mysore.

Rent Roll :—

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
For 10 years and ended 30 ...	2,116 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,14,982-0-11	1894	For 30 years.
,, in progress ...	Hiriyuru	Talook Settlement is in progress.		

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.
Small Zemindaris other than those of cultivating Communities	2,420 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	8,33,073	...	...	0-6-11
Proprietary Cultivators paying separately including all small Estates paying less than Rs. 100	31,950 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,250	33,68,300	5-2-30	11-1-6	1-15-10
Holders of Revenue- { In perpetuity ...	8,35 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	6,71,330	...	...	...
free tenures } For life ...	...	...	673	...	...	8-1-0
Purchasers of waste lands	...	...	48,73,376	...	...	...
Total	35,215	65,256				

Crops.—

	Acres.		Acres.
Rice	3,89,692-24	Tobacco	19,004-8
Dohheat	8,976-19	Tea	64
Sheep & food grains	21,98,476-39	Coffee	108,741
Pigs	77,388	Vegetables	35,718-27
The average	38,650-9	Mulberry	12,710-20
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The price of wheat	31,605-28	Cocoanut and areca-nut	12,710-20
price of wheat	1,201		
	7,192		

Stock.—

Cows and Bullocks ...	2,444,078	Pigs	...	36,009
Horses ...	5,113	Carts	...	63,974
Ponies ...	19,501	Ploughs	...	601,668
Donkeys ...	47,181	Boats	...	131
Sheep and Goats ...	2,068,487			

The general average rent per acre of land varies from Rs. 2-6-1 for cotton and inferior to Rs. 4-4-9½ for wheat, Rs. 6-11-4 for rice and Rs. 9-15-6 for sugarcane. The average produce in lbs. per acre varies from 636 of inferior grains to 758 of wheat, and the price of 80 lbs. of produce varies from Rs. 3-6-2 for rice to Rs. 4 for jute, Rs. 9-1-3 for cotton and Rs. 13-5-2 for sugar. A plough bullock cost Rs. 14-4, a sheep Rs. 3-5-2, two lbs. of fish 2½ annas, 80 lbs. of iron Rs. 4-6-6, 80 lbs. of silk Rs. 1,133-5-4 and 80 lbs. of coffee Rs. 148. The daily wage for skilled labour varies from 6 to 12 annas and for unskilled from 2 to 8 annas.

Coorg.

The land revenue proper yielded £18,045, the greater part of which was derived from 11,394 peasant-proprietors each paying Rs. 14-12 on an average. Lands under coffee yielded Rs. 91,251 of which Rs. 55,256 was paid by Europeans.

Nature of Tenure.		Number of Estates.	Number of Holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.
Holders of revenue-free tenures ...	{ In perpetuity ... { For life ...	146	148	17,811	122
Purchasers of waste lands	...	3	3	53	17
Total	..	149	151	17,864	139

Rice covered 76,166 acres; other food grains, 11,934; coffee, 85,680 and cardamum, 70,000. The people had 86,621 cows and bullocks, 274 horses, 447 ponies, 4,655 sheep and goats, 10,975 pigs, 324 carts, 29,296 ploughs and 13 boats. Wages stood at 12 annas a day for skilled and 4 annas for unskilled labour.

Opium.

The monopoly of Opium was sold by the Mahomedan Government to a contractor. From 1773 the East India Company continued this till 1785, when it changed the system for that of sale by auction under regulations protecting the cultivators. In Bengal the monopoly of growth and Manufacture is in force. In Bombay the opium manufactured in Malwa and other native territory comes under a system of excise by a heavy export duty.

Bengal.—The growth and manufacture are restricted to two Agencies in Behar and Benares. These are under the administration of the Government of Bengal, though the so-called Benares Agency includes sub-divisions which are partly situated in Oude, and is established in territory under the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium are regulated by Act XIII. of 1857, under the general control of the local Government and the Board of Revenue, and the immediate supervision of the Opium Agents in charge of the Agencies. The Collectors of Land Revenue in the districts within the range of the Agencies are Deputy Agents for the enforcement of some of the provisions of Act XIII. of 1857, but they do not otherwise take part in the details of supervision, which are conducted by Sub-Deputy Opium Agents acting under the orders of the Opium Agents. The extent of cultivation and the quantity of opium to be annually brought forward for sale, are regulated by the Government of India in communication with the local Government; while the limits of cultivation within each sub-division, and the persons by whom the poppy may be cultivated, are arranged annually by the Opium Department. The cultivators, though free to decline the cultivation, are restrained from selling their produce to any but the Opium Department. The produce is purchased in the form of crude opium at a price per seer of opium of a certain standard consistence, which is fixed at the time of the annual engagements with the ryots or cultivators. The ryots, or their accredited agents, the lumberdars, enter, at the end of July or early in August, into engagements to cultivate, and thereafter receive five advances as follow, the first three at a rate not exceeding Rs. 4 each advance per beegah, *viz.*:—*1st.*—In September. *2nd.*—At the end of December or beginning of January after the crop is above ground, and when the prospects are favorable. *3rd.*—At the latter end of March, after the chief part of the crop has been gathered, and the out-turn which had been arranged for, has been completed. *4th.*—At the time of weigment, the rate of advance

being regulated by the quality of the drug delivered. *5th.*—On obtaining from the Agent the godown receipts. By the end of July the manufacture is finished, but the airing and drying are continued till October, by which time the balls are ready for packing; forty balls are allotted to each chest of provision opium.

The manufactured opium is classed as provision opium for export to China, and abkaree opium for consumption in the country. The provision opium is brought down to Calcutta, where it is sold by auction to the highest bidder. By a convention with the French Government, dated 7th March 1815, the authorities at Chandernagore are entitled to demand a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 chests in each year, the price for the same being determined by the average rate at which opium is sold at every periodical sale during the year, and the requisition for such opium being "addressed to the Governor General at Calcutta within thirty days after notice of the intended sales shall have been published in the *Government Gazette.*" The year's provision is not sold at once. Originally there were five sales in a year, then nine, but since 1848 they have been monthly. Of late years, to check speculation, the quantity to be sold in any calendar year has, if the outturn be sufficient, been notified in the previous year, and as a further means of steadyng prices, endeavours are being made to accumulate a reserve of at least ten thousand chests of opium to supplement a deficiency of out-turn in bad seasons. The abkaree opium manufactured in the two Agencies is supplied to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and the Administration of British Burma, who cause its sale within the territories under their jurisdiction, at prices which are fixed at their discretion, but never so low as to tempt the exportation of abkaree opium to China in preference to provision opium. The consistence of the manufactured opium differs in the two Agencies. The moisture in 100 grains of crude opium being thoroughly evaporated, the residue is weighed, each grain after dryage being taken at 1°. If the cultivator delivers his drug of standard consistence, he receives for it the regulated price, otherwise, a *pro rata* increase or deduction is made according as the drug is above or below standard. The standard opium beegah is equal to 27,225 square feet, and is the same in both Agencies.

Bombay.—A large revenue is derived from the transit of the opium of Malwa through the British territories to Bombay for exportation to China. Previous to the year 1831, the British Government reserved to itself a monopoly of the article, which

was purchased by the British Resident at Indore, and sold by auction, either at Bombay or at Calcutta. But in that year it was deemed advisable, chiefly on account of the large quantity of opium smuggled to the Portuguese Settlements of Demaun, &c., on the Coast, to relinquish the monopoly, to open the trade to the operations of private enterprise, and to substitute, as a source of revenue, in place of the abandoned system, the grant, at a specified rate, of passes to cover the transit of opium through the Company's territories to Bombay. In determining the amount of transit duty, it was proposed to be guided by a comparison of the cost of transit direct to Bombay, with that of the transmission of the drug to the Coast by the cheapest of the more circuitous routes through the territories of Native States; and on the basis of such a comparison, it was fixed at Rs. 175 per chest of 140lbs. In 1835, the results of the preceding official year having been unfavourable, and the shipments of opium from Bombay having largely declined, while those from Demaun had greatly increased, the rate was reduced to Rs. 125 per chest. The subjugation of Sindh afforded opportunity for the levy of a higher rate. Until that conquest, a large portion of the opium of Malwa had been conveyed through Sindh to Kurrachee, and thence onwards to the Portuguese ports of Diu and Demaun. That route being now closed, it was reasonably expected that an advance might be made in the charge for passes, without risk of loss to the revenue from a diminished demand for them. The rate was accordingly increased in October 1843 from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 per chest. Upon the principle that the duty should be fixed at the highest amount which could be levied without forcing the trade into other channels, a further increase was made in 1845, when it was determined that the charge should be Rs. 300 per chest. Under the like views it was on 1st June 1847 raised to Rs. 400 per chest, and subsequently on 1st July 1869 to Rs. 500, on 1st September 1860 to Rs. 600, on 1st October 1861 to Rs. 700, and on 1st October 1862 to Rs. 600, which is the present rate.

Poppy seed is sown in Malwa in November; the plants are in flower in the beginning of February, and by the end of March the whole of the opium is collected by the cultivators and ready for sale. The village bankers, who get possession of the raw opium, retain it till the end of April, and during May and June it is bought by the large dealers who make it up into cakes of 12 ounces each, and expose it in store-houses to dry for the next two months, after which it is ready for the scales. Generally,

the opium is ready for export in September ; but as considerable dryage takes place in its transport to Bombay while new, it is usually kept till October, unless an expected increase of duty, or pecuniary difficulties of the dealers, compel the owners to bring the drug earlier to the scales. Since September 1866, the new route from Indore has been generally adopted for the transit of chests to Bombay, *vid Simlore and Burwarce*, to the railway station at Khundwa. Consignments can now reach Bombay in eight days, whereas the old route, *vid Maunpore, Sindwa, and Manwar*, occupied 20 days. Passports are also granted at Ahmedabad, where the scales are superintended by an Officer of the Opium Department, Bombay. A chest of Malwa opium contains 140 lbs. net weight, to which an allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. is added for leaf and dust, making a total of $141\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The rules in force at Indore (and the same are applicable at Ahmedabad) for the weighment of opium and the grant of passports, are as follows :—The opium, ready packed in half chests (for convenience of carriage) is brought to the Government godown by the merchants or brokers, who tender for the duty hoondies bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and payable at sight to the General Treasury at the Bank of Bombay. These, on being approved, registered and numbered, are forwarded with the register to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay. The hoondies tendered having been approved of, on the receipt of the hoondies the half chests are arranged in the godown, and numbered from one, consecutively, in English. Merchants provide and pay for porters, carpenters and men for screwing up the chests opened for weighment. On arrival of the officer who makes the weighment, he selects, at hazard, two half chests out of every ten of each consignment brought to the scales, from which an average is struck; when the average falls short of the allowance by Government, *viz.*, 70lbs. 12ozs. per half chest, the deficiency is allowed to be made good; when it is in excess, the number of pounds in excess is withdrawn. This is called net weighment. When the net weighment is completed, the boxes are nailed up and repacked, and the gross weighments are proceeded with, that is, the chests, as ready for conveyance, are weighed and marked in English. Full particulars are then entered in the passports granted for each weighment. To prevent molestation on the road, a vernacular pass is granted to the person appointed by the merchant to accompany the despatch, in which the particulars of the consignment are inserted, and a weekly register of the

passports is sent to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay. The passport is valid for only three months from the date of its issue. There are three subordinate offices attached to the Malwa Agency,—Dhar, Rutlam and Pallee, the officers in charge of which forward their hoondies to the head office, and in return receive passports bearing the head office registered number. In relation to the procedure at Bombay, the process observed with the past fees levied on opium is as follows :—The Malwa Agent grants the pass, receives a hoondie in payment of the pass fee, and hands it on to the Accountant General. The Accountant General sends the hoondie to the General Treasury to be realised, informs the Commissioner of Customs that he has done so. The Commissioner of Customs at once records it as a debt due by him, and takes care that the amount is recovered. The Treasury receives the amount of the hoondie, and informs the Commissioner of Customs to that effect. The Commissioner of Customs, on the arrival of opium at Bombay, receives it, and as a check against smuggling on the way, sees that the chest corresponds with the pass, that the weighment also corresponds, less a certain amount of dryage, and that the pass fees have been duly recovered. If the pass fees have not been paid, he seizes the opium, and recovers the amount of the hoondie and the interest thereon. On the export of the opium to China, the Commissioner of Customs weighs it, examines the pass under which it was imported, and checks off therefrom the quantity to be exported.

Revenue from Opium since 1834.—The number of chests has increased from 8778 in 1829-30 to 42,697 in 1865-66 and 37,985 in 1868-69. The area under the poppy in Berar and Benares rose from 388,044 beegahs in 1848-49 to 832,434 in 1863-64 and stood at 727,247 in 1867-68. In the last year the cultivator was paid Rs. 4-8 per seer of 2 lbs. The total quantity produced was 83,750 maunds of 80lbs. each. This was manufactured into 43,610 chests for export and 5,277, equivalent to 5646 of the former, for excise consumption in India. The whole amount paid to cultivators for raw opium was £1,507,476 and the entire charges at the factories amounted to £18,63,028. The charges in Calcutta were £5,404. The total gross charges were £1,868,432. The net cost of each chest to Government was £38 and the average price realised for each in that year was £138-12. The lowest price was £54-8 in 1840; the highest, £187-2 in 1861. Of Malwa Opium alone the number of chests has increased from 4703 in 1830-31 to 51,228 in 1862-63 and stood at 30,962 in 1868-69.

Total Receipts on account of Opium in Bengal and the Bombay Presidency respectively, and the Net Revenue in each year, from 1834-35 to 1867-68.

Years.	Receipts.				Net Revenue		Remarks.
	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.	
1834-35	£ 1,164,765	£ 1,340,045	£ 634,279	£ 144,171	£ 835,450	£ 835,450	
1835-36	..	1,920,338	1,984,250	1,220,162	171,845	1,492,007	
1836-37	..	1,833,886	927,947	1,511,113	1,144,067	1,534,969	
1837-38	..	2,066,519	1,848,668	2,281,185	1,136,724	1,586,445	
1838-39	..	1,368,018	271,556	1,612,571	648,799	2,44,331	1,933,130
1839-40	..	768,585	19,881	754,206	126,976	11,701	337,777
1840-41	..	1,197,839	232,640	1,430,169	619,632	224,615	674,277
1841-42	..	1,377,156	224,473	1,599,621	637,867	214,599	1,118,786
1842-43	..	1,827,945	238,701	2,067,646	1,3,313	254,298	1,776,531
1843-44	..	2,320,779	355,987	2,638,766	1,075,948	348,878	2,024,826
1844-45	..	2,468,646	379,149	2,848,766	1,048,345	327,943	2,181,288
1845-46	..	2,959,887	618,015	3,578,902	2,207,736	595,624	2,838,350
1846-47	..	3,067,985	610,842	3,678,207	2,279,339	608,863	2,886,302
1847-48	..	3,356,102	319,028	3,675,130	1,219,529	371,855	1,683,384
1848-49	..	3,014,999	988,093	3,913,082	1,454,256	887,507	2,845,763
1849-50	..	3,757,23	740,732	4,497,255	2,804,797	726,484	3,457,981
1850-51	..	3,099,553	739,300	3,838,853	2,045,827	694,521	2,750,348
1851-52	..	3,120,094	1,139,684	4,259,778	2,611,163	1,128,083	3,139,246
							Cost of Opium.
							Bengal. 1) Bombay.
1852-53	..	3,960,183	1,158,000	5,088,183	2,601,043	1,116,859	3,717,932
1853-54	..	3,860,010	977,221	4,777,221	2,394,989	984,22	1,172,067
1854-55	..	3,598,356	1,116,996	4,710,352	2,232,411	1,101,191	1,302,621
1855-56	..	4,171,117	1,214,518	5,385,975	2,451,612	1,010,365	1,193,506
1856-57	..	3,925,216	1,177,184	5,002,400	2,709,712	1,159,677	1,133,253
1857-58	..	5,215,918	1,638,391	6,864,209	4,285,377	1,631,983	3,981,977
1858-59	..	4,671,859	1,471,493	6,146,342	3,858,114	1,448,277	3,918,375
1859-60	..	4,314,450	1,573,328	5,887,773	3,639,483	1,633,325	6,169,778
1860-61	..	4,198,355	2,476,904	6,676,759	2,441,879	575,392	752,965
1861-62	..	3,914,156	2,455,114	6,359,270	2,171,347	2,438,458	4,906,855
1862-63	..	4,812,561	3,242,916	6,065,474	2,659,739	3,239,409	1,691,938
1863-64	..	5,146,776	3,626,223	6,881,989	1,450,818	4,525,496	2,098,789
1864-65	..	5,255,447	2,165,955	7,421,405	2,100,852	4,954,424	2,140,036
1865-66	..	6,390,739	2,189,025	8,158,261	2,124,767	6,623,994	1,763,584
1866-67 (eleven months)	..	4,945,177	6,504,330	6,390,347	2,169,237	5,725,017	975,038
1867-68	..	6,565,249	2,356,333	8,922,186	4,633,357	7,048,065	1,745,143

Salt.

The Salt duties, all over India, yielded a gross revenue of £5,588,240 in 1868-69 and a net revenue of £5,176,427. The duties, and the system of manufacture and collecting the revenue differ in different provinces.

Bengal.—The Mahomedans taxed salt by imposts on the manufacture and transit duties. In 1765 Lord Clive attempted to check the private trade to which the underpaid servants of the Company looked for an income, by establishing a monopoly of the traffic. Half the profits were to be distributed among the officers of Government, and the other half it was proposed to credit to the Company. In his Minute of the 3rd September 1766, Lord Clive assumed that this share would yield, “according to the present state of the salt trade, from 12 to 13 lakhs of rupees annually.” The rate fixed for deliveries was Rs. 2 per maund. The existence of this monopoly was of but short duration, as the Court of Directors wholly disapproved of the arrangements. At the same time, however, the Court stated that they did not object to the levying of the ancient duties on salt, which had always constituted part of the revenues of Bengal. In the year 1772 the manufacture and wholesale trade of salt were farmed out by Government to private individuals, but this complicated farming system soon failed, and was never very productive. In 1780 Mr. Hastings introduced a system for the manufacture and sale of salt under the agency of the Company’s Civil Servants. In 1788 sales of salt by public auction, instead of at fixed rates to the dealers, was introduced by Lord Cornwallis. The revenue immediately rose, but the system was eventually abolished by the Court of Directors in 1837, as it was found to lead to the establishment of sub-monopolies, injurious to the interests of both the people and the Government. In their despatch of the 4th January 1837, the Court of Directors ordered that the price to be thenceforward paid by the purchasers of salt should be determined by the cost price of manufacture, added to a fixed rate of duty. The rates of duty since fixed from time to time have varied from a maximum of Rs. 3-4 to a minimum of Rs. 2-8 per maund; but the system for the manufacture and supply of salt, as introduced by Mr. Hastings in 1780, continued in force, with but few modifications, until the year 1862, when the several salt agencies were gradually abolished, leaving the supply of salt, either by importation or excise manufacture, to private enterprise. The several salt agencies were situated in the province of Orissa and in the districts of Chittagong, 24-Pergunnabs, Jessor, and Midnapore. The full rate of duty on salt was not, how-

ever, levied uniformly throughout Bengal until recently. From the year 1810 a system of retail sales at reduced prices from shops established on the part of Government, was introduced in districts and localities where salt was manufactured or was capable of being easily produced. This led to irregularities and the system was abolished in 1862. Foreign salt was first imported into Bengal in the year 1818-19. No large importations, however, occurred until the year 1835-36. At first, and until the fixed duty system was adopted, Customs dues were levied at such rates as were considered necessary to maintain the average prices of the Government sales. As the old stocks of salt manufactured at the Government agencies are almost exhausted, and the quantity of salt manufactured in the 24-Pergunnahs under the excise rules is very small, the consumption in the whole of Bengal, with the exception of the Orissa Province, may be said to be now supplied by imported salt. The following are the descriptions of salt now commonly imported, the bulk of the importations being from Liverpool :—

<i>Manufactured by Solar Evaporation.</i>	<i>Manufactured by Boiling.</i>
French Kurkutch.	Bombay Kurkutch.
Ceylon ditto.	Kurrachee ditto.
Juddah ditto.	Madras ditto.
Muscat ditto.	Covelong ditto.
	Liverpool Pungah.
	Rock Salt.
	Muscat Rock.
	Bombay ,.

The duty levied on salt is now precisely the same as it was in 1839, though intermediately the rate of duty has been frequently changed. The duties have been as follow :—From 1817 to 1844 at the rate of Rs. 3-4-0 per maund. In October 1844 this rate was reduced to Rs. 3, in April 1847 to Rs. 2-12-0, and in April 1848 to Rs. 2-8-0. In December 1859 the duty was again raised to Rs. 3, and in March 1861 to the original figure of Rs. 3-4-0. In 1815 a convention was made with the French Government, under the terms of which the East India Company agreed to supply sufficient salt for the consumption of the French Settlement of Chandernagore at prime cost from the Orissa and Midnapore agencies. The quantities of salt thus supplied free of duty varied from maunds 4,000 to 12,000 per annum. This arrangement held good until the year 1839, when the Company entered into an engagement to pay annually a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the French Government on their agreeing to buy their salt in the open market at the same price paid for it by other inhabitants of Bengal; these payments are still continued.

						Annual Consumption.	Average of the Annual Averages of the wholesale price of Government Salt.
Salt years ...	Annual Average from—					Mds.	Rs.
	1790 to 1791 (inclusive) 2 years ...					30,62,368	230
	1792 to 1801	10	"	"	"	33,61,778	296
	1802 to 1808	7	"	"	"	40,39,855	361
	1809 to 1816	8	"	"	"	44,01,682	327
	1817	1	"	"	"	43,33,513	381
	1818 to 1820	3	"	"	"	47,58,005	335
Official years	1821 to 1828	8	"	"	"	47,82,808	389
	1841-42 to 1845-46	5	"	"	"	58,23,503	414 $\frac{3}{5}$
	1846-47 to 1850-51	5	"	"	"	65,85,975	350
	1851-52 to 1855-56	5	"	"	"	72,56,066	322 $\frac{2}{5}$
	1856-57 to 1860 61	5	"	"	"	81,22,554	327
	1861-62 to 1865-66	5	"	"	"	74,99,490	400
	1866-67 to 1868-69	2	"	"	"	74,67,110	377 $\frac{1}{2}$

Years.	Liverpool Salt.	Other European Salt.	Cape and Mananitius.	Total.	Juddha or Arabian Gulf Salt.	Other Foreign Countries.	Mds.
1850-51 ...	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
1851-52 ...	10,25,196	1,90,075	...	12,15,271	3,96,154		.....
1852-53 ...	18,50,762	1,35,800	1,550	19,88,112	4,39,386	1,77,648	
1853-54 ...	10,92,792	3,53,342	...	14,46,134	5,29,901	2,74,248	
1854-55 ...	3,99,477	81,123	...	4,80,600	2,66,085	...	
1855-56 ...	13,99,277	3,16,013	...	17,15,290	3,19,988	80,779	
1856-57 ...	20,31,862	3,43,330	22,729	23,97,921	4,18,963	28,350	
1857-58 ...	25,89,823	99,655	...	26,89,478	4,20,730	5,172	
1858-59 ...	17,04,391	1,58,243	...	18,62,634	3,93,317	12,924	
1859-60 ...	16,13,917	1,10,097	272	17,24,286	5,10,290	1,944	
1860-61 ...	17,63,299	62,802	...	18,26,101	5,61,099	46,182	
1861-62 ...	42,24,036	1,13,350	2,995	43,40,381	6,05,187	10,872	
1862-63 ...	43,67,784	1,07,776	...	44,75,560	5,30,933	4,764	
1863-64 ...	50,41,976	2,11,130	...	52,53,106	4,72,919	1,543	
1864-65 ...	56,43,291	3,91,363	...	60,34,654	5,01,414	.....
1865-66 ...	48,07,637	41,155	...	48,48,792	6,06,697	.....
1866-67 (11 months)	32,86,803	76,410	...	33,63,303	4,37,591	.....
1867-68 ...	33,32,849	64,523	...	32,97,372	6,37,716	.....
1868-69 ...	56,15,884	87,283	...	57,03,167	6,67,954	.....
	63,85,348	81,557	...	64,66,905	4,90,628	6,574	

Madras.—According to the prevailing system, which was established in 1805, salt is made in the coast districts by private manufacturers, who receive advances from the Government, and who are restrained from selling the produce to any but the Government. The salt is re-sold by Government at the price paid to the manufacturers (reduced to an average rate for all the districts) *plus* the duty. In the eastern maritime districts these arrangements prevail without any modification, but in Malabar and South Canara the salt manufactured locally is insufficient for the consumption of the districts ; the deficiency is supplied by importations from the Bombay Presidency. Formerly these importations were made by the Government, and then, or down to 1860-61 inclusive, the imported salt was sold at a price equal to the Madras duty (*i. e.*, the general gross selling price, less 2 annas a maund) *plus* the cost of the salt. From 1861-62, however, the importations have been made by merchants who necessarily pay bare duty to the Government. Certain quantities of salt are annually supplied to the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency under an old convention with the French Government at the cost price of that day. A further quantity, generally less than one thousand maunds annually, is supplied at prime cost from the Canara District for the Ameendevi Island. When salt is purchased by the heap of 1,200 maunds without measurement, a discount of 5 per cent. on the general selling price is allowed. In the returns of the Madras Presidency, the gross 1,200 maunds of each heap are shown as sold at the general price reduced by 5 per cent. measurement ; however, as the deduction of 5 per cent. is allowed on account of wastage in the heap, the quantities shown in the Madras returns at the reduced price have been diminished by 5 per cent. in the following table. In a few instances a larger discount has been allowed to wholesale purchasers, in order to clear out stores in remote parts of a district, or for other special reasons, such as the clearances of old salt in the Kistna District, which had been injured in the cyclone of 1864. In those instances the gross quantities in the Madras returns have been adopted without abatement. The whole of Mysore and the greater part of the Nizam's territory, and of the southern and eastern parts of the Central Provinces, are supplied with Madras salt, but in the returns from Madras these supplies are not distinguished from the sales for consumption within the Madras Presidency. North Canara was detached from the Madras Presidency and annexed to the Bombay Presidency in 1862-63.

The sales in that district are distinguished from the remaining sales of the Presidency in the following tables. The general selling price of salt in the Madras Presidency has been as follows, *viz.* :—

$9\frac{1}{3}$ annas a maund of 82-2/7th lbs. from 1805 to Nov. 1809.
 14 " from November 1809 to a date in 1820.
 $9\frac{1}{3}$ " from 1820 to June 1828.
 14 " from June to 1828 to 31st March 1844.
1 Rupee 8 annas a maund, reduced in the same year to 1 Re. a maund, from April 1844 to July 1859.
1 Rupee 2 annas ditto from August 1859 to 2nd April 1861.
1 Rupee 6 annas ditto from 3rd April to 23rd June 1861.
1 Rupee 8 annas ditto from 24th June 1861 to a date in 1865-66.
1 Rupee 11 annas ditto from a date in 1865-66. The rate continued until 1869, when by Act XXXIV. it was raised to Rs. 2 a maund. These rates are inclusive of a cost price of 2 annas, or latterly of 3 annas, a maund, and are abated by 5 per cent. for purchase without measurement, of a heap of 1,200 maunds.

Years.	Monopoly price per Indian Maund.	Quantity Sold.			Proceeds.
		Present Madras Presidency	North Canara.	Total.	
	Rs. As.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	£
1853-54	1 0	46,99,990	1,25,945	48,25,935	460,240
1854-55	1 0	48,52,692	72,351	49,25,043	488,160
1855-56	1 0	52,15,902	1,02,952	53,18,854	522,103
1856-57	1 0	51,31,235	1,48,559	52,79,794	529,026
1857-58	1 0	54,59,551	1,48,938	56,08,489	561,092
1858-59	1 0	55,63,127	1,88,367	57,51,494	571,254
1858-60	{ 1 0 1 2 1 6 }	56,27,983	1,53,228	57,81,211	639,464
1860-61	{ 1 2 1 6 }	59,62,492	1,88,629	61,51,121	716,694
1861-62	1 8	57,48,047	1,39,253	58,87,300	859,956
1862-63	1 8	62,17,503	.....	62,17,503	911,469
1863-64	1 8	63,94,257	.....	63,94,257	940,323
1864-65	1 8	66,88,537	.....	66,88,537	982,206
1865-66	{ 1 8 1 11 }	66,73,934	.....	66,73,934	1,005,045
1866-67	1 11	69,95,967	.....	69,95,967	1,148,810
1867-68	1 11	64,27,845	.....	64,27,845	1,049,970
1868-69	1 11	67,61,975	.....	67,61,975	{ 1,101,148 1,111,015 }

Bombay without Sindh.—The salt produced in the Bombay Presidency, and in the works belonging to the Nawab of Cambay, is partially exported beyond the Presidency by land to Malwa, the Central Provinces and the Nizam's territories, and by sea to British and Foreign Malabar in the Madras Presidency, and to Calcutta and the Straits Settlements. The exports by land pay the full excise duty, those by sea are free of duty, but a nominal charge, to cover cost of establishments at the salt pans, is levied at three pies, or a quarter of an anna a maund on exports to British Malabar, and at one anna a maund on exports to Native Foreign ports in the Madras Presidency. The exports to Calcutta paid full excise duty down to the year 1864, since then they have been free of duty, being subject, like the imports of Bombay salt into the Madras Presidency, to the full customs duty (which is the same as the local excise duty) at the port of import.

It was not until the 15th December 1837 that salt was converted, by Act No. XXVII. of that year, into a source of considerable revenue in the Presidency of Bombay; prior to that date it was one of many miscellaneous items as under the Native Government. Under that Act the manufacture of salt in the Bombay Presidency was placed under restriction, and the produce, in common with the importations of salt by sea and land, was subjected to a duty of eight annas a maund. The object of the duty was to compensate partially the loss to the general revenue from the abolition of inland transit duties. In 1844, to set off a further loss of revenue from the abolition of the *moturphā*, or tax on trades and professions, the duty was raised from 1st September to one rupee a maund, but immediately after it was reduced in the same month, with effect from the same date, to twelve annas a maund, at which rate it continued until August 1859, when it was raised to one rupee a maund, and was again raised on 20th January 1865 to one rupee and eight annas a maund. By Act XXIV. of 1869 the duty was raised to one rupee thirteen annas a maund. The system in the Bombay Presidency is that of licensing the manufacture at places approved of by the officers of revenue, watching production and store, and not allowing removal from the manufacturers' store, except upon payment of the prescribed duty. Certain Native States and Chiefs, however, are allowed a certain annual supply of salt free, or at reduced rates of duty, from the Ahmedabad Collectorate in the Northern Division. Half of the duty on the Cambay salt is paid to the Nawab.

Years,	Rate of duty per Indian rupee.		Foreign Salt imported.		Total quantity of Salt paid duty.		Exported by sea to places beyond Bombay Presidency, figures in column 4 excepted.	Grand Total.	Proceeds realized.
	Rs.	A.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
1842-43	0 8	33,17,417	2,26,080	35,43,527	9,20,605	41,70,135	170,243
1843-44	0 8	35,75,836	2,19,065	37,95,801	6,11,296	41,07,097	170,453
1844-45	0 12	29,77,931	1,87,229	31,65,160	7,85,193	39,60,353	208,721
1845-46	0 12	20,47,831	1,83,648	31,34,482	9,50,685	40,85,167	217,823
1846-47	0 12	25,57,127	1,47,695	27,05,122	8,91,672	35,96,791	189,471
1847-48	0 12	34,34,991	1,80,767	36,15,758	10,66,432	40,82,190	185,523
1848-49	0 12	20,95,421	1,48,554	31,43,978	8,12,096	39,56,074	228,480
1849-50	0 12	31,60,348	1,23,710	32,89,058	10,17,825	43,06,883	235,697
1850-51	0 12	30,68,670	1,31,458	32,00,128	10,00,607	42,06,155	232,382
1851-52	0 12	31,74,601	1,22,167	32,96,768	7,60,373	40,57,141	239,837
1852-53	0 12	32,63,568	1,33,615	33,97,183	9,02,341	42,99,524	246,246
1853-54	0 12	30,00,308	1,12,505	31,12,903	10,95,052	42,37,955	238,248
1854-55	30,76,638	1,19,860	31,96,498	10,76,453	42,72,951	241,384
1855-56	35,16,177	1,33,046	36,49,223	10,21,699	46,70,922	275,589
1856-57	32,05,729	1,19,304	33,85,033	7,76,115	41,61,148	216,095
1857-58	36,18,863	1,22,431	37,41,294	11,56,294	48,07,188	273,702
1858-59	0 12	32,66,298	2,09,278	31,75,576	10,86,285	45,61,861	261,808
1859-60	1 0	35,57,060	2,17,994	37,75,063	14,49,108	52,24,171	360,695
1860-61	1 0	29,10,034	2,13,961	31,54,915	20,39,275	51,93,290	318,835
1861-62	1 4	27,19,570	2,11,760	29,31,330	14,21,681	43,56,011	365,162
1862-63	1 4	29,88,875	2,53,492	32,42,367	18,33,520	50,75,887	410,380
1863-64	1 4	33,24,216	3,48,441	36,72,790	14,88,388	51,61,178	481,606
1864-65	1 8	29,21,658	2,59,298	31,80,956	18,62,707	50,43,723	423,368
1865-66	1 8	32,72,690	2,41,928	35,11,618	16,31,929	51,46,517	522,953
1866-67	1 8	22,13,853	2,27,863	24,41,746	14,58,587	39,00,333	361,824
April 1867	1 8	4,61,003	34,152	4,95,155	1,440	4,96,595	74,106
1867-68	1 8	30,55,184	2,42,002	32,97,276	11,92,263	44,89,593	480,321
1868-69	1 8	37,21,185	2,51,067	30,72,252	20,11,961	50,84,216	610,329

Punjab.—The salt duties levied in the Delhi division, or on the customs line within the Punjab, are included in the receipts of the North-Western Provinces' Inland Customs line. There is, further, a preventive line on the Sutlej which does not collect any duty, but guards against the importation of Rajpootan and Sindh salts into the Punjab. Besides these, the establishments for the salt revenue in the Punjab are those at the Kohat Salt Mines for the levy of a duty of 4, 3, or 2 annas a maund on the consumption Trans-Indus, and those in the Sindh-Saugor Doab, and Kalabagh mines, or the Shahipore salt range, for the levy of a duty of Rs. 3 a maund. The duty on it was Rs. 2 a maund from 1849-50 to 20th April 1860, and Rs. 2-2 a maund from 21st April 1860 to 19th September 1861, when it was raised from 20th September 1861 to the present rate of Rs. 3 a maund.

Quantity of Salt which Paid Duty and Amount of Duty Realised in the Salt Mines in the Punjab in each year from 1849-50 to 1868-69.

Years.	Quantity which paid duty.		Total.	Amount of duty Realised.
	Sindh-Saugor, Doab, and Kalabagh Mines.	Kohat Mines.		
1849-50	... Mds.	3,47,901	3,47,901	81,440 £
1850-51	... Mds.	7,68,703 3,68,266	11,36,969	162,259
1851-52	.. Mds.	6,40,648 2,56,189	896,837	133,879
1852-53	... Mds.	8,42,108 3,05,812	11,47,920	175,024
1853-54	... Mds.	9,75,268 3,13,114	12,88,382	201,666
1854-55	... Mds.	10,47,028 3,47,574	13,94,602	216,898
1855-56	.. Mds.	9,65,860 3,94,065	13,59,925	201,932
1856-57	... Mds.	9,47,265 3,10,278	12,57,543	196,105
1857-58	... Mds.	9,60,691 2,75,154	12,35,845	198,331
1858-59	... Mds.	10,21,101 3,30,290	13,51,391	211,529
1859-60	... Mds.	10,78,521 3,46,727	14,25,248	223,709
1860-61	... Mds.	12,86,353 4,10,356	16,96,709	282,221
1861-62	.. Mds.	10,10,619 4,02,282	14,12,901	263,337
1862-63	... Mds.	10,05,524 4,15,374	14,20,898	310,636
1863-64	... Mds.	11,27,439 4,11,691	15,39,130	347,087
1864-65	.. Mds.	11,24,913 4,37,194	15,62,107	346,798
1865-66	... Mds.	11,12,219 3,64,062	14,76,281	341,288
1866-67	.. Mds.	11,75,125 3,80,460	15,55,585	360,795
1867-68	.. Mds.	11,96,441 3,51,635	15,48,076	366,426
1868-69	... Mds.	12,60,194 4,02,777	16,62,971	386,303

Inland Customs Line.—This line was formed in 1843-44, and was extended at various times, till it stretches now from Fuzilka near the Sutlej, to a point in the eastern part of the Central Provinces, which provinces it encloses on the west and south. At the end of 1867-68 it was thrown round the west of Berar, so as to tax the Bombay salt which enters the Assigned Districts, but in addition to securing this revenue, the new line will divert to itself some of the revenue which had heretofore been collected in the Central Provinces' section. The whole line is under a Commissioner of Customs, appointed by the Government of India, but it is divided into three sections, *viz.*, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Central Provinces, and for the executive details of these sections the Commissioner is immediately responsible to the respective local Governments and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The duties levied are on imports of salt and exports of Sugar. On salt there are two rates, a full rate, or Rs. 3 a maund, on Rajpootana and Bhurt-pore salts, and a lesser rate, or Rs. 1-8 a maund on Madras and Bombay salts entering the Central Provinces, which have previously paid the remaining Rs. 1-8 of duty at the places of manufacture. The general rates of duty on Rajpootana and Bhurt-pore salts have been as follows,

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 from 1843-44 to 1845-46.

Rs. 2 from 1846-47 to a date in 1858-59.

Rs. 2-8 from 1848-51 to a date in 1860-61.

Rs. 3 from 1860-61 to the present time.

with the following exceptions, *viz.*, in the Sirsa division of the Punjab section, the duty was 8 annas a maund for a part of 1843-44, when it was raised to 1 Rupee a mauud, at which figure it continued till a date in 1846-47, when the general rate of duty became that of the division. In the Hoshungabad section, also formed in 1855-56, 1 Rupee a maund was levied till 1859-60, and thereafter Rs. 1-8 a maund, till the general rate was introduced in 1860-61. The duty on Madras and Bombay salts entering the Central Provinces was levied from the outset, until the late increase of the duties in Madras and Bombay Salt, at Rs. 1-8 a maund. The general rates of sugar duty have been as follows:—

PER MAUND.

<i>On Refined Sugar.</i>	<i>On Unrefined Sugar.</i>
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From 1843-44 to 1859-60 ... 8 annas	3 annas.
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For 1860-61 8 annas and 1 Rs.	3 annas and 6 annas.
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From 1861-62 to 1868-69 ... 1 Rupee	6 annas.
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Of late the policy has been so to equalise the Salt duties and lease from their proprietors the salt lakes of Rajpootana, that the Inland Customs Line may be rendered unnecessary.

Amount Realised from the Duty on Salt and Sugar in each Provincial Section of the Customs Line under the Commissioner of Inland Customs, and the Total Quantity of Salt which paid Duty on the whole Line in each year, from 1843-44 to 1868-69.

Years.	Total quantity Salt which paid Duty.	Salt.			Sugar.		
		North-West Provinces.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	North-West Provinces.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.
1843-44	17,77,077	170,223	121,003	291,226	14,709	22,036	36,745
1844-45	2,81,940	233,607	186,175	419,842	13,232	21,063	34,315
1845-46	17,50,749	198,506	142,007	340,603	16,725	25,562	42,287
1846-47	22,06,168	164,577	105,007	430,240	14,193	23,773	37,966
1847-48	19,04,080	232,261	166,353	398,644	16,659	28,573	47,538
1848-49	19,70,085	227,547	166,295	393,842	16,007	21,346	37,353
1849-50	23,63,738	274,698	197,939	472,657	17,677	32,795	50,472
1850-51	18,42,449	193,363	175,051	368,414	20,263	28,044	48,307
1851-52	22,11,506	243,229	198,903	442,132	18,059	28,498	46,587
1852-53	62,56,823	262,551	188,412	451,263	18,558	32,734	51,292
1853-54	21,78,971	251,121	184,634	435,755	13,570	30,699	44,269
1854-55	62,98,328	292,974	166,639	459,613	18,012	34,021	52,033
1855-56	26,67,186	267,617	218,376	18,382	524,375	20,240	31,946
1856-57	30,18,987	350,197	199,467	39,414	16,701	26,694	31,145
1857-58	8,44,559	51,176	96,033	13,605	160,814	8,007	41,265
1858-59	27,93,934	280,074	239,503	25,884	545,467	17,732	50,780
1859-60	26,75,471	295,138	223,583	49,436	568,451	20,453	45,236
1860-61	31,95,753	44,4,503	314,809	56,253	815,565	17,455	6,175
1861-62	31,50,616	529,775	348,737	63,600	944,172	42,287	21,909
1862-63	26,26,092	427,202	282,739	77,571	757,512	42,481	87,564
1863-64	26,22,426	390,939	322,133	74,202	786,714	45,662	75,530
1864-65	29,71,457	400,060	338,392	118,338	856,790	46,938	7,685
1865-66	34,77,574	472,565	338,493	163,180	976,238	54,350	134,898
1866-67	35,48,353	467,624	353,442	153,251	1,304,317	38,122	97,923
1867-68	37,36,100	451,055	420,505	167,386	1,038,946	63,386	4,902
1868-69	37,70,337	471,519	428,746	143,461,144,026	46,866	92,308	162,346
						56,203	8,358
							113,421

Excise.

The growth of the excise revenue from the earliest period has already been shown along with the land revenue. It may be seen in the following table in detail, in each province since 1861-62 :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Government of India								
Oude	87,764	75,062	..	21,269	14,909	16,434	11,777	12,767
Central Provinces	51,374	74,535	71,846	76,215	74,221	69,719	88,869	91,799
British Burma	67,596	78,493	81,742	99,740	97,664	85,929	128,441	121,730
Bengal	511,345	567,100	670,173	689,083	676,358	560,096	681,262	712,002
North-Western Provinces	277,928	264,544	171,736	214,827	201,640	190,397	221,475	223,890
Punjab	62,383	60,941	72,016	73,864	81,732	77,885	87,548	88,412
Madras	341,369	363,447	405,165	396,054	414,718	427,452	506,491	490,843
Bombay	224,365	274,230	321,954	367,323	385,012	365,543	415,311	445,814
Total ...	1,624,447	1,778,352	1,890,291	2,031,188	2,042,660	1,889,046	2,238,931	2,283,736
Berars	36,035	49,579	38,463	66,136	75,301	116,105	87,177	89,722
Eastern Settlements	125,673	123,149	131,516	126,712	126,913	114,638	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,786,158	1,951,080	2,060,270	2,224,036	2,244,574	2,119,789	...	...

The proportion of the tax per head of the population varies from $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per year in the Punjab to $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ in Bombay :—

Customs.

The Customs Revenue stood at the exceptionally high figure of £2,851,909 in 1861-62, when the high duties caused by the financial pressure of that year were in force. The great increase in the value of the export trade and import bullion trade, caused by the American War, did not affect the revenue. In 1868-69 the revenue was nearly as high as in 1861-62, although the duties had been reduced from 20 and 10 to 7½ and 5 per cent. and at least 130 articles had been relieved of duty :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. 11 months.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Government of India	£ 1,314	£ ...	£ ...	£ 9,877	£ 4,056	£ ...
Central Provinces	...	7,835	23,021	21,578	10,191	...	6,806	8,453
British Burma	...	170,069	214,770	170,545	205,524	191,271	119,954	200,201
Bengal	...	1,337,073	1,063,929	998,839	942,113	947,682	867,059	1,123,184
North-Western Provinces	...	73,534	55,455	57,673	60,231	61,449	47,797	71,233
Punjab	...	72,168	90,253	77,849	82,619	99,475	81,413	94,208
Madras	...	232,522	196,495	229,552	203,578	208,553	193,539	53,098
Bombay	...	958,701	815,380	825,643	791,890	761,211	716,758	251,902
Total	...	2,851,902	2,464,306	2,383,693	2,296,449	2,279,518	2,030,606	2,578,632
Berars	10,259	882,336
Eastern Settlements	...	7	60	363	480	339	258	31,562
Grand Total	...	2,851,909	2,464,306	2,384,061	2,296,929	2,279,554	2,030,664	...

Stamps.

Since 1862-63 the Stamp revenue has been gradually increased by extending the duties from judicial to commercial documents as in England, and by increasing the rates. The revenue does not include Postage or Telegraph stamps.

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. eleven months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Government of India	£ 3	£ 6,493	£ 2,363	£ 5,479	£ 3,714	£ 5,462	£ 5,191	
Bude	... 28,632	... 33,510	... 41,082	... 48,723	... 56,256	... 53,527	... 69,725	77,457
Central Provinces	... 12,026	... 36,414	... 38,201	... 50,742	... 58,819	... 58,402	... 78,141	83,560
British Burma	... 21,416	... 26,684	... 31,787	... 34,869	... 37,051	... 38,326	... 42,659	52,971
Bengal	... 664,547	... 549,341	... 561,666	... 601,906	... 605,899	... 562,547	... 693,067	712,523
North-Western Provinces	... 260,131	... 206,258	... 226,885	... 237,708	... 256,270	... 244,275	... 321,315	332,758
Punjab	... 90,621	... 94,802	... 103,772	... 112,121	... 128,448	... 130,349	... 171,285	199,807
Madras	... 310,829	... 213,688	... 238,342	... 269,409	... 306,485	... 282,553	... 353,725	372,347
Bombay	... 297,974	... 313,196	... 445,688	... 573,009	... 489,285	... 381,992	... 450,890	470,357
Total	... 1,686,1791	... 1,473,883	... 1,693,916	... 1,929,850	... 1,943,992	... 1,755,685	... 2,186,269	2,306,971
Berars	... 7,038	... 7,790	... 15,125	... 16,727	... 23,982	... 26,233	... 34,830	45,941
Eastern Settlements	... ....	... 7,965	... 26,175	... 25,521	... 26,658	... 21,855	....	....
Grand Total	... 1,693,2171	... 1,489,6381	... 1,735,216	... 1,972,0981	... 1,994,632	... 1,803,773	....	....

Assessed Taxes.

The Income-tax, imposed on the advice of Mr. James Wilson in August 1860, ceased after five years, or in July 1865. It yielded 8½ millions sterling although the rate and area of incidence

were reduced in 1862. The experience of 1866-67 shewed the injustice and inexpediency of relieving the capitalist and trading classes from taxation and the necessity for replenishing the Treasury. In 1867-68 a License-tax was imposed on the advice of Mr. Massey, but it worked so unfairly that a Certificate-tax took its place in 1868-69. That also proved to be so unfruitful that the Income-tax was reimposed at the rate of 1 per cent., on the advice of Sir R. Temple who had been Mr. Wilson's Secretary, from 1st April 1869, and met with no opposition. In the middle of 1869-70 the rate was raised to 2 per cent., and in 1870-71 to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. In 1869-70 the income tax was expected to yield £1,051,600, and in 1870-71 £2,180,000.

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. eleven months.	1867-68	1868-69.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India ..	139,140	139,687	117,658	116,391	37,269	2,116	21,112	16,968
Oude Central Provinces ..	45,358	55,117	35,539	29,754	11,224	495	12,467	7,070
British Burma ..	22,542	36,786	28,712	29,808	7,646	288	42,123	37,958
Bengal ..	23,423	23,147	12,262	13,095	4,712	34	10,881	10,511
North Western Provinces ..	635,824	629,467	478,392	385,005	187,624	3,218	178,639	155,412
345,380	288,393	207,617	169,059	68,483	1,078	100,780	62,286	
Punjab ..	117,171	88,032	61,275	52,280	22,125	285	47,503	26,224
Madras ..	285,972	233,172	161,960	117,867	72,399	1,246	88,035	63,581
Bombay ..	438,122	388,081	374,500	337,950	280,193	13,266	151,618	128,690
Total ..	2,053,232	1,882,212	1,181,915	1,290,569	691,675	22,126	653,818	508,700
Berars Eastern Settlements ..	1,321	....	1,707	1,218	566	....	....	....
143	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total	2,054,606	1,882,212	1,183,622	1,281,817	692,241	22,126	....	....

Capitation Tax.

This tax is peculiar to British Burma which, consequently, has smaller salt duties than other provinces. Every man and woman between the ages of eighteen and sixty, who has lived for five years in the Province, pays a direct tax of five rupees a year. The sum used to be four. In towns where non-Burman people reside, instead of a Capitation tax there is a tax either upon the area of the lot or upon the ground covered by buildings. This plan has been adopted because Europeans and many settlers from India object to a poll tax.

The steady increase in the Capitation tax points forcibly to the continued stream of immigration into British Burma :—

	£
1859-60	138,746
1860-61	140,052
1861-62	172,303
1862-63	186,838
1863-64	196,307
1864-65	202,834
1865-66	210,121
1866-67	215,119
1867-68	220,242
1868-69	225,714

Cotton.

The amount of cotton annually exported from the whole of India, direct to Europe and China has gradually risen to an average of 1,400,000 bales of 400lbs. each, worth nineteen millions sterling on export at the prices of 1869-70. The highest price paid was in 1864-65, or 37½ millions sterling. The largest quantity exported was in 1866, when Great Britain alone took 1,847,768 bales of Indian against 1,162,743 of American and 738,553 of other kinds. In the year for which we have the latest returns, 1869, the import of cotton into England was 3,382,000 bales against 3,660,000 the previous year. India contributed 1,496,000 bales against 1,040,000 from America in 1869, and 1,452,000 against 1,269,000 from America in 1868. Of the normal export of 1,400,000 bales 250,000 are produced in the Central Provinces and Berar which are under an official Cotton Commissioner ; 775,000 by Bombay, which has also a Cotton Department, and by Native States ; 40,000 by the Punjab and Sindh ; 170,000 by Madras, 130,000 by Northern India and some 35,000 by Burma and other places.

Berar and the Central Provinces.—Mr. H. Rivett Carnac's last report shows that, during the cotton season which closed in June 1870, the outturn was only 208,884 bales of 440lbs., a falling off of 22 per cent. from the produce of 271,289 in the previous year. The decline was due to heavy rain, otherwise the crop would have been the largest and finest ever known, seeing that there was an increase of 209,196 acres or 10 per cent. in the area under cotton. In the Central Provinces, Cotton takes up about 6·8 per cent., in the Berars, about 30 per cent., of the cultivated area. The total area in 1869-70 was 824,827 acres in the former and 1,415,786 in the latter. Nearly all the cotton was sent by railway to Bombay full or half pressed. The number of full-presses considerably increased, and the

markets of Khangaon, Sheogaon, Akote, Oomraotee, Wurdah and Hingunghat are now all supplied with machinery for packing the bales for export. The Cotton grown in this vicinity can be purchased and pressed under the superintendence of European merchants on the spot, and the full-pressed bales may be conveyed by railway from the press-houses in the Berars to the wharf at Bombay, and put on board ship without any chance of the bales being tampered with, or the Hingunghat or Oomraotee cotton which they contain, being mixed with cottons of inferior growths.

Bombay and Sindh.—The latest details are only to the close of 1868. In that year 1,294,291 bales were exported (including the produce of the Central Provinces and Sindh) or 70,241 more than in the previous year. The area under cotton was 2,165,714 acres or 15,460 less than in the previous year. A direct export trade with Europe was opened at Carwar. No less than nine ships freighted with cotton to the amount of nearly 30,000 bales left that port for England between March 1868 and May 1869. There were 294 presses worked by manual labour, and 171 worked by steam power during the year, against 222 of the former, and 153 of the latter in 1867. The number of Cotton Gins worked by steam power was 1,288 in 1868-69 against 1,303 in 1867. The Cotton Frauds Department received Rs. 2,55,560 in fees and licenses and spent Rs. 2,38,786 in 1868. Eight cases were tried under the Frauds Act, which did not work efficiently. Experiments in cotton cultivation were departmentally undertaken in different parts of the Presidency. Owing, however, to an unusually unfavourable season, little success was obtained. There were 16 steam spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Coorla, Rutnagherry, and Carwar employing 9,322 hands.

Madras.—The following shows the export of cotton for a series of years ending 1868-69 :—

	lbs.	Rs.
1858-59	3,86,52,542 61,17,902
1859-60	8,25,12,521 95,97,135
1860-61	7,88,22,027 1,12,91,211
1861-62	8,65,44,471 1,70,40,215
1862-63	6,23,74,133 238,12,882
1863-64	7,24,90,886 447,18,112
1864-65	7,31,01,578 404,18,937
1865-66	12,00,34,216 484,16,348
1866-67 (eleven months)	2,43,67,331 94,37,789
1867-68	4,70,26,932 1,23,86,380
1868-69	8,91,81,858 213,99,827

Cotton Exports.

To	1866-67 (11 months.)		1867-68,		1868-69.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	2,14,06,070	84,05,586	4,25,40,884	111,80,648	8,16,78,111	193,74,855
Arabia	54,900	14,705
Ceylon	..	30,000	9,600	33,250	10,123	3,66,190
France	..	19,96,920	6,67,403	33,30,584	9,63,829	43,94,090
Hong-Kong	10,39,008
Penang	..	140	20	..	..	2,15,680
Maladive Isles	672	96	448
Bombay Presidency	..	3,28,914	1,47,334	2,17,971	54,594	21,18,825
Bengal	..	4,06,070	1,49,101	5,39,600	1,30,457	3,47,182
Indian French Ports	..	1,98,608	58,685	3,54,962	41,633	72,805
Total	..	2,13,67,331	91,37,789	4,70,26,932	123,86,380	8,91,81,858
						213,90,827

North Western Provinces.—In the year 1869-70 there were 1,160,898 acres under cotton, which yielded 463,802 maunds of 80 lbs., or less than half the estimate owing to heavy rain. The following shows the produce since 1861-62:—

	lbs.
1861-1862	... 95,980,000
1862-1863	... 114,000,000
1863-1864	... 81,493,200
1864-1865	... 132,257,180
1865-1866	... 62,663,280
1866-1867	... 85,684,920
1867-1868	... 57,875,120
1868-1869	... 44,137,840
1869-1870	... 37,104,160

It is estimated that in the last year 664,060 maunds were imported from other provinces. In December 1869 the price of a maund of cotton varied from Rs. 22 in Agra to Rs. 26-4 in Mirzapore. In 1870 the Cotton Commissioner of Berar directed his attention to the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. An experimental farm was begun at Koorjali, in Boolundshuhur.

Tea.

The cultivation of tea in India is confined to the lower slopes of the Himalayan range and the adjoining plains. Its principal seat is in Assam and Cachar, where the indigenous and hybrid plants flourish. There is one tea-plantation in Arakan. The experiment has been tried on a small scale and with comparative success in Chittagong. In the elevated valleys of Chota Nagpore there are one or two gardens.

Bengal.—The following return comes short of the truth from the disinclination of a few planters to furnish the information. But it shows with some authority the state of tea cultivation in the years 1867-68 and 1868-69.

Division,	District,	Extent of Land.		Area under cultivation.		Out-turn.		Imported.		Average monthly number of Laborers employed during the year.						
		Number of Assistant's employed.	Bur-opens.	Acres.	Acres.	Total.	Acres.	Acres.	In 1908-09.	In 1907-08.						
Assam	Kamroop	35	4	42	5,474	15,023	275	20,773	2,794	44	2,888	237,651	307,858	255	1,184	
	Durrung	60	19	137	5,375	32,101	10,881	48,357	4,476	70	4,546	601,119	863,058	2,420	1,745	
	Norong	22	4	32	20,053	4,477	587	2,117	1,497	154	1,651	151,926	17,8,110	337	489	
	Seesbagur	124	72	329	116,249	19,586	6,286	12,405	15,566	167	15,733	2,128,268	2,505,625	13,523	11,819	
	Luckimpore	49	17	94	14,224	35,425	5,884	55,523	4,589	13	4,582	407,846	457,121	5,132	3,546	
	Darjeling	44	50	164	26,663	7,912	10,449	44,924	9,764	3083	3,0067	441,139	851,549	317	6,532	
	Cooch Behar	4	3	Particulars not stated.	..	..	1,044	..	..	399	5,170	2,016	..	42	Not stated.
	Gowalparah	2	Particulars not stated.	..	..	..	43	Particulars not stated.	..	1,760	..	..	..	..	Not stated.
	Dacca	22	Particulars not stated.	..	28,144	2,490	..	2,490	..	2,340	144,693	259,909	597	506	..	
	Sylhet	35,443	272,827	25,460	24,376	3,163,310	4,006,535	14,076	Not stated.
Chittagong	Cachar ..	118	Not stated.	1231,970	1	5,414
	Chittagong and the Hill Tracts	No statistics furnished.
	Hazareebaugh	3	Particulars not stated.	700	11,077	32,729	Not stated.	Not stated.
Chota Nagpore	Lohardugga	2	Particulars not stated.	215	Not stated.	5,030	Not stated.	Not stated.

The aggregate quantity of tea exported from Calcutta during the year was 11,434,002 lb., against 8,789,344 lb. exported during the preceding year, showing an increase to the extent of 2,644,658 lb. The export of Assam and Cachar Tea has risen from £705,591 in value in 1867-68 to £951,376 in 1868-69 and £1,037,883, in 1869-70.

North-Western Provinces.—The China tea plant is cultivated, as at Darjeeling, by several planters near Almora, Nynce-Tal and Dehra Doon, but no statistics of the private gardens have been published. The two Government plantations in Kumaon, at Hawul Bagh and Ayar Toli, turned out 22,857 lbs. of green tea in 1868-69. The establishment and cost of cultivation and manufacture amounted to Rs. 14,566. Dr. G. King, the officiating Superintendent, remarks that, for various reasons, Indian teas, other than Assam-grown, have not yet got a footing in the English market. It is a debated question whether they are likely to do so, unless some new mode of introducing them into that market be adopted. The Trans-Himalayan tea market remains practically unopened to the Indian tea-grower. Only brick-tea can be sold there. As yet the difficulties of transport are probably sufficient to prevent the conveyance of tea beyond the snows. But though the roads were opened, the Indian tea-grower is hardly in a position to avail himself of it, as he has not hitherto been able to manufacture brick-tea which a Tibetan or Tartar will buy. The most that can be said of India-made brick-tea is that it is in the shape of bricks. Dr. Jameson thus estimates the area of waste and other lands fitted for tea cultivation in—

	Acres
Kumaon,	350,000
Gurhwal East.	180,000
Gurhwal West,	180,000
Dehra Doon,	100,000
Jounsar Bawur,	10,000
Kooloo and Simla District,	35,000
Kangra Valley,	30,000
Total,	<hr/> Acres 885,000

Allowing the outturn per acre to be 100 lbs., which is very small comparatively speaking, we would have the vast quantity of 88,500,000 lbs.; nor does this estimate include large tracts of country admirably fitted for tea cultivation in Jummoo, Kashmeer, and the protected Sikh States. From this source an additional

200,000 acres might be obtained, or 20,000,000lbs. of tea; and thus bring the amount up to 108,500,000lbs.—a quantity nearly equal to the whole importation of tea into Britain. But the outturn per acre is a small one if high cultivation be adopted. Thus in the late Government plantation, last year, the outturn was 70,000lbs. from 300 acres of planted land, or 1½ more than this estimate.

Punjab.—Tea cultivation is confined to the district of Kangra and the lower valleys in the ranges between that and Kotghur, near Simla. In 1850 Dr. Jameson introduced the China plant into Kangra. In 1852, the Marquis of Dalhousie visited the Kangra Valley, and was so pleased with the success that had attended the two small experimental nurseries at Nagrota and Bhowarna that he sanctioned the establishment of another plantation on an extensive scale. Holta, a spot 5 miles above the Bhowarna nursery, and at an elevation of about 4,200 feet above the sea, was the locality selected, and there the Government appropriated an extensive tract of waste land comprising over one thousand acres, untouched by the people on account of some local superstition, which appeared to afford considerable facilities for tea cultivation, both in regard to climate, soil and facilities for irrigation. The out-turn of tea for the season of 1860, amounted to 29,312lbs., the teas sold by public auction brought an average of Rupee 1 per lb.; those sold by private sale realized an average of Rupee 1-11 per lb. From 1861 to 1865 the outturn of tea was each year somewhat less than in 1860 because seed and seedlings were raised to encourage private enterprise. When Major Paske reported on tea cultivation in the district, in July 1869, there were 19 private plantations of which 17 were in Kangra, 1 in the Native State of Mundee and 1 in Kooloo. Holta garden had been sold by Government. These were owned chiefly by Europeans, covering in all 8,708 acres, of which 2,635 acres were under tea. In addition to the above there were some 45 small plantations of from 2 to 50 acres each, the property of native agriculturists, covering in all 351 acres, of which 148 acres were under tea cultivation. The aggregate produce of the 19 estates amounted, in 1868, to 241,332lbs. The produce per acre varied considerably; the average was 91 lbs. per acre, but with high cultivation an acre of tea bushes can be made to produce 250lbs. Major Paske estimates the cost of producing and manufacturing tea on an estate yielding 190lbs. to 200lbs. an acre at about 8 annas (1 shilling) per lb. The average price realized during 1868, was Rs. 1-1-3 or 2s. 2d. per lb., leaving 9 annas 3 pie, or 1s. 2d. per lb., from

which to defray cost of transport, manufacture of tea boxes, and other charges subsequent to manufacture. Most of the plantations were believed to pay their working expenses, but a few only had yielded a dividend. As, however, with one exception, no tea plantation had been in existence more than 8 years, and the development of the tea plant is slower in the North West Himalayas than elsewhere, while the local market is in its infancy, more could hardly have been expected. Major Paske feels satisfied that with ordinary care and management, every planter will find his undertaking a success. One element of success is to be found in the fact that the estates, compared with those in Assam and elsewhere, are small and manageable. The supply of labour in the Kangra valley continues abundant and cheap—the wages of a labourer being only Rs. 4 per mensem; while the new cart road from the plains at Nurpore, along the Kangra valley to Baijnath, will reduce the cost of transport. Major Paske bears most favourable testimony to the "good feeling always evinced by the Kangra planters in their intercourse with the authorities, and the good will and consideration they display towards the native population." Mr. Shaw, an enterprising planter of Kangra, visited Yarkund to open up a market for tea and is now (July, 1870) on his way there again as one of Mr. Forsyth's Mission to the Ataligh Ghazee.

Coffee.

The cultivation of Coffee in India is practically confined to the southern portion of the Continent. An attempt to grow Coffee in Chota Nagpore has been abandoned. The coffee plant in Southern India is the *Coffea Arabica*, and a native of Caffa in Southern Abyssinia. Coffee was first introduced into India upwards of two centuries ago by a Mussulman pilgrim, Bababooden. This man, on his return from Mecca, brought a few berries in his wallet, and taking up his abode amid the fastnesses of the hills in Mysore which still bear his name, planted the berries near his hut. The trees raised up from these were gradually multiplied, and no doubt the greater portion of the coffee now growing in Southern India has been derived from this stock. While Mysore was under Native rule, no encouragement was given for its extension, and the cultivator was fettered with oppressive taxes levied by men who farmed the revenue. When the country came under British rule, the *Haulet* system was introduced. Under this the planter pays a duty on every maund of produce. The coffee culture has extended as the rate of taxation has been reduced, and other liberal measures have been brought into operation.

Mysore.—In 1868-69 this plant was cultivated almost wholly in the Hassan and Kadoor Districts, and to a less extent in the Shimoga District. In the Hassan District the total acreage under coffee was estimated at 51,383 acres, of which 22,905 acres were held by Europeans, and the remainder by natives. The yield from European estates was 323½ tons, and from native gardens 1,749½ tons, the aggregate shewing a decrease in the outturn of nearly 179 tons. The quantity exported from the Kadoor and Shimoga Districts was 3,158 tons, of which 433 tons belonged to European and 2,725 tons to native gardens. The revenue from coffee land in Mysore is derived from a duty of one-fourth of a rupee on each 28 lbs. of produce, so that the State, as well as the cultivator gains by good, and loses by bad seasons. A good deal might be said in favour of a change to the acreage assessment ; but the existing system is acceptable to the planters.

Coorg.—In Coorg, lying immediately to the south of Munzabad, coffee was introduced in the days of the Rajahs by a Mahomedan fakir, who is said by some to have brought the seed from the Bababoodens, and by others from Mocha. The plant has been cultivated there in native gardens for more than fifty years, and there are small native holdings near the Nalkanad palace, in which the plants are from twenty to twenty-five years old. About twelve or thirteen years ago European planters began to enter the province, and, during the last eight years, their number has rapidly increased. At the same time the natives of Coorg, prompted by their example, have eagerly embarked in coffee culture, and now even every spare bit of ground about their cottages is stocked with the plant. An average assessment has been substituted for the Mysore system. During the first four years of tenure the land is held free, but thereafter, up to nine years, there is an annual tax of 1 Rupee per acre, and subsequently a tax of 2 Rupees per acre in perpetuity. All land taken up for coffee, whether cultivated or not, is subject to these conditions. In 1868-69 the number of acres taken up for cultivation was 85,680, of which 82,907 were under assessment. Out of this number, 55,750 acres were held by Europeans, and 29,930 acres by Natives. The number of acres under assessment respectively was 53,722 and 29,105.

Madras.—Coffee has been cultivated on the slopes of the Neilgherries for about thirty years. The extent of land suited for the purpose is rather limited, and there is no probability of the acreage now under culture being greatly increased. Coffee and Tea plants were introduced into Wynnaid about forty years ago by a Major Bevan, who commanded the Wynnaid Rangers. He did not take up the cultivation to any extent, but merely put

down some plants by way of experiment in a garden at Manantoddy. These thrived remarkably well, and having been seen by a Mr. Glasson in 1838, induced him to think of planting on a larger scale. Accordingly, in 1840, he began operations and opened out on a hill in Manantoddy the first estate in Wynnaad. Other pioneers followed but were disappointed. About 1855 a second rush to the district began. Between 1855 and 1865, the acreage under culture was rapidly extended, but since the latter date, owing to the alarm about the Borer, there has been comparatively little increase. In 1867-68 there were 29,910 acres under coffee in Wynnaad, of which 21,479½ acres were held by Europeans and 8,429½ by Natives.

Travancore.—Of late years coffee culture has also been begun on the Travancore Hills, which in climate and other natural advantages seem greatly to resemble the coffee districts in Ceylon. The Pulney Hills in Madura are also said to offer suitable sites for estates, but, judging from their position and botanical peculiarities, the dry season will probably prove too trying to permit of the plants being profitably cultivated.

It will thus be seen that coffee estates extend in a nearly unbroken chain along the crests and slopes of the Ghats, from the northern limit of Mysore to Cape Comorin. The capital expended is large every acre costing, on an average, about £30 before it can be brought into bearing. The following statistics of exports from the East and West Coasts exhibit the total produce of Southern India, throughout a series of years:—

Years.	Exports from			Total.
	South Canara Ports.	Malabar Ports.	Madras Ports.	
1857-58	..	34,600	34,781	2,284 71,665
1858-59	..	36,587	56,203	9,750 102,540
1859-60	..	53,463	67,502	16,598 137,563
1860-61	...	82,448	73,915	34,475 190,838
1861-62	..	58,700	108,332	22,487 189,519
1862-63	...	75,819	80,385	15,068 171,272
1863-64	...	77,499	118,906	51,810 248,215
1864-65	...	58,827	121,681	80,498 261,006
1865-66	...	74,155	139,983	80,174 294,312
1866-67		69,608	85,646	52,627 207,881

The total export of coffee from the Madras Presidency, and from all India, has been as follows in recent years :—

Year.	Madras Presidency.		All India.	
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1866-67	... 17,349,508	419,179	.....	485,260
1867-68	... 37,606,333	805,434	.....	846,601
1868-69	... 47,217,496	1,066,522	47,788,773	1,101,384
1869-70	... .. .	.....	36,081,003	861,703

In 1850-51 the whole export from India was valued at only £100,509.

Cinchona.

Madras.—The cultivation of the quinine-yielding cinchonas was first tried by Government on the Neilgherry Hills and has proved most successful. Besides the Government nurseries there are private plantations and many coffee-planters are attempting the cultivation. The year 1868-69 was favourable owing to copious and continued rain. The average monthly increase by propagation fell from 48,267 in 1867-68 to 19,703 owing to cessation of demand for plants on the part of private planters, who now use seeds. The growth of the red and grey barks continued to be more luxuriant than that of the other species. The *C. Succirubra* is found to thrive best at an elevation of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. From the seeds of the three original species of crown barks, received in 1863, no less than seven distinct varieties have been raised, and one of these, which has been named the Lanceolate-leaved *Officinalis*, has proved to be the most valuable of all the known species. The Government Quinologist reports it to have yielded the unprecedentedly large proportion of 11·40 per cent. of alkaloid and 9·75 per cent. of quinine. A few varieties of *C. Pitayoensis* have been received from South America and this addition completes the naturalization on the Neilgherries of all the valuable species of *Cinchona* which have hitherto been discovered.

Bengal.—The cultivation is carried on by Government at Darjeeling. The Rishap nursery is 2,500 feet and the Rungbee plantation 4,500 feet above the sea. On 31st March 1869 there were 963,428 plants of five varieties permanently planted out. The total number of plants, cuttings and seedlings was 2,232,532. On the same date the Darjeeling *Cinchona* Association possessed, on the 1st April 1869, 671,588 cinchonas, of which 652,506 were

c. succirubra. On the Tukhvar Tea Company's estate, there were 75,000 plants, 20,000 of which were planted out. The Darjeeling Tea Company had 30,000 plants of *cinchona succirubra* on the Tukhvar tea plantation ; of these, 20,000 were planted out. In other plantations near Darjeeling, there were 19,000 *cinchonas*. The total number in the Darjeeling District was 3,028,050, viz. 2,232,532 in Government, and 795,518 in private plantations. The area planted was about 965 acres. In the year 1869-70 in the Government plantations the *c. succirubra* of 1867 grew 51 inches and *c. officinalis*, of 1864 grew 12 inches. The most valuable bark known in the European market is the *c. calisaya*. The species grows admirably at Rishap. Two new varieties were introduced from the Neilgherrics. One Cinchona, provisionally named *c. mirabilis* by Mr. Broughton, contains the astonishing quantity of $13\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of quinine alkaloid and more than 9 per cent. of crystallizable quinine. *C. pitayo* is a rich bark from Peru, a very high-level species, said to be found growing through the snow. During the year both *c. succirubra* and *c. officinalis* ripened seeds : $5\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of the former and $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of the latter were distributed. One ounce of seed will raise nearly 50,000 plants. The only private plantation in Sikkim on a considerable scale, is that of Mr. Lloyd and Colonel Angus, known as the Darjeeling Cinchona Association, which occupies the north side of the Rungbee valley. This Association now has about 500 acres of permanent plantation of *c. succirubra*, and has cut a considerable quantity of three-year-old bark during the late cold weather and sold it in the London market. The Government cinchona plantation at Nunklow, in the Khasia Hills, was formed for the supply of cinchona plants to the planters in Assam and Cachar. Seed is now easily transmitted and the discontinuance of that plantation has been decided upon. At the end of March 1870 there were 2,262,210 plants, cuttings and seedlings in the Government plantations at Darjeeling.

Punjab.—There are four cinchona plantations in different parts of the Kangra valley, two owned by companies, and two by private individuals. All give promise of success. The plant was originally introduced experimentally in June 1862. The Punjab Cinchona Association has its estate at Bowarna in the Palam valley, with an elevation of about 3000 feet. The results so far have been very encouraging ; at the close of the year 1868, 32 acres had been planted out, the total number of trees on the two estates being 55,000. A small parcel of the bark of the *Succirubra*

species from the Bowarna estate, taken from branches of trees $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, was found on analysis to contain 2.5 per cent. of quinia. The second plantation owned by a Company is situated at *Somali*, at elevations varying from 3,000 to 4,000 feet; 16 acres had been planted out, and the total number of the plants exceeded 21,000. The other two plantations are at *Bhattu* and *Daroh*, the height of each being a little more than 3000 feet; at the former 5 acres and at the latter 10 acres, had been planted out. The total area under cinchona plantation in 1868-69 was about 63 acres, on which were 29,000 young trees all thriving luxuriantly, some having attained a height of 6 feet; in nurseries and propagation houses there were 70,000 young plants, which when planted out would cover an area of about 150 acres; on the oldest plantation some of the largest trees had given seed, which germinated well, and had produced several thousand seedlings. Experience has shown that cinchona plants of the species *Succirubraea Micrantha* and *Calisaya* thrive best in the Kangra valley at an altitude of from 3,000 to 3,500 feet above sea-level, while the species *Condaminea* requires a somewhat higher elevation.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC WORKS AND FORESTS.

THE Public Works Department of India consisted, at the end of 1868, of 783 Engineers, at the head of large subordinate establishments. Of these Engineers 436 were European and 36 Native Civil Engineers, or 472 in all. Of the rest 201 were Royal Engineer officers and 110 other military officers. The Department is divided into four parts, under a Secretary. Besides the Secretary there are three Inspectors General, of Irrigation, Military Works and Forests.

Expenditure on Public Works.

The expenditure on Public Works from imperial funds by the Department, has been as follows since 1862-63.

Year.	Ordinary, from Reven- ue.	Extraordin- ary, from Loans.	Total
	£	£	
1862-63	... 4,508,902		4,508,902
1863-64	... 5,166,726		5,166,726
1864-65	... 5,433,503		5,433,803
1865-66	... 5,054,574		5,054,574
1866-67 (11 months)	... 5,533,115		5,533,115
1867-68	... 3,955,305	2,351,505	6,306,810
1868-69	... 6,308,352	1,017,959	7,326,311

These sums were spent in detail on *ordinary* works as shewn in the following table. In addition to the above, large sums are spent by officers of the Department from Feudatory Funds and by Civil Officers from Local Funds. Besides the whole amount spent from current revenue, loans and Feudatory and Local Funds directly by the State, there is the expenditure on Railways guaranteed by the State. The sum spent on public works of every kind, by the State and by Railway Companies guaranteed by the State, was $15\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in 1867-68 and $14\frac{1}{2}$ in 1868-69.

		1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, (Eleven Months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.
Military	..	592,151	668,165	735,891	927,643	1,278,821	457,177	2,125,555
Civil Buildings	...	456,300	661,902	706,458	716,975	706,006	845,599	840,303
Agricultural	..	476,291	489,827	480,928	420,803	419,611	389,061	445,074
Communications	...	919,775	921,399	1,234,342	1,258,015	997,271	862,905	1,364,343
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	...	120,663	252,319	120,775	81,035	54,894	54,380	78,092
Establishment	...	750,778	731,600	759,040	877,786	873,402	939,653	1,012,451
Tools and Plant	...	...	161,448	78,050	66,973	88,985	70,805	113,400
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	49,027	15,246	9,045	14,270	38,354
Special Fund Works in Bombay	...	342,219	447,138	502,559	304,712	735,050	....	....
Total	...	3,688,177	4,333,798	4,666,790	4,669,191	5,163,085	3,636,850	6,017,572
Grant from 1 per cent. Income Tax	...	380,000	380,000	250,000	110,000	....	111,413	....
State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways	...	122,940	211,694	370,365	222,226	243,355	156,525	290,780
Loss by Exchange	...	317,755	241,234	146,048	53,155	126,675	50,520	....
Grand Total	...	4,503,902	5,166,726	5,433,563	5,054,574	5,533,115	3,955,305	6,308,352

358 Public Works Expenditure in each Province for 7 Years.

The proportion in which the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure on Public Works has taken place in the different Provinces is thus seen :—

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. eleven months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal ..	1,601,876	1,043,800	893,914	838,171	860,408	900,995	1,366,241
North Western Provinces ..	573,027	571,022	698,182	560,483	705,101	694,979	921,731
Punjab ..	508,758	594,521	745,08	651,601	795,240	863,672	859,297
Oude ..	170,871	151,092	129,885	160,698	170,299	211,910	260,839
Central Provs. ..	152,398	256,921	268,518	307,876	274,929	359,061	470,684
British Burma ..	148,005	285,414	246,117	228,848	213,817	284,933	252,539
Hyderabad ..	52,998	73,921	94,547	110,550	109,152	82,781	74,765
Rajpootana ..	2,330	1,496	28,436	42,971	47,325	96,643	132,094
Central India ..	7,946	6,624	66,548	71,831	71,592	310,468	460,926
Coorg ..	54,910	53,864	38,578	120,057	12,675	14,047	15,573
Straits Settlements ..	30,960	27,136	40,029	28,876	31,134	.....	.....
Madras Presidency ..	794,819	605,345	762,559	610,167	679,30	916,335	935,641
Bombay do. ..	1,008,914	1,405,307	1,323,104	1,353,445	1,562,143	1,570,986	1,527,978
Total ..	4,508,902	5,166,726	5,433,503	5,054,574	5,533,115	6,306,810	7,326,311

In 1869-70 the condition of the finances led the Government to reduce the assigned expenditure on Public Works by £800,000, and the grants made for 1870-71 were even further reduced below the level of the past few years. In his Excellency's exposition of the finance of the Department, in the Legislative Council on 2nd April 1870, the Earl of Mayo stated the total expenditure on Public Works in England and India in 1869-70 at about £8,000,000. Of this £5,300,000 was devoted to ordinary and £2,600,000 to extraordinary works. "The principal items of expenditure in India under the head of Ordinary will be—first, for military works nearly a million and a half sterling, of which the original works will take about £1,200,000 and repairs £227,900. £478,000 will be spent on Agricultural works, of which £192,000 will be taken for original works and £279,000 for repairs. £680,000 will be spent on Civil buildings, of which the original works will cost £562,000 and the repairs £122,000. We then come to the important item for the construction and repairs of ordinary roads. In 1868-69 we spent under this head £1,000,000—£600,000 of which was on original works and £4,900,000 in repairs. A smaller item of £58,000 follows for miscellaneous and public improvements, and then there will be the great item of £1,000,000 for cost of establishment, of which £70,000 will go for tools and plant. Of the million and a half spent in India on Extraordinary works in 1869-70—Irrigation works will

take about £950,000, State Railways about £144,000, the Bombay Special Fund £350,000 and the remainder will be made up of smaller items." This large expenditure of $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions was distributed among the various Presidencies :—

	£
Madras will have received for its public works about	835,000
Bombay	1,450,000
Bengal	1,360,000
N. W. Provinces	865,000
Punjab	866,000
Central Provinces	328,000

The remainder will be distributed between British Burma, Oudh, Hyderabad, Rajpootana, Central India, Coorg and Port Blair. Lord Mayo further explained that the expenditure for the current year 1870-71 had been fixed at £7,475,500 of which £500,000 is to be spent in England. "Under the head of Ordinary, £4,300,000 will be expended, and under the head of Extraordinary £3,100,000. Of Ordinary, the large sum of £3,900,000 will be spent entirely on public works; the rest will be made up of the smaller items, such as official expenses connected with guaranteed railways, Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway and loss by exchange. In Extraordinary, that is, the loan-works, the two great items will be £173,000 for irrigation, and £1,220,000 for State Railways. This head of expenditure appears for the first time in any magnitude in the public accounts. The remaining item is a smaller one for Port-trust works at Bombay. Of the £4,300,000 to be devoted to Ordinary works, the Military works will take about £1,120,000; of that £900,000 will be expended on new works and £200,000 on repairs. The ordinary agricultural works will take £490,000, the greater part of which will be spent on original works, repairs, with a small outlay on guaranteed irrigation works. £518,000 will be spent on Civil buildings, of which the new works will demand £390,000, and the repairs £120,000. £840,000 will be spent on communications, that is, on roads. The expenditure on roads and repairs will be divided very nearly in equal parts, as the original works will come to £400,000, and the repairs £430,000. There will be a small sum of £40,000 spent on miscellaneous public improvements. The cost of establishment, which directs the whole, will stand at something less than it did last year, being £900,000, and £60,000 for tools and plant. Of the £3,100,000 which will be spent on Extraordinary works—

Irrigation will take	...	...	...	1,700,000
Original works	...	...	...	1,200,000
Establishment	...	...	...	300,000
Tools and plant	...	...	...	180,000
State Railways	...	...	...	1,200,000
And Port-trust works	...	...	...	150,000

This gross sum will be as nearly as possible distributed to the different local Governments in the following proportion :—

£ 817,000 to Madras,
 „ 1,370,000 to Bombay,
 „ 1,212,000 to Bengal,
 „ 1,137,000 to N. W. Provinces,
 „ 1,800,000 to the Punjab, and
 „ 300,000 to the Central Provinces.

"The reason for the Punjab figuring for such a large sum this year is, that the great State railway from Lahore to Peshawur is to be commenced this year in that province. The remainder of this large sum will be divided between British Burma, Oudh, Hyderabad, Rajpootana, Central India, Coorg and Port Blair."

But those great sums of 8 millions in 1869-70 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1870-71 by no means represent the whole of the expenditure on works of public utility, and for which the Government is responsible in India. "We shall pay in 1869-70 £1,570,000 in interest and nett charge on account of railways. The Railway Companies under Government guarantee will spend in the same year upwards of four millions on construction; so that in reality the gross expenditure on works of public utility in India during the past year, and the necessary expenses, that is, payment of interest on loans expended for similar objects, will amount to the enormous sum of nearly fourteen millions. In 1870-71, in addition to the $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions before referred to, we shall spend as our nett charge on account of railway interest £1,600,000, and the Railway Companies under Government guarantee propose in the same year to spend upwards of £5,100,000 on construction, making in all a total for the present year of upwards of £14,288,000. The whole expenditure on public works—that is, the nett expenditure (deducting recoveries)—amounts to £13,800,000 for this year, so that comparing that with our nett available revenue, we shall have spent on works of public utility during the past year something like 47 per cent." The nett available revenue is £28,000, 000, or that over which the Government of India has control after deducting all charges and interest.

Irrigation.

After a prolonged correspondence with the Secretary of State, the policy urged by the Government of India has been finally accepted in its fullest sense, of extending irrigation to every part of India liable to seasons of drought; of carrying out the necessary works by the direct agency of the Government; and of providing, by means of loans, all sums which may be required to meet the outlay, in excess of what can be granted from the surplus revenues. Colonel R. Strachey was the first Inspector of Irrigation Works. He was succeeded by Colonel Anderson, officiating, early in 1869.

Madras.—The grant sanctioned for agricultural works was Rs. 15,72,370, the actual outlay was Rs. 13,46,910. The anicut on which the whole irrigation system of the Godaverry depends, was strengthened at a cost of Rs. 21,999. Fourteen miles were completed of the Samulcottah Canal, the high level channel of the Eastern delta of the Godaverry, which is designed to facilitate navigation to Coconada. The Ellore High level canal, 90 miles long, uniting the deltas of the Godaverry and the Kistna, was being cross-drained to prevent breaches and obstructions from silt, which had been frequent. On the Masulipatam and Guntur sections of the Kistna considerable improvements were being carried out on the canals. In the latter the Commandoor Channel is a very important line, which will probably be ultimately extended to meet the East Coast Canal, and so connect Madras with the Deltas of the Kistna and Godaverry, thus affording to those large areas of irrigation, a far better market than they at present possess. At present, though the sea route is available for the transport of produce, the landing and shipping charges are so heavy at both ends of the journey as materially to affect the value of the market. The Madras Water-Supply Project is intended to increase the capacity of the Cholaveram tank from 6 to 30 millions of cubic yards, and the Red Hill tank from 38 to 102 millions. The work with contingent channels and anicuts was estimated at Rs. 6,11,759, more than which was already spent, although the work was little more than half-finished. In Tanjore works were being carried on for protecting the Lower Coleroon anicut and for regulating the water supply from the Cauvery and its branches. In Tinnevelly, on the Tambrapaoorey river, where an anicut was being erected, the people showed their confidence by subscribing Rs. 33,845 to hasten the completion of the work. On the Bhawany, one of the feeders of the Cauvery, near Ootacamund, Mr. MacIvor, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, had undertaken the construction of a bund upon a novel principle, the dam being formed

by the deposit of soil excavated and transported by running water, or, as it is termed, the silting process. A lake was thus being formed to which the name "St. Lawrence" had been given. There had been a proposition to employ this principle in turning the head waters of the Perriar, a river flowing to the West Coast into the Vigay, a river rising near the former in the Travancore Highlands. In almost all the districts irrigation works of local importance were in course of construction.

Bombay.—In the Sholapore district great progress was made on the Ekrook Tank, which when full will have an area of 6 or 7 square miles and which will supply the large town of Sholapore with water. The Moota Storage Lake and Canal, the largest and most important work yet undertaken in the Deccan, was commenced. It will consist of a lake or reservoir about 1½ miles in length, and averaging half a mile in width, formed by a masonry dam 99 feet in height at deepest part, and 3,278 feet, or nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, carried across the Moota Valley, at a distance of 10 miles above Poona, with two canals, one 99 miles in length on the right side, the other, 16 miles in length on the left side of the valley for the irrigation of the country. It will afford also a practically unlimited supply of water for the Cantonment and City of Poona, and the Cantonment of Kirkee, where scarcity of water has been an evil of long standing. Plans and estimates for the Godaverry Canal, 60 or 70 miles long, were being prepared. In Sindh the Mitrow Canal was formed to its full width throughout its whole course of 87 miles, and the construction of the bridges across it, and of the branch head regulators, made some progress. Many other works of local importance were in progress throughout the Presidency.

Bengal.—Survey operations were carried on in connection with the reservoirs on the Selye, the Canal from the Damooda to the Hooghly, the system of canals from the Gunduck and the canal from the Ganges to Calcutta. It was estimated that during the monsoon months the canal would water 200,000 acres and about 40,000 acres in the cold weather. The coal traffic was estimated to yield 10 per cent. upon the outlay. The first section of the line of canal between Mahadeogunge and Pakour and the head of the River Bhaugiruttee, a distance of 72 miles, and the alternative line from Pakour to Berhampore, 42 miles, in all 114 miles, had been marked out for detailed survey, and the 3rd section between Kishnaghur and Calcutta begun. The 2nd section, or that between the head of the Bhaugiruttee and Kishnaghur, was in course of being similarly marked out. The length of this portion was 80 miles. A permanent gauge

was erected at Sahebgunge, and others of a temporary character were in course of construction on the Nuddea Rivers. On the Gunduck embankments the total quantity of earth-work executed as relief work up to 31st March 1869, in remodelling the embankments, amounted to 1,45,45,542 cubic feet. The expenditure up to that date was Rs. 29,600. The work had been most beneficial in aiding the poor, who would have been otherwise unable to gain a livelihood. The navigation and irrigation canal from the Ganges to Calcutta, was vigorously prosecuted throughout the season. The East India Irrigation and Canal Company's works in Orissa were taken over by Government on 1st January. They consisted of the Kendraparabah Canal, the Taldundah Canal, and branch to Mach-gong, the first three sections of the High Level Canal, as far as the river Salundee, the last section of the same canal from Midnapore to the Hooghly; and the Tidal Canal from the locks on the Roopnarain to the Russulpore river. The expenditure in Orissa, between the 1st January and 31st March, amounted under all heads to Rs. 1,82,843. The rest of the agricultural works consisted of the construction and maintenance of embankments and embanked roads in the 24-Pergunnahs, in Tumlook and in the Hidgellee Division where the Sea Dyke was constructed along the coast line from the sand-hills at Deega on the Bay of Bengal, in the Beercool Pergannah, to Shambuck on the Russoolpore River, in the Majnamootah Pergannah.

North-Western Provinces.—The great irrigation works of these provinces were the chief means of ameliorating the distress consequent upon the drought of 1868 and 1869, as described at page 302. The following table shows the financial results of irrigation operations during the last five years :—

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Total for North-Western Provinces.
1864-65	..	0·86 per cent.	1·71 per cent.
1865-66	..	2·83 ..	3·78 ..
1866-67	..	3·50 ..	4·94 ..
1867-68	..	2·44 ..	3·44 ..
1868-69	..	7·22 ..	8·21 ..

Punjab.—The total expenditure upon Irrigation works was Rs. 7,50,254 all of which came from the Imperial revenues. The project for remodelling the *Baree Doab Canal* was commenced. In January work on the weir across the Ravee was commenced, and was progressing satisfactorily till interrupted by a flood on the 8th March, which swept away

the protective bunds and rendered the attempt to put in foundations hopeless for the season. The centre and boundary lines of the Sirhind Canal were marked out, and a detailed field survey was made of the enclosed land. For the purpose of remodelling the Western Jumna Canal, a Special Works Division was formed on the 30th October 1868; the instructions were—(1) to survey for a new line from Indree between the Nai and Chittang nullas, to cross the existing canal at Safidon and to continue down the Doab, eventually tailing into the Nujjufgurh swamp; and (2) to survey for a channel from the main canal at Indri to Kaithal and Sirsa. The canal income for the year, exclusive of indirect revenue derived from "water advantage rate", was as follows :—

Baree Doab Canal,	...	...	Rs.	7,80,662
Upper Sutlej Canals,	...	...	"	51,830
Lower Sutlej Canals,	...	...	"	1,21,993
Indus Canals,	...	...	"	51,949
Western Jumna Canal,	...	...	"	12,13,880
Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation works,	...	...	"	1,701

Total Rs. 22,22,015

The increase in direct profits was 2·63 per cent. and including indirect 2·68 per cent. over that in the previous year, although there was a falling-off in the income of the Delhi and Goorgaon works and inundation canals, which are injuriously affected by a dry season while permanent canals are benefited.

Oudh.—Rs 11,315 were spent in the preliminary surveys of the Sardah Canal. The surveys were commenced in October 1868. The whole of the surveys and levels for the three main canals to Benares, Jaunpore and Azimgurh were completed.

Central Provinces.—The Irrigation officers were employed in completing the Pench Anicut Project, for irrigating the plains north of Kamptee between the Pench and the Soor, and in elaborating the Wurdah project and the Kanhan project in the south-eastern portion of the Nagpore district. The physical features of the Central Provinces render the question of irrigation one of great difficulty. On the whole the general feeling of the landowners is in favour of irrigation for spring crops; but adverse to monsoon irrigation, except in the eastern rice-growing districts of Bhundara, Chanda and Raepore, where the inhabitants are trained to irrigation and have learned from many a spoiled crop the value of a regular supply of water in place of a variable and inconstant rain-fall.

British Burma.—On the great embankment in the Myanoung district, £16,330 was spent. The total outlay on the

embankment was £80,220. The Donabyo embankment was completed, the total outlay being £1,410. On the Henzadah protective embankment work was done of the value of £2,030. Subsidiary embankments and roads were also proposed, together with a line of embankment on the west of the Hline, a river flowing generally parallel to the Irrawaddy. By this project it was hoped that many hundred square miles of country now more or less flooded would be protected from inundation, thus leading to a great development of cultivation and consequent large increase to the revenues of the State.

Berar.—The country had been examined by an Engineer and data collected regarding irrigation projects.

Mysore.—The completion of the Sriramadevara anicut was delayed from various causes. It will be completed next season, when the improvements and extension of the subsidiary channels will also be put in hand. Nothing had been done to the great projects of the Chituldroog Division for want of sanction. The Bangalore drainage scheme had been brought to a satisfactory completion, and tended to the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the town.

Forests.

The Forest Department was reorganized under an Inspector-General in 1864. In some provinces a considerable share in the management of the forests has been allotted to the civil officers; in others the control is mainly vested in the officers of the Forest Department. Attempts to introduce a regular plan of operations in order to regulate the annual yield of the forests, in accordance with the amount produced either by natural reproduction, or by cultivation, have been made in several Provinces. Such a plan of operations has been followed for the last 13 years in the Teak forests of British Burma. For one division of the Oudh State Forests also, a regular plan of operations has been sanctioned for two years. In the Punjab, also, endeavours have been made to determine the annual yield of several Forest Districts in accordance with the quantity of growing material, and the rate of reproduction. In 1866 the expediency of introducing men, who had undergone a special professional training, was recognized. Several practical Foresters from Scotland were sent for, and two Forest officers who had served some time in the State Forests of Hanover and the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. Permission was also granted to forest officers on leave

in Europe to study Forestry during their time of furlough. In February 1868 seven young men were selected in England, and sent to the Forest schools of the continent of Europe, to go through a course of professional training previous to being sent out to India. In 1869 the Department was opened to all Natives, as well as Europeans, who should prove their special fitness for its duties. The object is to make the practice of rational forest management ultimately as generally understood by the Native as that of agriculture and the breeding of cattle.

The Revenue of the Forest Department showed a steady and satisfactory increase, having risen from £304,000 in 1863-64 to £420,000 in 1868-69, and being expected to rise to £596,000 in 1870-71. On the other hand, the charges rose in a much greater proportion. They were £186,000 in 1864-65, £260,000 in 1868-69, and are expected to be £445,000 in 1870-71. Of the last named sum, £100,000, or the same amount as under Receipts, was entered on account of the operations in connection with the construction of the State Railways, so that the normal charges of 1870-71 were estimated at about £345,000. In the Madras Presidency the charges in 1868-69 amounted to 69 per cent. on the receipts; in the Central Provinces to 84 per cent.; and in the Punjab to 90 per cent. In Bombay, Sindhi, Bengal and Burma, the expenditure amounted to between 50 and 60 per cent. of the income, and in Coorg only to 22 per cent. The percentage on receipts of the Establishment charges was heaviest in Madras, 35 per cent.; in the Punjab, 34 per cent.; and the Central Provinces, 31 per cent.

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.			
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64, Actual	30,44,430	...	...	...	...
1864-65,	35,02,022	18,62,461	16,39,561		
1865-66,	35,63,382	21,36,387	14,26,995		
1866-67,	30,44,183	20,51,145	9,93,038		
1867-68,	33,15,884	22,44,564	10,71,320		
1868-69,	42,00,737	26,02,845	15,97,888		
1869-70, Regular-Estimate	...	46,72,363	35,08,834	11,63,529		
1870-71, Budget	,, ..	59,61,800	44,51,386	15,10,414		

The State Forests of India, excluding those of Madras and Bombay but including those of Mysore and Berar, when completely demarcated, are expected to equal in area the state and communal forests of France.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.

History of Educational Policy.

ON the passing of the Charter Act of 1813 Parliament directed the East India Company to devote at least £10,000 a year to "the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India," with the proviso that the grant was to be paid only out of any "surplus which might remain of the rents, revenues, and profits of our territorial acquisitions." From 1814 till 1835 this sum was spent in the encouragement of purely Asiatic literature and education, which students were paid stipends to cultivate. The fruitless results led Lord William Bentinck's Government to change this policy for one encouraging education in English. A Minute of Mr. Macaulay, law member of Council, dated 2nd February 1835, the labours of Dr. Duff, and the advocacy of Mr. C. Trevelyan, led chiefly to this result.

In 1823 the Governor General in Council had established a Committee of Public Instruction, whose duty was defined to be the "considering and from time to time submitting to Government the suggestion of such measures as it may appear expedient to adopt with a view to the better instruction of the people, to the introduction of useful knowledge, including the sciences and arts of Europe, and to the improvement of their moral character." There was at that time the Arabic College at Calcutta established by Warren Hastings for the Mahomedans in 1781, and the Sanskrit College at Benares planned by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the Resident, in 1791. The Hindoo College had been founded in Calcutta in 1816, chiefly through the exertions of Sir Edward Hyde East, Chief Justice; Mr. David Hare, a watchmaker; and the reforming Rajah Raminohun Roy. In 1823 this College applied to Government for pecuniary aid, but Government took little share in its management till 1841. The Committee of Public Instruction opened the Sanskrit College of Calcutta in 1824, the Delhi College in 1825 and the Allahabad School in 1834. The discussions of the Committee of Public Instruction, which became divided into a party of Orientalists and a party of Anglicists, resulted in the orders

of Lord William Bentinck of 7th March 1835 in favour of the English language as the medium of instruction in Government schools and colleges except those which had been established for the study of Sanskrit and Arabic only. The Orientalist party consisted of The Hon'ble H. Shakespear, Messrs. H. Thoby Prinsep, James Prinsep, W. H. Macnaghten, and T. C. C. Sutherland, the Secretary of the Committee. The Anglicists were Messrs. Bird, Saunders, Bushby, Trevelyan, and J. R. Colvin. Mr. Macaulay was President. Meanwhile Dr. Duff and his colleagues, Drs. Mackay and Ewart, had practically solved the question by opening in Calcutta a Missionary College for instruction in English.

By 1853 English Education had made such progress in the Presidency cities, the surrounding country and the cities of Northern India, that the necessity of Universities was recognised. The Charter of 1853 was accordingly followed by a Despatch from Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control, in 1854, which laid down the principles of educational policy in India. The Committee of Public Instruction gave place, to a Director of Public Instruction, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools in each Province. Grants-in-aid were offered to all who gave a good secular education. The governing bodies of the Universities were composed of Fellows, Native and European, representing all practical educationists, official and non-official, Christian and non-Christian, on the model of the London University.

In 1859 the present Earl of Derby, when first Secretary of State for India, reviewed the results of the Despatch of 1854, and drew the attention of Government to the continued neglect of the education of the mass of the people in their own vernaculars. Acknowledging the failure of grants-in-aid to encourage such education, he directed the levy of cesses on the land for village schools. Such cesses had been first raised by Mr. Thomason, in the North-Western Provinces. In 1846 that Lieutenant Governor, whose father when a chaplain in Calcutta had first suggested the plan, proposed that a schoolmaster should be entertained in every village of a hundred houses as a "village servant," and be supported by a rent-free plot of land of from five to ten acres. After four years' experiment and discussion, with the warm approval of Lord Dalhousie, the order finally went forth to establish a school in each circle of adjoining villages, and to levy a cess of one per cent. on the gross produce of the land for its support. As a doubt existed whether such a

rate should be imposed before the expiry of each district settlement, though a road cess had long been levied, the district officers of those days, led by Mr. J. R. Barnes in Shaljehanpore, induced the landholders to assess themselves at a half per cent. Government giving the other half. The first case in which the cess was made compulsory was that of Jhansie, when, in 1852-53, that district was re-settled.

Gradually the cesses were levied in other Provinces, except Bengal, and with notable success in Bombay. In Madras the school cess failed because it was optional, but a Bill was before the local Legislative Council in 1870 to make that and other cesses for roads, dispensaries and local improvements compulsory. In April 1868 Lord Lawrence's Government directed the levy of a school and road cess in Bengal and Lord Mayo repeated the orders. But, owing to difficulties raised by the Permanent Settlement, the question was referred to the Secretary of State. In a despatch dated the 12th May 1870 the Duke of Argyll communicated the orders of Her Majesty's Government, approving of the policy of the Government of India which was that of Lord Derby's Despatch of 1859, and directing the levy in Bengal, for property of all kinds accessible to such rates, of cesses for roads and village schools. In a subsequent Despatch the Secretary of State sanctioned certain arrangements by which less would be spent from the general funds on English Education and more on the instruction of the mass of the people in their own languages.

The principles of the educational policy of Government, as confirmed and extended by Her Majesty's Government in 1870, were thus laid down in 1868 by Mr. Howell, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, and were officially published:—The Indian Educational Code is contained in the despatches of the Home Government of 1854, 1859, and, we may now add, 1870. The main object of the former despatch is to divert the efforts of the Government from the education of the higher classes towards whom they had up to that date been too exclusively directed, and to turn them to the wider diffusion of education among all classes of the people, and especially to the provision of primary instruction for the masses. Such instruction is to be provided by the direct instrumentality of Government, and a compulsory rate, levied under the direct authority of Government, is pointed out as the best means of obtaining funds for the purpose. The system must be extended by the establishment of Government schools as models, to be superseded gradually by schools supported on the grant-in-aid

principle. This principle is to be of perfect religious neutrality, defined in regular rules adapted to the circumstances of each Province, and clearly and publicly placed before the Natives of India. Schools, whether purely Government institutions or aided, in all of which (excepting Normal Schools) the payment of some fee, however small, is to be the rule, are to be in regular gradation from those which give the humblest elementary instruction to the highest Colleges, and the best pupils of one grade are to climb through the other grades by means of scholarships obtained in the lower school and tenable in the higher. To provide masters, normal schools are to be established in each province, and moderate allowances given for the support of those who possess an aptness for teaching and are willing to devote themselves to the profession of school masters. By this means it is hoped that, at no distant period, Institutions may be in operation in all the Presidencies, calculated to supply masters for all classes of schools, and thus in time greatly limit, if not altogether to obviate, the necessity of recruiting the educational service by means of engagements made in England. The medium of education is to be the Vernacular languages of India, into which the best elementary treatises in English should be translated. Such translations are to be advertised for, and liberally rewarded by Government as the means of enriching Vernacular literature. While, therefore, the Vernacular languages are on no account to be neglected, the English language may be taught where there is a demand for it, but the English language is not to be substituted for the Vernacular dialects of the country. Female education is to receive the frank and cordial support of Government, as by it a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people, than by the education of men. In addition to the Government and aided colleges and schools for general education, special Institutions for imparting special education in law, medicine, engineering, art and agriculture, are to receive in every Province the direct aid and encouragement of Government.

The following statement shows the number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, and aided by, Government, with the average number of pupils attending them since the year before the despatch of 1854:—

General Statistics.

Years ended.	No. of Educational Institutions.	Average attendance of Pupils.	Years ended.	No. of Educational Institutions.	Average attendance of Pupils.
<i>30th April.</i>			<i>30th April.</i>		
1852-53	413	28,179	1862-63	15,136	394,531
1854-55	501	43,517	1863-64	16,616	473,013
1855-56	508	43,664	1864-65	17,209	441,591
1856-57	8,490	100,656	1865-66	18,563	559,317
1857-58	8,070	151,188	<i>31st March.</i>		
1858-59	12,479	239,053			
1859-60	13,550	306,506	1866-67	14,990	622,342
1860-61	14,322	333,078	1867-68	16,261	662,537
1861-62	13,219	350,762	1868-69	19,552	760,502

The actual educational expenditure and its results in 1868-69 we thus take from the Reports of the ten Departments of Public Instruction :—

Province.	Schools and Colleges.	Students and Pupils.	Expenditure.		Total expenditure.
			From imperial funds.	From local sources.	
Madras	...	2,421	86,982	77,466	19,837 97,303
Bombay	...	2,296	143,106	84,694	90,948 175,642
Bengal	...	3,985	162,674	175,499	119,651 295,150
North-Western Provinces	4,002	143,192	97,226	84,337	181,563
Punjab	...	3,622	85,836	56,534	41,934 98,468
Oudh	...	642	30,683	21,778	19,414 41,192
Central Provinces	1,694	72,835	21,738	27,838	49,376
British Burma	...	178	5,544	11,530	8,943 20,473
Berar	...	335	12,188	19,405	3,374 22,779
Mysore	...	309	15,129	12,259	11,872 24,131
Coorg	...	68	1,333	1,086	395 1,481
Total	...	19,552	760,502	579,215	428,543 1,007,738

The following table, drawn up by Mr. Howell, shews the distribution of pupils, the imperial and local expenditure, and the average cost to Government of each pupil in 1867-68 :—

Provinces,	Population,	Present distribution of youths connected with the Educational Department.						Income in 1867-68.	
		Government Institutions.						Institutions aided and under inspection.	
		Schools.	Schools.	Lower.	Middle.	Upper, general and special.	Upper, general and special.	Total.	Rs.
(Children emanating from the Education Department)									
Madras ..	.. 28,276,265	4,712,710	62,975	G. 1.9 G. 3 S. 1.628	3,419 4,551	495	102 G. 5 S. 570	20,594 22,394	7,10,740 1,32,657
Bombay ..	.. 15,775,113	2,629,185	135,147	G. 1.21 G. 1.55 S. 1.29 G. 9,537	2.14 2.3 1.403	15,429 101,849	Nil. G. S. 186	6,695 5,631	8,48,397 8,07,16,70,737
Bengal ..	.. 37,759,430	6,298,238	145,146	G. 1.76 G. 1.176 S. 1.65 G. 1,910	8,569 8,559 1.411	3,314 345 G. 258 G.	11,672 54,914 1,055	52,957 16,39,426 13,182	10,82,698 27,42,124 5,29,907 14,92,742
North-Western Provinces ..	.. 30,261,641	5,045,255	142,310	G. 2.92 S. 53 G. 979	113,355	113,355	G. 9 G. 1.43 S. 1.44 S.	2,215 9,62,835 2,884	5,29,907 14,92,742 5,29,907 14,92,742 8,08,298
Punjab...	.. 15,166,157	2,527,672	95,995	G. 1.890	2.71 4,018	65,160 13,707	16	1,000	1,348 1,267
Oudh ..	.. 11,29,747	1,870,124	24,335	G. Nil.	1.182	Nil.	Nil.	2,121	1,56,782 1,40,675
Central Provinces ..	.. 8,659,687	1,444,946	67,490	G. Nil.	1.241	5,244	37,277	612	3,215 1,84,682
Bihar ..	.. 2,231,565	371,827	9,27	G. Nil.	1.163	3,930	5,179	..	2,51,366 1,63,225
Total ..	149,380,615	24,899,980	652,891	G. 1.302 1.514	20,236 4,239	340,380	1,820	23,855 1,472	32,08,842 84,97,867
					2,866	24,475		25,427	

* General. † Special.

Analysis of Imperial expenditure.		Analysis of the present cost to Government per pupil per annum.											
		In Government Institutions						In Aided Institutions					
Provinces.	Instruction and Inspection.	Schools.			Schools.			Colleges, general and special.			Colleges, general and special.		
		Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.
Madras ..	Rs. 5,74,984	Rs. 574,60 G.	Rs. 574,60 G.	Rs. 574,60 G.	Rs. As. P. 92	Rs. As. P. 92	Rs. As. P. 92	Rs. As. P. 102	Rs. As. P. 102	Rs. As. P. 102	Rs. As. P. 811	Rs. As. P. 111	Rs. As. P. 131
..
Bombay ..	Rs. 6,87,657	Rs. 337,23 G.	Rs. 337,23 G.	Rs. 337,23 G.	Rs. As. P. 52	Rs. As. P. 52	Rs. As. P. 52	Rs. As. P. 114	Rs. As. P. 114	Rs. As. P. 114	Rs. As. P. 60	Rs. As. P. 60	Rs. As. P. 130
..
Bengal ..	Rs. 2,83,563	Rs. 13,75,873	Rs. 13,75,873	Rs. 13,75,873	Rs. As. P. 247,00 G.	Rs. As. P. 247,00 G.	Rs. As. P. 247,00 G.	Rs. As. P. 120	Rs. As. P. 120	Rs. As. P. 120	Rs. As. P. 62	Rs. As. P. 62	Rs. As. P. 130
..
North Western Provinces ..	Rs. 1,82,398	Rs. 7,70,447	Rs. 7,70,447	Rs. 7,70,447	Rs. As. P. 863,00 G.	Rs. As. P. 863,00 G.	Rs. As. P. 863,00 G.	Rs. As. P. 104	Rs. As. P. 104	Rs. As. P. 104	Rs. As. P. 116	Rs. As. P. 116	Rs. As. P. 130
Punjab ..	Rs. 1,56,897	Rs. 3,96,448	Rs. 3,96,448	Rs. 3,96,448	Rs. As. P. 1,842,410	Rs. As. P. 1,842,410	Rs. As. P. 1,842,410	Rs. As. P. 55	Rs. As. P. 55	Rs. As. P. 55	Rs. As. P. 422	Rs. As. P. 422	Rs. As. P. 130
Oudh ..	Rs. 47,691	Rs. 1,39,091	Rs. 1,39,091	Rs. 1,39,091	Rs. As. P. Nil.	Rs. As. P. Nil.	Rs. As. P. Nil.	Rs. As. P. 71	Rs. As. P. 71	Rs. As. P. 71	Rs. As. P. 349	Rs. As. P. 349	Rs. As. P. 131
Central Provinces ..	Rs. 73,344	Rs. 1,11,338	Rs. 1,11,338	Rs. 1,11,338	Rs. As. P. Nil.	Rs. As. P. Nil.	Rs. As. P. Nil.	Rs. As. P. 911	Rs. As. P. 911	Rs. As. P. 911	Rs. As. P. 91	Rs. As. P. 91	Rs. As. P. 130
Kerar ..	Rs. 33,216	Rs. 1,30,049	Rs. 1,30,049	Rs. 1,30,049	Rs. As. P. Nil.	Rs. As. P. Nil.	Rs. As. P. Nil.	Rs. As. P. 168	Rs. As. P. 168	Rs. As. P. 168	Rs. As. P. 917	Rs. As. P. 917	Rs. As. P. 130
Total ..	Rs. 11,63,178	Rs. 41,85,757	Rs. 41,85,757	Rs. 41,85,757	Rs. As. P. Nil.	Rs. As. P. Nil.	Rs. As. P. Nil.	Rs. As. P. 128	Rs. As. P. 128	Rs. As. P. 128	Rs. As. P. 112	Rs. As. P. 112	Rs. As. P. 130

* General. † Special.

Detailed Expenditure since 1861-62.

Up to 1868-69 the expenditure on Education, Science and Art has been assigned in one grant as follows :—

Year.	£	Year.	£
1861-62	... 342,915	1865-66	... 665,176
1862-63	... 397,819	1866-67	... 608,156
1863-64	... 439,316	1867-68	... 782,930
1864-65	... 529,630	1868-69	... 832,203

Since 1869-70 the expenditure on Education has been kept separate, in the financial accounts, from that on Science and Art. The purely educational expenditure, in that year, was about £600,000 and in 1870-71 it is estimated at £680,530. The sums spent from 1861-62 to 1868-69 are thus analysed :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. Eleven Months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
<i>Education—</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
University ..	5,156	6,437	7,115	9,045	10,146	10,502	10,652	11,645
Superintendence and Inspection ..	80,461	90,834	84,209	98,439	91,634	101,019	116,300	113,886
Government Colleges ..	79,779	93,646	98,745	105,218	111,102	99,698	110,843	101,622
Schools ..	81,333	87,727	107,177	133,112	138,812	142,196	158,355	159,425
Book Depots ..	12,653	1,870	9,666	11,410	17,895	21,690	22,695	23,035
Grants-in aid of schools and Educational Institutions ..	37,030	48,226	54,353	79,439	118,936	117,314	139,592	157,278
Scholarships and Prizes ..	4,717	4,385	6,908	9,393	11,969	12,701	19,010	20,889
Miscellaneous ..	5,851	14,172	10,599	18,332	14,039	19,366	16,399	41,939
	306,980	317,297	378,762	465,288	514,568	524,486	593,885	629,719
<i>Science and Art—</i>								
Surveyor General's Department ..	11,928	13,871	17,626	16,138	12,812	14,843	18,737	18,774
Great Trigonometrical Survey of India ..								
Topographical Survey of India ..		Included in Military charges ..			10,005	39,878	71,837	74,487
Mathematical Instrument-making Department ..					20,806	36,010	38,761	43,805
Geological Survey of India ..	12,568	13,894	16,873	16,589	19,142	18,129	19,694	22,208
Institutions of Science and Art ..	13,586	22,757	26,055	31,615	37,274	30,965	36,588	39,165
	38,082	50,522	60,554	61,342	150,613	143,670	189,045	202,484

The proportion in which the whole sum has been spent in the various Provinces is seen in the following table :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. eleven months	1867-68.	1868-69
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India ..	28,274	34,562	40,033	40,771	120,812	120,412	161,248	172,415
Oudh ..	772	1,704	1,849	13,070	14,290	15,681	18,781	22,195
Central Provinces ..	2	9,886	13,950	14,188	14,779	18,060	21,346	24,554
British Burma ..	1,476	3,200	4,66	5,429	9,968	6,025	7,370	11,099
Bengal ..	111,957	130,478	141,485	165,291	180,158	179,382	213,194	229,935
North-Western Provinces ..	61,009	71,859	60,242	70,762	87,730	88,215	101,480	96,478
Punjab ..	23,368	28,974	32,690	45,940	57,608	56,924	64,464	61,102
Madras ..	55,641	60,511	69,449	73,134	75,599	76,214	87,744	102,400
Bombay ..	58,396	47,418	65,069	86,431	90,059	97,075	107,303	108,935
Total ..	340,986	394,592	434,833	524,422	659,903	658,618	782,930	832,203
Berar ..	..	1,405	2,249	2,569	2,754	6,964	23,788	21,827
Eastern Settlements ..	1,675	1,822	2,234	2,639	2,519	2,574	..	..
Grand Total ..	342,561	397,819	439,316	520,630	665,176	668,156	..	..

Confining our attention to Education we find that the assignment from imperial funds was thus spent in detail in the years 1861-62 and 1868-69, omitting the Eastern Settlements and Berar. The contrast exhibits the progress and nature of educational expenditure in the eight years:—

Object.	1861-62.	1868-69.
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Three Universities ...	5,156	11,645
Superintendence and Inspection ..	80,461	113,886
Government Colleges ...	79,779	101,622
" Schools ...	79,758	159,425
Grants-in-Aid ..	37,030	157,278
Scholarships and Prizes ..	4,717	20,889
Book Depôts ..	12,653	23,035
Miscellaneous ..	5,851	41,939
<i>Receipts from fees and contributions</i>		
Ditto Book Depôts...	28,199	43,344
Ditto Fines and Miscellaneous ...	13,198	27,940
	884	2,427

The Universities and Book Depots are practically self-supporting. In 1861-62 the Central Provinces, Oudh and British Burma were without Departments of Public Instruction. The sums spent from educational cesses, fees and other local funds may be estimated at nearly half a million sterling. If we add the sums spent by the people on indigenous schools the imperial grant will be very considerably exceeded.

The Three Universities.

Though only examining bodies at first, the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are beginning to establish University Professorships distinct from those of the affiliated Colleges. In the first there is a Tagore Law Professorship endowed by a Bengalee lawyer and zemindar. In Madras the Government have prepared a scheme of University Professorships intended for candidates for graduation in honours. In Bombay a fund has been created in honour of the late Vice Chancellor, the Rev. John Wilson, D. D., F. R. S., which is hereafter to endow a University Chair of Comparative Philology. Each University consists of a Senate divided into Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering. The Vice Chancellor and Fellows, official and non-official, are appointed by the Governor General as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and by the local Governors as Chancellors of those of Madras and Bombay. The Faculties originate questions which are referred to the Syndicate, the small executive body in which all are represented, and are sent up to the whole Senate for a financial decision in cases of importance. The Registrars and the Tagore Law Professor are elected by the Senate for short periods, but are eligible for re-election.

In 1869-70 the three Universities consisted of the following 70 Affiliated Colleges :—

University.	Independent	Government.	Total.
Calcutta	24	20	44
Madras	13	6	19
Bombay	2	5	7
.			
Total	39	31	70

The results of the examinations since the foundation of the Universities have been as follows :—

Matriculation or Entrance.

Year.	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.	
	Candi-dates.	Passed.	Candi-dates.	Passed.	Candi-dates.	Passed.
1857	244	162	...	...	41	36
1858	464	111	...	...	79	18
1859 (Two Exns.) ..	1,411	583	...	13	57	30
1860	808	415	...	11	52	23
1861	1,058	477	Not given.	19	80	48
1862	1,114	477	...	13	195	82
1863	1,307	690	...	21	252	105
1864	1,396	702	...	37	390	143
1865	1,000	510	...	95	565	223
1866	1,350	629	288	111	555	229
1867	1,507	814	458	93	895	306
1868	1,734	892	795	313	—	—
1869	1,730	817	—	—	—	—
Total	15,123	7,279	...	943	3,161	1,243

Diplomas and Degrees.

Degree.	Calcutta. 1858 to 1870.		Bombay. 1862 to 1869.		Madras. 1858 to 1870	
	Candi-dates	Passed.	Candi-dates.	Passed.	Candi-dates.	Passed.
B. A.	1213	577	...	62	...	29
M. A.	177	114	...	19	...	1
B. L. or L.L. B.	460	312	...	10	...	48
M. B.	9	8	...	...	...	1
L. M.	185	179	...	22	...	1
M. D.	6	4	...	...	...	1
L. C. E. or B. C. E. ...	68	39	...	1	11	6
Total	2118	1233	...	114	...	87

University of Calcutta.—In 1869-70 for the Entrance Examination there were 1,730 candidates, of whom 817 passed, 875 failed, and 38 were absent. Of the successful candidates 178 were placed in the first division, 440 in the second, and 199 in the third. Of the 875 candidates who failed, 577 failed in English, 257 in the second language, 334 in History and Geography, and 613 in Mathematics. At the examination of 1868 there were

1,734 candidates, of whom 892 passed, 795 failed, and 47 were absent. The failures in English are the same at both examinations, whilst those in the other branches are larger at the examination in 1869. In Mathematics the failures in 1868 and 1869 were 549 and 631 respectively, but this may be accounted for by the fact, that in 1869 the passing marks in this branch were raised from 25 to 33 per cent. In 1869 a larger proportion of the successful candidates passed in the first and second divisions than in 1868, and on a comparison with the results of former years, the examination in 1869 may be considered satisfactory. The following statement gives the number of failures in one subject only:—

English	...	...	...	133
Second Language	...	...	...	26
History and Geography	...	...	...	12
Mathematics	...	...	...	162

The following is a classification of candidates according to the second language which they took up:—

Number Examined in

Bengalee	...	574	Latin	...	...	71
Sanskrit	...	770	Hindee	...	...	33
Oordoo	...	250	Oorya	...	...	7
Persian	...	7	Burmese	...	...	1
Arabic	...	17				

Number of Candidates, ... 1,730

In 1868 there were 1,095 candidates who took up Bengalee and only 249 who took up Sanskrit. The study of Sanskrit has taken the place of Bengalee in the leading schools of the Lower Provinces. The following tabular statement shows the Provinces from which the candidates were drawn, and the religion which they professed:—

Province.	Number of Candidates.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Bengal	1,436	143	361	156	660
North-Western Provinces	124	19	36	21	76
Punjab	106	8	24	12	44
Central Provinces	6	1	2	1	4
Oudh	43	5	12	8	25
Ceylon	15	2	5	1	8
Total	1,730	178	440	199	817

The religion professed by the 1,730 candidates in the different Provinces was returned as follows :—

Province.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Brahmins and Deists.	Other Religions.
Bengal ...	55	49	1,249	83	...
N. W. Provinces ...	11	10	103	...	1
Punjab ...	11	13	81	...	4
Oudh ...	...	6	33	...	...
Central Provinces ..	3	...	3	...	...
Ceylon ...	14	...	1	...	...
Total ...	94	78	1,570	83	5

For the First Examination in Arts there were 520 candidates; of these 225 passed, 276 were plucked, and 19 were absent. Of the successful candidates 23 were placed in the first division, 81 in the second, and 121 in the third. Of the unsuccessful candidates 207 failed in English, 149 in the second languages, 136 in History, 149 in Mathematics, and 77 in Philosophy. The number of candidates at this examination was larger than in any previous year, and was 97 in excess of the number in 1868.

For the Degree of B. A. there were 210 candidates, of whom 98 passed, 110 were plucked, and 2 were absent. Of the passed candidates 16 were placed in the first division, 46 in the second, and 36 in the third. Of the plucked candidates 42 failed in English, 38 in the second language, 35 in History, 89 in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 37 in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and 19 in the optional subjects. All candidates who appeared at this examination, ought according to strict rule to have taken up a classic as their second language: but the Syndicate relaxed this rule in favour of candidates who had been allowed to take up Bengalee as their second language at the examination of January 1869, and failed. Such candidates were allowed for the last time to appear at the examination of 1870 with Bengalee as their second language. Thirty-six candidates availed themselves of the privilege, while 5 professed Latin, 7 Arabic and 162 Sanskrit. Of the 98 successful candidates 90 were from Bengal,

6 from the N. W. Provinces and 2 from the Punjab. Of the 98 the number who professed Christianity was 2; Mahomedanism 1; Hindooism, 79; and Brahminism or Deism, 16.

Of those who obtained the M. A. degree 6 passed in English, 9 in History, 2 in Mathematics, 6 in Mental and Moral Philosophy and 1 in Natural and Physical Science. For the B. L. Examination there were 87 candidates, of whom 11 passed in the first division, and 61 in the second. For the Licence in Law there were 26 candidates, of whom 20 were successful. For the First Examination in Medicine there were 60 candidates, of whom 13 passed in the first division, and 33 in the second division. At the Second Examination in Medicine there were 8 candidates, of whom 6 passed, 3 being placed in the first division, and 3 in the second. There was one candidate for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, who passed in the second division. For the Licence in Civil Engineering there were 7 candidates, of whom 4 passed in the second division.

During the year, a Minute by the Vice-Chancellor was recorded, treating of certain proposals made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Government of India, for giving to those interested in education in the Upper Provinces a more direct influence in the councils of the University, and for the better encouragement of oriental classical and vernacular education. The Syndicate approved generally of the ends proposed to be attained, and copies of the Minute were sent to the several Local Governments, with a request that they would furnish the Syndicate with an expression of their views. The subject will be discussed at the end of 1870.

There are no detailed reports of the Universities of Madras and Bombay.

Provincial Colleges and Schools.

Madras.—In the year ending March 1869 the net sum, after deducting fees and contributions, spent from imperial funds was £77,466 and from local funds £19,837, on the education of 86,982 pupils in 2421 schools and colleges. The gross expenditure by the Director was £105,602. Of this £24,199, in addition to £346 for buildings, was given as grants-in-aid to 1268 independent Colleges and schools. The aided and unaided schools inspected by the Department numbered 2304 and spent £54,916 besides these grants, of which sum £15,689 was derived from fees. There was a considerable development of the system of Payment for Results during the year. Four hundred and ninety-four schools, with an attendance of 15,071 pupils, re-

ceived grants on this system, and 929 schools, with an attendance of 17,634 pupils, were under improvement with a view to their becoming qualified for grants. The Normal School for training female teachers, which it was proposed to establish in the Presidency Town, was in operation in 1870. The 86,982 pupils were, as to race, distributed as follows:— Europeans, 542; East Indians, 4,204; Native Christians, 11,045; Hindoos, 68,479; Mahomedans, 2,712. The numbers studying different languages are shown in the annexed statement:—

English	...	37,985	Sanskrit	...	530
Tamil	...	47,956	Greek	...	15
Telugu	...	22,096	German	...	5
Hindustance	...	634	Latin	...	12
Malayalam	...	8,132	Ooriya	...	1,170
Canarese	...	3,541	Tulu	...	302
Persian	...	125			

The expenditure per pupil was in 1867-68 Rs. 13-6-2, and in 1868-69 Rs. 12-2-2. This decrease is mainly due to the expansion of inspecting operations. The number of girls receiving instruction in 1868-69 was 8,099, against 6,510 in the previous year. Of the girls under instruction, 234 were Europeans, 1,707 East Indians, 3,461 Native Christians, 2,694 Hindoos, and 3 Mahomedans. English was studied by 2,569 girls; Tamil by 4,447; Telugu by 985; Malayalam by 437; Canarese by 154; and Tulu by 117. Of the total expenditure in Government institutions £4881 was on Arts and £928 on Professional Colleges, £14,773 on general and £13,167 on special schools.

Bombay and Sindh.—The gross sum expended in the education of 143,106 pupils in 2296 schools and colleges, Government and Aided, was £175,642 of which £84,694 was from imperial and £80,948 from local funds. Besides these there were 160 inspected but not aided schools, with 8,868 pupils on their rolls. The sum of £34,865 was expended on aided and inspected schools exclusive of grants-in-aid. The increase in local funds for education was £10,657 in the year, due chiefly to the cess, contributions from the people and subscriptions from the chiefs of Kattiawar, the Rewa Kanta and the Southern Mahratta Country. Of the gross expenditure £120,038 was on Government and £4,125 only on Aided institutions. Of the expenditure on Government institutions £12,958 was on colleges, £16,415 on high schools, £21,065 on middle-class schools, £54,527 on lower-class schools, £12,066 on special colleges and schools and £3,006 on Female schools.

Bengal.—Through the Department of Public Instruction the sum of £295,150 was spent on the education of 162,674 pupils in 3,985 Colleges and Schools of all kinds. Of this sum £175,499 was granted by the State and £119,651 was contributed by private funds. The cost of each pupil to the State was £1-1-7 against £1-2-10 the previous year. The fee receipts amounted to £66,983 nearly, equally divided between state and aided institutions. The following shows the number of Colleges, Schools and pupils in State and Aided Schools:—

31st March 1869.		Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.
Government Institutions.			
Colleges (general) ...		11	923
Ditto (professional, including law dpts.) ..		10	807
Medical College (vernacular departments) ...		2	282
Madrasahs ...		2	150
School of art ...		1	33
Normal schools for Masters ...		27	1,491
Ditto for Mistresses...		1	24
Schools for boys, English higher class ..		48	9,635
Ditto, ditto middle class ...		12	1,062
Ditto, Vernacular middle class ...		123	7,373
Ditto, ditto lower class ...		92	4,065
Schools for girls (native) ...		1	42
		330	25,887
Private Institutions receiving allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.			
Colleges (general) ...		6	463
Normal schools for Masters ...		7	290
Ditto for Mistresses...		2	38
Schools for boys, English higher class ..		78	10,074
Ditto, ditto middle class ...		478	24,964
Ditto, Vernacular middle class ..		556	25,266
Ditto, ditto lower class ...		252	7,932
School of Useful Arts ...		1	106
Schools for girls, Europeans and other foreign races ...		11	719
Ditto, native ...		224	5,362
		1,615	75,214
Private Institutions under Inspection receiving allowances under other Rules.			
Normal schools for Masters ...		1	26
Ditto for Mistresses...		0	0
Schools for boys, English higher class ..		0	0
Ditto, ditto middle class ...		54	2,178
Ditto, Vernacular middle class ...		142	5,878
Ditto, ditto lower class ...		1,797	52,688
Schools for girls, Europeans and other foreign races ...		3	263
Ditto, natives ...		43	540
		2,040	61,573
		3,985	1,62,674

Besides these there were 1438 schools with 52,876 pupils receiving no aid, but a fifth of which were inspected. The percentage of the total expenditure of £295,150 was as follows :—

					Per cent.
					9.93
Direction and Inspection	...	...	...	...
Government Institutions.	Colleges	...	...	16.17	
	English Schools for boys	...	...	14.35	
	Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular	...	...	3.87	41.25
	Vernacular for girls	...	...	2.22	
	Schools of Medicine and Art	...	...	2.45	
	Normal Schools	...	...	4.19	
Aided Institutions.	Colleges	...	...	3.82	
	English Schools for boys	...	...	6.69	
	Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular	...	...	25.92	42.84
	English for European girls	...	...	1.75	
	Vernacular for Native girls	...	...	3.39	
	Normal Schools	...	...	1.17	
Scholarships held chiefly at Government Institutions.	Government	...	...	4.61	
	Endowed	...	...	1.32	5.93

The Arts Colleges directly managed by Government had the following numbers of students on the roll at the end of each official year since 1865 :—

	Monthly fee.	R. ^s . A.						Cost per annum of each Student.		
			1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	From Imperial Funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.
Presidency College ..	12 0	323	301	271	292	342	247	121	368	
Sanskrit College ..	5 0	26	20	24	27	36	229	43	272	
Hooghly College ..	5 0	133	141	134	162	134	..	285	285	
Dacca College ..	5 0	129	110	123	126	138	255	61	319	
Krishnaghur College ..	5 0	61	74	71	83	106	257	55	312	
Berhampore College ..	5 0	77	74	63	71	67	427	69	496	
Patna College ..	5 0	21	20	32	45	66	595	52	647	
Calcutta Madrasah ..	0 8	.....	.....	.....	6	3	514	6	520	
Gowhatti School ..	3 0	.....	.....	.....	2	8	..	..	..
Cuttack School ..	3 0	..	..	..	6	16	359	38	397	
Chittagong School ..	5 0	..	..	..	7	210	54	54	273	
Total ..	..	770	740	724	820	923	239	119	353	

In 1868-69 of the 923 students 246 were the sons of zemindars and independent persons ; 75 of merchants, bankers and brokers ; 150 of professional persons ; 267 of officials and pensioners ; 23 of shopkeepers ; and 162 of other ranks. The six private colleges, which received aid from Government, had 463 under-graduates on their rolls at the end of the year, being an increase

of 28 over the number returned in 1867-68. The following is the attendance table for the last five years:—

	Monthly fee,	Rs.						Cost per annum of each student		
			1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	From Imperial Funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total
Doveton College, Calcutta	12	16	23	30	25	17		Rs. 268	Rs. 710	Rs. 978
St. Xavier's College, ditto	8	...	14	20	40	32	133	525	658	
Free Church College, ditto	5	151	126	151	97	99	45	158	203	
General Assembly's College, do.	5	...	69	111	102	100	49	140	189	
Cathedral Mission College, ditto	5	...	87	65	128	172	40	186	206	
London Mission College, Bhowanipore ...	5	..	...	32	43	43	97	308	405	
Total	...	167	339	409	435	463	65	219	284	

Of the 463 students 100 were sons of zemindars and independent persons; 68 of merchants, bankers and brokers; 54 of professional persons; 116 of officials and pensioners; 50 of shopkeepers and 75 of others. The next table affords the means of comparing the above classification with the similar classification in the case of Government colleges:—

	Zemindars, Traders, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Builders, and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government servants and pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.
Government Colleges	26·6	8·1	16·2	28·9	2·5	17·5
Private Colleges	21·6	14·7	11·6	25·0	10·8	16·2

The number of students attending the Law Classes was 588 on the 31st March 1869, against 551 on the same date last year. In the English classes of the Medical College the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 141, against 149 in the preceding year. The total annual cost of each student increased from Rs. 807 to Rs. 880, or nearly 9½ per cent., and the average fee payments from Rs. 58 to Rs. 65, or 12 per cent. The cost to Government was Rs. 815. There were 91 in the Hindustanee and 152 in the Bengalee classes; each student cost Rs. 207, of which Rs. 187 was from imperial funds. There were 75 students in the Civil Engineering Classes. Each cost Rs. 370 of which 302 was from imperial funds. The great extension which is now being given to Public

Works throughout India had begun to tell upon the strength of these classes. The number on the rolls on the 31st March last was 78, against 57 on the same date in the previous year, and the monthly average was 75 against 52. There were 32 students in the School of Art; each cost Rs. 603 of which Rs. 596 was from the state. There were 1,515 schoolmasters in the 28 Government Normal Schools. Each cost Rs. 85 of which Rs. 79 was from the state. In the two Mussulman Colleges there were 150 students, each costing Rs. 154 of which Rs. 126 was from imperial funds, and paying a fee of only 8 annas a month.

The accounts furnished by the School Book Society for the year ending 31st December 1868, shew, as usual, a steady increase in the demand for books and apparatus. The number of books issued from the Depository was 259,161 in 1868, against 245,769 in 1867, being an increase of 5 per cent.—

Books.	Number of Copies issued in		
	1866.	1867.	1868.
English	89,044	78,963	101,284
Sanskrit	3,279	1,797	2,773
Bengali	96,997	120,150	121,820
Hindi	4,783	10,576	6,996
Ooriya	21,888	21,435	14,459
Santhalee	22	2	0
Khasiya	609	905	5
Arabic	0	0	0
Persian	77	174	34
Oordoo	2,565	1,517	2,975
Anglo-Asiatic	11,063	10,250	8,815
Total	230,277	245,769	259,161

North-Western Provinces—The sum of £181,563 was spent by the Department on the education of 143,192 pupils in 4002 institutions. Of this £97,226 was from imperial and £84,337 from local funds. The following table shows the character of the schools in detail. Including unaided institutions to the number of 4460 with 54,610 pupils, only 3/5ths per cent. of the whole population of the Provinces were under instruction :—

	Description.	Number.	Number on Rolls.
Government.	Colleges	6	1,811
	{ Superior	12	2,780
	Middle	14	1,198
	Lower	225	15,816
	Hukabundees ..	3,033	100,290
	{ Female	393	2,097
	Do. (Normal) { Male	5	370
	{ Female	3	36
	Total	3,691	124,238
Aided.	Colleges ..	4	1,200
	Schools .. { Higher ..	7	1,861
	Middle ..	152	10,987
	Lower ..	30	1,461
	Do. (Female) { Middle ..	8	492
	Lower ..	106	2,868
	Do. (Normal) { Male ..	2	43
	{ Female ..	2	46
	Total	311	18,964
Unaided.	Schools	4,460	54,010
	Grand Total	8,462	197,812
Population of the N. W. P. 30,110,615		Percentage under education • 6	

The school cess yielded £30,416. The fees collected in the four Colleges of Agra, Ajmere, Bareilly and Benares, exceeded £1,700. The monthly rate of fees varied from eight annas to ten rupees. Boarding-houses, which are now a highly important part of the Colleges, continued to be very successful, and it is hoped that they will spread to the chief district schools. In Benares and in Agra the Church Missionary Society has a college, and in Agra the Hindoos and Roman Catholics conduct each a college. Of the whole expenditure £64,333 was devoted to Government and £66,895 to Aided institutions, but of the former so much as £34,570 was from imperial funds and of the latter only £19,492.

There were 350,982 copies of books printed for the use of the Educational Department at the Government Press during the year. Their value amounted to Rs. 27,918. There were sold at the Curator's Depot 233,559 copies of educational books and maps, realizing the sum of Rs. 39,837. Nearly 100,000 copies were purchased by parties not connected with the Educational Department,—a satisfactory proof of the popularity and cheapness of the educational publications.

Punjab.—The sum of £98,468 was spent through the Department on the education of 85,836 pupils in 3,622 schools. Of this sum £41,934 was from local and the rest from imperial sources. The cess alone yielded £22,351. Of the schools 1800 were Go-

vernment and 817 Aided. Besides these there were 513 unaided indigenous schools with 55,829 pupils. Taking these into account only 1 in 123 of the population was under instruction. The average cost of educating each student was £101-7 in the Government Colleges and £48-7 in the Lahore College of the American Presbyterian Mission. The Government of India sanctioned the establishment of an institution to be styled the "Lahore University College," with a governing body consisting of a President—the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; certain *ex-officio* members appointed by the Government; and members nominated by the Lieutenant Governor on the ground of being eminent benefactors or original promoters of the Institution, or persons distinguished for attainments in literature and science. The Senate so constituted is empowered to expend the income at its disposal in the foundation of fellowships and scholarships; to make grants-in-aid to educational institutions conducted in accordance with the principles of the College; to grant rewards for vernacular translations of European standard works, and for the encouragement of the enlightened study of oriental literature; and to grant "certificates of proficiency" after examinations to be conducted under rules framed by the Senate on certain accepted principles, the general object of which is to encourage the diffusion of Western literature *as far as possible* through the medium of the Vernacular, but where this is not possible, through the medium of English. Further, the Senate is to be, along with the educational officers of Government, the "Council of Education," or consulting body in matters relating to education, for the Province. In support of the Institution the Government will grant an equivalent to the income from subscriptions and endowments, up to Rs. 21,000 per annum.

There were 3 colleges in the Punjab, 7 District schools teaching up to the University Entrance standard, 9 Aided schools of the same grade, 94 District and 40 Aided middle-class schools, 1,464 Village and 163 Aided schools of the lower class, 206 Government and 516 Aided Female schools, 8 Government and 5 Aided Normal Schools, 24 Jail schools and 5,139 unaided and 83 aided indigenous schools. The Lahore Medical School, in the ninth year of its existence, cost £6,186 of which £378 was from local sources, and completed the training of 6 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and 20 Native Doctors. The total number of qualified medical officers sent out of the Institution from the commencement has been 107, of whom 16 were Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 91 Native Doctors. Of the students, 78—viz. 28 of the upper class, and 50 of the lower—received scholarships from Go-

vernment, while 2 of the former and 23 of the latter were being educated at the expense of districts or municipalities, and were in many cases, the sons of native practitioners.

During the year 74,324 books, valued at Rs. 23,550, were sold at cost price ; books and maps, to the value of Rs. 1,178, were distributed gratuitously for use in Vernacular Schools ; 26,993 books, valued at Rs. 6,330, were distributed as prizes ; 892 books, worth Rs. 134, were supplied to jails for the use of prisoners ; and 548 books costing Rs. 1,198, were supplied to the libraries of Colleges and District schools.

Oudh.—The sum of £41,193 was spent on the education of 30,683 pupils in 642 schools. Of this sum £21,773 was from imperial and £1,941 from local sources. The cess of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the land revenue yielded £10,423. Of the institutions 570 were Government with 25,831 pupils costing £9,065 from imperial and £8,157 from local funds. There were 72 Independent institutions with 4,852 pupils receiving £5,229 as grants-in-aid and spending £5,343 more. Of all the pupils 13,715 belonged to the landed and 5,439 to the serving class ; 2,210 were children of professional men, 5,499 of traders, 2,174 of artisans and 1,646 of others. As to creed 91 were Christians. There were 8,410 Brahmins, 3,881 Chattrees, 7,065 Vaisas and Kyaths, 4,001 Soodras, or 23,367 Hindoos in all. There were 7,143 Mahomedans and 80 others. There were 666 students in the aided Canning College. Of these 492 read English, 457 Oordoo, 45 Hindee, 67 Persian, 55 Sanskrit, and 61 Arabic.

The number of books sold during the year was 7,707 English at £288-7 and 35,278 Vernacular at £609-3. There are libraries attached to the district schools, and a beginning was made in establishing vernacular libraries in connection with the vernacular schools, chiefly in order to keep up the reading of the schoolmasters. A vernacular newspaper is edited in the department and distributed throughout the province to help in this way.

Central Provinces.—The sum of £49,576 was spent on the instruction of 72,835 scholars in 1,694 schools. Of this sum £21,783 was from imperial and £27,838 from local funds. There was one school for every 67 square miles and one person in every 125 of the population was under instruction. Of the pupils 65,728 were Hindoos, 4,511 Mahomedans and 2,596 "others." The prevailing languages taught were Hindi, Marathee, and Oorya,—the vernacular dialects of the races of the North, South and East. Though the number of Mahomedans under instruction appears to be small, yet relatively to the Mussulman population the percentage is considerable. The ratio of school-going Ma-

hindooans to the total Mussulman population is 1 to 52, whilst of the Hindoos the ratio is only 1 to 108. In the Central Provinces the education of the Non-Aryan races forming, whether as Gonds and Bygahs, or as Mhars, Dhers, and Sutnamees, so large a proportion of the population, continued to engage the attention of all occupied in educational work. Of the whole expenditure 15·1 per cent. was devoted to direction and inspection, 9·1 to English schools, 21·8 to boys' middle-class schools, 42·8 to boys' lower-class schools, 4·2 to the education of girls, 3·11 to Normal Schools and 2·9 to scholarships. Besides the above there were 8,390 pupils in 449 unaided schools. The Museum was visited by 91,566 persons, of whom 11,353 were native women. Grants were given to various Native Libraries, not in money but in books.

British Burma.—The sum of £20,473 was spent on 178 schools receiving aid from Government, with 5,544 pupils and an average daily attendance of 4,854. Of the 178 schools 2 were English schools of the higher class, 22 middle-class Anglo-Vernacular schools, 140 lower-class or primary schools including 31 Buddhist Monasteries, 7 Normal Schools, 6 Female schools, and one Jail school. Five only of the whole number were directly maintained by Government; the remainder received Grants-in-aid, excepting the Monastic schools, which were indirectly aided by the supply of books and itinerant teachers. Of 272 unaided schools 149 were Missionary schools—all except two being primary village schools, and 122 were indigenous secular village schools. The largest proportion of the work was carried on by Missionary Societies. Besides the Government grants of £7,280 the Independent institutions spent £5,649 from endowments and £3,294 from fees.

Mysore.—The sum of £24,131 was spent on the education of 15,129 scholars in 309 schools. Of this sum £12,259 was from the general revenues of the Province and £11,872 from the fees and endowments chiefly of aided schools. Of the pupils 4,839 were in 89 Government schools, 5,088 were in 146 *hoblee* or rural schools and 5,202 were in 74 aided schools. In the first and third classes of schools there were 7955 boys and 1732 girls. Of these 6,595 were Hindoos, 1,823 Mahomedans, and 1,269 Europeans or Eurasians. It is estimated that at least 200,000 youths (excluding girls) who were of an age to attend school, were left without instruction of any sort. To meet this the system of *hoblee* schools was established.

Coorg.—The sum of £1481 was spent in educating 1,333 scholars in 68 schools or 1 in 85 of the population. Of this £1086 was from imperial funds.

Berar.—The sum of £22,779 was spent on the instruction of 12,188 pupils in 3,353 schools. Of that sum £19,405 was from the general revenues of the Province and £3,374 from local funds. Of the pupils 188 were on the rolls of 2 high schools, 3,495 in 44 middle-class schools, 7,920 in 266 lower-class schools and 585 in 23 Female schools. The following shows the proportion of male pupils according to castes attending the schools, to the total male population. The latter has been calculated at half the total population, which is very nearly correct according to the Census returns :—

	Male popula- tion.	Boys attending schools.	Percentage of boys to popu- lation.
Brahmins	23,921	2,886	12·1
Koonbees	340,684	2,639	0·8
Other Hindoos ...	687,204	4,280	0·6
Mahomedans	77,470	1,766	2·3
Other castes and races	497	29	.5

Excluding female schools, there were 18 schools to every 1,000 square miles, and 10·06 pupils to every 1,000 males, or one pupil in every 99 males. Captain Wodehouse remarks that the percentage of Brahmins in the two upper classes of schools must naturally be very high. In the lower-class schools the percentage of Koonbees, who form the bulk of the agriculturists, is not high enough but will rise. "All over the world we find the same difficulty of inducing the agriculturist to send his children to school, and of persuading him to keep them there after they are ten years old. But then the Berar cultivator is much more in need of education than the tiller of the soil in many other countries. The Koonbee is no mere farm labourer ; he owns the land he tills ; he is deeply interested in its improvement ; he keeps an account with money-lenders and with the revenue officers ; he is always getting into debt and going to law with his banker or his brethren. In such a profession the want of schooling must be continually felt, and the Government as landlord will find direct profit of various kinds in insisting upon the Koonbee parent's obligation to get his children taught. It was probably in view of these paramount considerations that Sir Richard Temple resolved to place the village schools under the immediate superintendence of the Deputy Commissioners, whose direct authority over the agricultural community might be justifiably employed in pressing forward a measure so essential, and yet so difficult."

CHAPTER XII.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATIVE LITERATURE.

Archæology.

Archæological Research.—Previous to the last quarter of the 18th century Europeans had scarcely any knowledge of Indian antiquities. The meagre passages in the Clio of Herodotus, the descriptions of Arrian, Strabo and the other Greek geographers still remained the standard authorities upon the ancient history and condition of India. On the Continent Theophilus Bayer had begun the study of Indo-Bactrian antiquities early in the eighteenth century, but it was not until the arrival of Sir William Jones that Anglo-Indian research began to be guided by scientific principles. As the Hindoos became better acquainted with their conquerors, the suspicions which had at first induced them to conceal their sacred language wore off; and the Sanskrit furnished a key to the great part of Indian history extending far into the Vedic ages. The Bengal Asiatic Society was founded in 1784. Its researches, conducted by such men as Jones and Wilford, soon attracted the attention of European scholars and diffused a knowledge of Indian archæology over Europe. Soon after Colonel Colin Mackenzie applied himself with great success to the investigation of ruins and the translation of ancient inscriptions in the Madras Presidency. We cannot mention even the names of the many illustrious men who devoted themselves to this study. British intercourse with Afghanistan widened the field by extending inquiry to the history of the Greek and Indo-Greek princes who followed the Alexandrian conquest. But it is to James Prinsep that Indian archæology is indebted for its present advanced condition. The success with which this great *savant* applied himself to the collection of Indo-Bactrian coins, and his interpretation of the ancient Arianian alphabet, constituted probably the most remarkable triumph of industry and acuteness to be found in the history of archæology. His exertions unfortunately undermined his health and his loss has never been repaired. In 1814 the Court of Directors published the most valuable of Prinsep's numismatic remains under the title "Ariana Antiqua," edited by the late Professor H. H. Wilson. After Prinsep's death archæological research flagged, but Wilson, Cunningham and James Fergusson, the eminent writer on architecture, with a number of others, continued to enrich the proceedings of the Bengal and Royal Asiatic Societies with their labours. The full reports of General Cunningham, who was for a few years ending 1866 Archæological Surveyor to Go-

vernment, have not been published on account of the expense of preparing illustrations. Colonel Dalton's valuable papers on the tribes of the Chota Nagpore country have been withheld for a similar reason. Mr. Fergusson's work on "Tree and Serpent Worship" with magnificent photographs from the Budhist sculptures at Sanjee and Amravatee has, however, been brought out under the auspices of the Secretary of State.

In the autumn of 1867 the Government of India ordered arrangements to be made for the preservation of ancient architectural remains, and directed that lists should be prepared of the antiquities of each Province. It was also proposed to sanction four working parties, at an annual outlay of Rs. 13,000 each, for taking moulds and casts of the more important monuments.

Madras.—Lord Napier directed attention to the restoration of the Tirumala palace at Madura. At the request of the Madras Government, Major Robert Gill was deputed to make tracings of such of the paintings as still exist in the cave temples at Adjunta. The paintings copied by this officer from the frescoes in the caves were destroyed by fire in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. In 1870 the Madras Government issued a small volume of papers on the remains known as the Seven Pagodas, on the coast between Covelong and Sadras. It was edited by Captain Carr.

Bombay.—In Bombay a party of eight students from the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, under the direction of Mr. Terry, was despatched to Ambernath in the Tanna district, to take plans, casts and photographs of the well known temples at that place. The expense of the expedition amounted to Rs. 10,714. The results were 76 casts and 35 photographs, and a number of plans not inked in, and of which the papers were rapidly being destroyed by the damp. Mr. J. Burgess obtained a number of plans and photographs of the caves and temples at Nassick. Captain Lyon, of the Madras Army, was employed in photographing architectural remains at Beejapoar and in Guzerat, as well as the cave temple at Karlee.

Bengal.—In Bengal a band of modellers accompanied by a professional photographer and a surveyor as superintendent of the party, was sent during the cold season of 1868-69 to Bhubaneswar in Orissa. It succeeded in procuring 132 casts, comprising 110 separate subjects, 13 sheets of drawings, and 30 photographs, from the various temples at that place. The labours of this party were supplemented by the efforts of Baboo Rajendra Lala Mitra, who

proceeded at the same time to visit Cuttaek, Bhubaneswar, Khandgiri, Dhauli, Satyabadi, Puri, and Kanarak, and took notes of every ancient building in these places. Copies were taken of forty inscriptions, several of which are in the Lat character, and one in Ooriya. The collection of drawings embraced upwards of 200 sketches of arms, instruments, domestic utensils, furniture, clothing, and the different styles of coiffure current in the 7th and 8th centuries. Three ancient Sanskrit manuscripts in the Ooriya character, alleged to contain the oldest legendary accounts of the Bhubaneswar and Puri temples, were also obtained. The third expedition was placed under the charge of Lieutenant Cole R. E. It had for its object the survey of the Sanchee Tope and the preparation of photographs and casts of the more remarkable sculptures. No report of the expedition has yet appeared. The other remains of interest mentioned in the Bengal Report are the Mahratta temple of Kopari in Orissa; the Jajpore ruins with the remains of a singular colossal image, having a peculiar head-dress like those found in Egyptian sculptures; and the monolith at Chundeshwar which a Mogul general attempted in vain to throw down. In Chota Nagpore there are the ruins of the fort and palace of Pachete and of the extensive Jain temples of Telcoopy on the banks on the Damooda, superb even in ruin. In the Patna division there is the lion-crowned monolith at Uphrourl called Bheem Sing's Lath. Excavations were made at Burragoan in the remains of a temple supposed to have been built by King Baladitya to enshrine the statue of Budha the Asceetic. At Sowrya, 15 miles north of Bettiah, there is one of Asoka's edict or boundary pillars. The Grand Kuttra—Persian *Chutter*, a pavilion—is a stupendous ruin in the Rajshahye district, erected probably by Mahammed Sujah about 1645. No measures for the preservation of the numerous ruins of Gour and Parooah have been adopted since Gour ceased to be the capital of Bengal. The ruins are so overgrown with jungle that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to effect a complete clearance without endangering the stability of the buildings, the roots of trees having become firmly interwoven with the masonry. The most important structure in the Presidency Division is the tomb of Khan Jehan Ali, in the Bagirhat sub-division, a Mahomedan local governor who lived 400 years ago. There are numerous temples and mosques in the Soonderbuns. The brick ruins in the Dacca district mark the existence of the Mahomedan dynasty. All appear to have been erected during the time of the Nawabs, and consequently within the last six centuries, and are constructed in the Indian Mahomedan style of architecture.

They are ornamented with graceful designs, executed in "chunam," more particularly about the doors and gateways. There are at present no architectural remains dating from the time of the Hindoo sovereigns of Bengal. The fort and place of Rungpore are a mere mass of ruins, with underground vaults, supposed to have been used as treasuries by the old kings of Assam. The Rungghur or assembly-room of the old kings of Assam is a building about 100 feet long, doublestoried, and covered over with a very fine arched roof. This building was lately purchased from Government by Captain Holroyd, and has been put into thorough repair.

North-Western Provinces.—There is no return. Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant Governor, took steps for the better preservation of the Taj and the buildings in the Fort of Agra.

Punjab.—The collections of the Lahore Central Museum were largely increased during 1868-69. A Committee, appointed to explore the country around Peshawur with the view of collecting the remains of ancient sculpture, added a large series of carvings both ornamental and representative of mythic scenes. It was also resolved to transfer the sculptures in the Peshawur museum to Lahore. A fine series of remains from the ruins of Rokree in the Mianwaliee portion of the Bunnoo district was also contributed. An account of the site of the ruins, now partly washed away by the Indus, was published in the official *Punjab Gazette*. The remains are fragmentary, owing to the perishable nature of the substance employed in moulding them, *viz.*, a soft lime-plaster. The coin cabinet received some additions, and notably some gold Indo-Scythic coins dug up near Puttiala and presented by the Maharaja.

Central Provinces.—An archæological society was instituted in the Central Provinces by Sir Richard Temple which has published some interesting issues of a Journal. No new discoveries of importance were made during the year.

Oudh and British Burma.—There is no report.

Berar.—In West Berar the few beautiful specimens of Jaina sanctuaries support the popular tradition that a Jain dynasty of Rajahs reigned at Ellichpore, and the numerous temples designed and sculptured in the rich luxuriant style called *Chalukya* may attest the hypothesis (probable in itself) that this country was long under one of the Rajpoot dynasties that reigned at Kullyan and Deogeer (Dowlatabad.) There is also a plain rockcut Bhuddist monastery at Pathoor. In Mussulman architecture there is the gate of the Narnulla

fort inscribed with the name and titles of one of the Bahmunee kings. There are also two handsome mosques at Futtehkelda and Rond Keira, the latter bears the date of 1582.

Mysore.—The Administration Report for 1868-69 publishes a list of 31 “architectural structures and other works of art” in Mysore. The more prominent were photographed. An interesting collection of photographs of stone and copper tablets containing inscriptions in old Canarese, was obtained. Measures were taken to repair the old temple at Somanathpur situated at the junction of the Kavari and Kabani rivers, near Talakadu. This building, which dates from the period of the Belal Rajas and is probably 6 centuries old, is in a fair state of preservation, though in great need of repairs to prevent a total ruin in the course of a few years.

In *Coorg* the researches of Captain Cole brought to light some very remarkable prehistoric remains. Near Fraserpete, within a circle of half a mile, 500 croinlechs of various dimensions were discovered. Fragments of pottery and human bones were found and an urn full of paddy, the husk of which was in perfect preservation while the grain itself had completely disappeared.

Towards the end of the year the Government of India issued liberal instructions for the collection, copying and purchase of valuable Asiatic MSS.

Native Literature.

In 1867 an Act was passed making it compulsory to register printing presses and periodicals and providing for the extension of the Copyright Act to all such publications on the payment of two rupees to the registering officer. The State purchases three copies of each publication, one for the India Office, one for the Supreme Government which will probably be deposited in the Imperial Museum at Calcutta when that building shall have been completed, and the third becomes the property of the local Government. The works are entered by the Registrar in a descriptive catalogue setting forth the title, the language in which the book is written, the author's name, the subject, the place of publication, the date of issue, the size of edition and price, with such other observations as the Registrar may deem necessary. Each Catalogue appears quarterly in the Provincial *Gazette*. The Translators to Government generally sum up the results and report upon the character of the vernacular publications. In the North-Western Provinces this duty has been undertaken by the Director of Public Instruction. The general working of the Act checks the obscene

tendencies of vernacular literature, prevents the dissemination of treasonable and seditious publications, furnishes valuable evidence of the extension of enlightenment and secures for the country a permanent record of its literary progress.

Madras.—The number of books registered during the year 1868-69 was 411. In the case of only 88 of these was copyright secured. The following statement shows the districts in which publication was most active :—

Stations.	English Book.	Vernacular and other Books.	Total of Books registered during 1868-69.
Madras ...	91	279	370
North Arcot ...	...	6	6
Tranquebar ...	1	8	9
Madura ...	...	1	1
Tinnevelly ...	...	12	12
Palamcottah ...	...	5	5
Calicut ...	...	11	11
Mangalore ...	1	12	13
Vizagapatam ...	6	4	10
Cochin ...	...	3	3
Carwar ...	...	1	1
Total ...	99	342	441

The books were in these several languages :—

English ...	99	English, Sanskrit, and Telugu	1
Sanskrit ...	23	Ditto do. do. and	
Tamil ...	191	Tamil ...	1
Telugu ...	59	Ditto and Hindustanee	1
Canarese ...	11	Latin and Tamil	1
Malayalum ...	18	Ditto Malayalum	1
Hindustanee ...	13	Sanskrit and Telugu	3
Persian ...	2	Ditto Canarese	1
Greek ...	1	Tamil and Telugu	1
English and Tamil	5	Hindustanee and Arabic	2
Ditto and German	1		
Ditto and Telugu	6		441

A considerable number of books, especially vernacular works, was not brought for registration. The vernacular publications are usually reprints, though a few books of value, and heretofore existing only in MS., for instance, some of the Upanishads, have been printed and published. The reprints are, for the most part, of common religious works and hymnals.

Bombay.—Native Journalism has made greater progress in Bombay than in any other city in India. There are nine

Anglo-Marathee Journals, of which two appear daily, six weekly and one fortnightly. There are eighteen weekly Marathee Journals, three weekly and four daily Anglo-Guzerathiee. There are twelve weekly Guzerathiee, one bi-weekly and one fortnightly. There are one Persian and three Hindustance weekly journals. Bombay pays as much attention to the vernacular and classical languages of the country as to English, and hence its superiority.

Bengal.—The native newspaper literature of Bengal now comprises 4 monthly papers, 6 bi-monthlies, 17 weeklies, 1 bi-weekly, 1 tri-weekly, and 4 daily papers; or a total of 33. Three papers ceased to exist and six new ones were started during the year. The following numbers of books appeared:—

English	...	...	293	Hindee	...	...	9
Bengali	...	...	420	Arabic	...	...	7
Sanskrit	...	...	44	Santalee	...	...	4
Musulman Bengalee	...	...	34	Latin	...	...	4
Ooriya	...	...	39	Brijobhasa	...	...	3
Oordoo	...	...	23	Lepcha	...	...	1
Persian	...	...	15	Garo	...	...	1

Of bi-linguals or tri-linguals there were:—

In English and Latin	...	4	In Sanskrit and Bengalee	...	38		
Ditto	Italian	...	1	Ditto	Ooriya	...	1
Ditto	Sanskrit	...	2	Ditto	Hindee	...	1
Ditto	Bengalee	...	22	In Bengalee and Brijobhasa	...	1	
Ditto	Ooriya	...	1	Ditto	Arabic	...	2
Ditto	Garo	...	1	Oordoo and Arabic	...	4	
Ditto	Odiva	...	1	Ditto	Persian	...	1
				Arabic, Oordoo, and Bengalee	1		

Of the above 1,092 were registered in the office of the Registrar General of Assurances, and 136 in district offices. Of the books issued in the districts nearly one-third were published in English at Serampore, Howrah and Cuttack. Oordoo books were published at Alipore and Dacca. Three Sonthalee and one Ooriya book were published at Midnapore. The expenditure incurred under the Act amounted to Rs. 3,382. The general character of the books did not materially change during the year. The most striking publications were two musical works.

North-Western Provinces.—There were nineteen Vernacular newspapers published during the year, with an aggregate circulation of 5,016 copies. Of these 10 were Oordoo, 6 Oordoo and Hindee, 1 Hindee, and 1 Bengalee. Six magazines were also published, having a circulation of 1,092 copies against 2 of last

year. All of these were in Oordoo except two Sanskrit journals published at Benares. The total number of publications was 468, but a considerable number of these consisted of periodicals, reports, almanacs, &c., which can hardly be classed as books. The number of *bona fide* literary works was about 255. Of the 468 publications, 146 were in Oordoo, 107 in Hindee, 99 in English (many of these, however, were Government reports), 28 in Persian, and 11 in each of the Arabic and Sanskrit languages; 56 were in two languages, and 2 appeared in three languages. New and original works were rare, the most being reprints, compilations, or translations. The notification of Government offering substantial rewards for literary effort, began to bear fruit. Nearly one hundred manuscript and lithographed treatises were sent for examination. The full reward of Rs. 1,000 was given in two instances—to Baboo Deva Shastree of the Benares College for a valuable treatise on Algebra, and to Moulvee Nuzeer Ahmud, Deputy Collector, for an excellent sketch of Mahomedan domestic life entitled the "Bride's Mirror." The Lieutenant Governor in his private character and at his own expense, offered rewards for sound works of a Christian character in the vernaculars.

Punjab.—At the close of the year there were 60 printing establishments in the Punjab, exclusive of Government and Jail Presses, at 16 of which typography was executed, the remainder being lithographic presses. There were two bi-weekly English newspapers, published at Delhi and Lahore. The number of vernacular newspapers published in the Punjab, including the *Sadik-ul-Akhbar* published at Bhawalpore, and the *Bidia Bilas* published at Jumboo, was 13 as in the previous year. Of monthly and quarterly periodicals, there were 2 English, both published at Lahore, and 9 Vernacular. The number of books registered during the year was 571, few of which were original compositions. Of these :—

39 were English,	29 were Punjabee,
238 were Oordoo,	40 were Gurmukhee,
103 were Persian,	3 were Nagree,
37 were Arabic,	1 was Pushloo,
32 were Hindee,	31 were Polyglot,
18 were Sanskrit,	

The most noteworthy of the above were :—

- Hakayak-ul-Monjudat, Dialogues on Material Objects ;
- Asul-i-ilm i-Tabi i or Principles of Natural Philosophy, Part 1 ;
- Isharat-ut-talim, Manual of Regulations for Teachers ;
- Naya Matiriya Medika, or new Materia Medica ;
- Miftah-ul-arz, or Manual of Geography ;

Makhzan-ul-Alum, or Treasury of Knowledge ;
Dastur-ul amal-i-amurat muta'alika-i-shadi wa ghami, Rules for
the reformation of customs relating to marriage and mourning ;
Tashrih-i-Insani, or Anatomy.
Tarikh-i-Alam, or the History of the World.
Tambih-ul-Nisa, or Instructive Lessons for Women.

Burma.—The number of books published was small and almost the whole of them were of a religious nature, written and published for missionary purposes. Of current vernacular literature there was none.

No information is given of the state of literature in the Central Provinces, Berar, Mysore or Coorg. There is reason to believe that, with the exception of school-books, generally published at the Government Presses and perhaps a few Brahmiical works in Mysore, there is little literary effort put forth.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE ARMY, MARINE, MEDICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Strength of the Army.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of India, subject to the Governor General, exercises direct control over Her Majesty's British and Native troops in all India except Madras (with Burma) and Bombay. The forces immediately under his Excellency are technically known as the Bengal Army. But besides that Army there is the Punjab Frontier Force of Natives, which is directly controlled by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; the Central India Horse and the Native Corps in feudatory territory, which are under the immediate orders of the Governor General alone. The Armies of Madras and Bombay, European and Native, are directly under the local Commander-in-Chief of each.

The nominal and the actual strength of the three Armies, British and Native, in March 1870, was thus stated in the Legislative Council by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield just before making over his command to Lord Napier of Magdala:—

MARCH, 1870.	NOMINAL ESTABLISH- MENT.	ACTUAL STRENGTH.
British Forces in India	61,634	55,333
Bengal Native Army (including Punjab Frontier Force)	63,131	60,900
Madras Native Army (including 4,729 serving in Bengal, China and Straits) ...	32,431	31,202
Bombay Native Army	26,880	25,178
Total ...	184,074	172,613

The establishments given do not comprise 7,086 officers, including those in civil and miscellaneous employments. The nominal establishment includes certain Corps under the Foreign Department in Rajpootana. They are not in the column of "Actual Strength." Owing to the overland relief being in progress the actual strength of British Troops was lower than it would otherwise have been. From these slender numbers the Government of India proposed to reduce ten thousand Native troops on the understanding that they would be taken from the Provinces where they are admittedly not wanted, but that military strength was to be carefully preserved where it is wanted.

The strength of the effective British forces in India on 1st April of each year since 1860 was thus returned to Parliament on 19th May 1870:—

Stations.	Years.	All Ranks.					Total.
		Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.		
Bengal ...	1860	2,768	3,183	226	41,639	47,816	
	1861	2,841	3,235	...	35,920	41,996	
	1862	2,525	6,767	..	33,027	42,319	
	1863	3,969	7,025	127	33,857	44,978	
	1864	3,943	6,882	116	32,254	43,195	
	1865	3,725	7,086	125	29,532	40,468	
	1866	3,567	6,328	127	27,424	37,446	
	1867	3,183	6,343	166	27,567	37,259	
	1868	3,036	5,693	176	24,510	33,415	
	1869	3,327	6,499	178	27,658	37,662	
Bombay ..	1860	2,132	900	...	9,231	12,263	
	1861	1,410	930	...	7,614	9,963	
	1862	1,300	2,147	...	7,019	10,466	
	1863	1,174	3,060	104	8,659	12,997	
	1864	960	2,876	99	8,742	12,677	
	1865	1,011	2,723	101	8,612	12,447	
	1866	991	2,524	78	8,795	12,388	
	1867	907	2,538	80	8,464	11,989	
	1868	581	2,179	96	6,735	9,591	
	1869	847	2,681	79	8,495	12,102	
Madras ...	1860	729	551	...	9,593	10,873	
	1861	1,378	560	...	9,306	11,244	
	1862	1,304	2,924	...	8,000	12,228	
	1863	1,205	3,668	53	8,064	12,990	
	1864	1,122	3,465	45	8,761	13,393	
	1865	1,039	3,509	36	8,838	13,422	
	1866	1,093	3,119	37	7,790	12,039	
	1867	995	3,003	34	7,397	11,429	
	1868	883	2,800	35	6,448	10,166	
	1869	950	3,045	46	6,943	10,984	
Abyssinia ...	1868	233	330	87	3,351	4,001	

Sir William Mansfield remarked in Council:—"As a Commander-in-Chief about to hand over my not inconsiderable responsibilities to a successor, I can only say that I dare not recommend a reduction on any other principle. If we reduce our troops to a minimum, we must have them in places where they are really wanted and where they are quickly available, and we must pay much at-

tention to the military character of the tribe or population from which our Native regiments are recruited. With reference to our European Forces, according to the figures I have already read, it must, I think, be clear to the meanest apprehension that we have reached the absolute minimum." The Secretary of State sanctioned certain reductions in the establishments but not in the fighting strength of the British Infantry and Cavalry in India. But up to August 1870 no reductions in the Artillery and the Native Armies had been carried out. In the year before the Mutiny, 1856-57, the nominal strength of the British troops was 45,000 and of the Native force 256,115.

Cost of the Army.¹

The whole cost of the Army in India, British and Native, is about sixteen millions sterling a year, or a third of the revenue. Of this 12 $\frac{2}{3}$ is spent in India and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in England. The total military receipts and expenditure in India will be found at page 255. In 1868-69 the gross cost in India, excluding Berar, was £12,989,566 and the net cost £11,888,063. The growth and course of the gross expenditure, including that in Berar, since the year before the Mutiny, are thus seen :—

Year.	In India.	In Eng-land.*	Total.
1856-57	10,858,963	.....	.....
1857-58	14,746,737	...	.....
1858-59	21,000,000	3,750,000	24,750,000
1859-60	20,909,307	3,750,000	24,659,000
1860-61	15,838,980	2,750,000	18,588,980
1861-62	13,681,900	2,539,802	16,221,702
1862-63	12,764,325	2,144,737	14,909,062
1863-64	12,697,069	2,075,935	14,773,004
1864-65	13,494,467	2,292,683	15,787,150
1865-66	14,360,338	2,432,968	16,793,306
1866-67†	12,440,383	3,385,408	15,825,791
1867-68	12,898,169	3,499,828	16,397,997
1868-69	13,271,560	3,293,905	16,565,465
<i>Regular Estimate.</i>			
1869-70	12,980,000	3,496,892	16,476,892

* Up to 1861-62 in round numbers. + Eleven months.

The military expenditure is likely to go on increasing every year owing to the gradually growing proportion of the higher grades of Indian officers and the cost of the Staff Corps.

The cost of the English and Native Armies in India in 1868-69 was thus divided :

	Govt. of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	£
I.—Effective Services.				
Army and Garrison Staff	265,370	125,621	137,259	
Administrative Staff	105,213	49,461	56,984	
Regimental Pay and Allowances	3,858,053	1,511,172	1,345,647	
Commissariat	1,426,827	425,063	511,838	
Stud and Remount	178,585	59,463	31,198	
Clothing	64,985	19,409	20,204	
Barrack	225,009	51,744	102,839	
Martial Law	20,795	13,677	9,238	
Medical	219,001	117,319	129,650	
Ordnance	243,697	112,786	308,314	
Ecclesiastical	12,520	4,690	5,055	
Education	27,126	3,595	11,968	
Sea Transport	41,541	89,603	48,158	
Miscellaneous	77,451	155,989	120,994	
Volunteer Corps	2,125	1,846	757	
II.—Non-effective Services.				
Rewards	9,843	2,489	1,898	
Retired Officers	6,930	8,061	1,137	
Pensions to Officers	213,219	255,456	110,277	
Pensions to Widows and Orphans	4,788	3,825	2,449	
Civil Pensions and Gratuities	8,756	5,519	5,084	
	£ 7,011,834	3,016,784	2,960,948	
	Total Army Charges in India			£ 12,989,566
In England.				
Stores	...	...	...	872,621
Other Payments as in Home Accounts viz :—				
Effective Services	...	...	...	1,361,977
Non-Effective Services	...	...	...	1,045,417
				2,407,394
	Total Army Charges			£ 16,269,581

Health of the Army.

Taking the statistics only from 1860 to 1865 inclusive, Dr. Logan, the Director General of the Army Medical Department, remarks upon the progressive amelioration in the health of the English garrison of India. In that period the Army fluctuated from 57,000, but 63,000 may be taken as its mean. The admissions to hospital fell in the six years from 124,000 to 94,000. The number of men constantly non-effective from sickness, fell from 71 to 59 per thousand. The number of deaths fell from 35·28 per thousand of mean strength. But in 1869 cholera again raised the mortality. Nor in these calculations is any allowance made for the large number now invalidated, not indeed for discharge from the service but for change of climate. Where-

as formerly a sickly man was allowed to remain in India till he died, he is now shipped to England where he once more becomes effective. We have compiled the following table from the successive Sanitary Reports. The rates are per thousand :—

Year.	Strength.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.	
		Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.
1859	...		45·35				
1860	...	97,882	84	36·77	29·1	66·9	
1861	...	72,791	82	45·93	21·3	63·7	
1862	...	71,069	76	28·11	25·5	62·8	
1863	...	64,902	69	25·08	69·3	13·8	57·7
1864	...	63,284	62	21·10	59·3	15·9	66·7
1865	...	64,405	60	24·24	56·4	35·1	64·3
1866	...	59,941	58	20·11	59·5	12·7	68·1
1867	...	56,942	53	30·95	58·7	19·3	60·4
1868	...	52,232	52	20·11	49·7	13·9	59·9
1869	...		42·89				20·66

In the second edition (1870) of his "Statistics of Cholera" Dr. Edward Balfour of Madras gives the following information :—Cholera is separately enumerated in the Parliamentary Returns which were obtained in 1846, from the three Presidencies of India. Since the early part of 1817, when this disease made its re-appearance in the continuous form that it now assumes, it has visited nearly all the countries north of the Equator. In most of those countries, however, although its ravages extended over all the population, it only remained a year or two and then disappeared for a considerable period of years. But in India it has continued to recur, sometimes generally, and occasionally to a limited extent, year after year in one part or another of the country. In the period embraced in the Parliamentary returns of 1846, it caused nearly the eighth part of all the mortality of the European soldiers in India, while, of the deaths amongst native troops nearly a fifth part arose from this disease. Out of 13,012 deaths of the H. E. I. Company's European soldiers in India, in the 20 years from 1825 to 1844, the deaths from cholera amounted to 1,741; and amongst their native armies, of 69,973 deaths, this disease alone occasioned a loss of 13,260, nearly a fifth part of the whole mortality.

Showing the total deaths of the European and Native Soldiers of the Indian Armies, and the Ratio per 1,000 of their strength that died from Cholera in each of the three Presidencies, in the years from 1825 to 1844.

Years.	European Soldiers.			Native Soldiers.		
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
1825	25	55	185	216	14
1826	23	52	156	189	12
1827	34	89	152	137	10
1828	26	62	12	283	40
1829	29	64	13	199	16
1830	42	92	0.5	156	5.7
1831	38	78	0.4	139	3.5
1832	47	108	0.7	130	2.1
1833	61	120	0.4	130	1.4
1834	63	165	0.2	130	0.8
1835	48	117	0.4	130	0.5
1836	43	101	0.2	130	0.3
1837	48	90	0.2	130	0.2
1838	39	75	1.0	130	0.1
1839	65	158	7	130	0.0
1840	51	107	5.7	130	0.0
1841	81	170	26	101	0.0
1842	47	98	5	101	0.0
1843	47	107	41	90	0.0
1844	87	87	21.3	21.3	0.3
Total 20 years.	..	1021	11,554	432	4,268	283
					5,638	283
					4488	219
						1796
						6.03
						1796
						2.81

The Returns for this disease, from the year 1845 inclusive, are less complete, but the following information is available :—

Europeans.				Natives.				
Bengal,		Madras,		Bengal,		Madras.		
Years.	Total deaths by Cholera.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 died.	Years.	Total deaths by Cholera.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 died.	Years.	Total deaths by Cholera.	Annual Ratio per 1,000 died.
1843 to 45-7	... 1177	13·5	1845 124	9·8	1845	1845 708	9·4	
1847-48	89	4·8	1846 75	6·7	1846	1846 1298	16·1	
1848-49	110	6·7	1847 22	1·9	1847	1847 78	1·1	
1849-50	234	12·6	1848 3	0·2	1848	1848 93	1·6	
1850-51	8	0·3	1849 26	2·7	1849	1849 101	2·07	
			1850 21	2·2	1850-1	1850-1 183	3·6	
1851-52	61	2·9	1851-2 15	1·6	1851-2	1851-2 202	4·04	
1852-53	266	12·4	1852-3 155	16·9	1852-3	1852-3 125	2·5	
1853-54	258	11·9	1853-4 61	7·3	1853-4	1853-4 28	5·9	
1854-55	47	2·35	1854-5 65	7·2	1854-5	1854-5 190	4·04	
1855-56	55	2·77	1855-6 11	1·4	1855-6	1855-6 59	1·2	
1856-57	704	33·05	1856-7 58	7·7	1856-7	1856-7 141	2·9	
1858	401	9·16	1857-8 112	11·9	1857-8	1857-8 177	3·6	
1859	478	8·67	1858-9 47	3·0	1858-9	1858-9 22	3·9	
			1859-69 99	5·8	1859-69	1859-69 26	4·2	
1860	569	12·04	1860 42	3·2	1860	1860 1·0	3·4	
1861	1065	23·73	1861 37	2·6	1861	1861 64	1·6	
1862	413	9·6	1862 41	3·1	1862	1862 84	2·0	
1863	169	4·09	1863 39	3·1	1863	1863 67	1·52	
1864	103	2·55	1864 33	2·5	1864	1864 62	1·67	
1865	1·6	0·22	1865 38	2·9	1865	1865 91	2·83	
1866	48	1·37	1866 28	2·5	1866	1866 95	133 5·4	
1867	470	13·81	1867 4	0·3	1867	1867 12	0·7	
1868	...	...	1868 5	0·5	...	1868 18	0·6

These tabular statements show how continuous this disease has been, diminishing in Madras in some years and increasing in others without any apparent sequence. But, in the European forces of Bengal, in the years 1843 to 1846-47, the rate of Cholera deaths per 1,000 of the strength was 13·5. The next two years the rate was 4·8 and 6·7, and then, in 1849-50, it rose to 12·6 per 1,000. Two years of great quiescence were followed in 1852-3 and 1853-4 by the high rates of 12·4 and 11·9. Then again there followed two years of great quiet, succeeded by six years of activity, during which the rates were 33·05; 9·16; 8·67; 12·04; 23·73, and 9·61. Finally four quiet years were followed in 1867 by a rate of 13·84 per 1000. In Bengal, fewer now recover of the European soldiers who are attacked with cholera, than of the Natives, the rates being 1 in every 1·6 to 1 in every 2·08. Since 1821, the disease amongst Europeans has become more fatal. Dr. Balfour remarks that sanitary preventive measures have latterly seemed to be regarded as of primary consideration, and curative means less esteemed.

The British Army under the Government of India.

During 1868, out of an average strength of 31,560, there were 635 deaths, including those which occurred both in and out of hospital, or a ratio of 20·11 per 1,000, as in 1866. In 1869 the mortality was raised by cholera and sun-stroke to 42·89, the highest since 1861. The detailed returns for that year have not yet appeared. Confining our attention to 1868 we find that the principal causes of mortality were, comparatively, as follows:—

Died in Hospital.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000.		
	1868.	1866.	1867.
Hepatitis ...	3·42	2·71	2·57
Fevers ...	2·88	3·23	2·63
Apoplexy ...	2·78	1·57	2·40
Cholera ...	1·81	1·37	13·84
Phthisis ...	1·55	1·57	1·36
Dysentery ...	1·52	1·68	1·97
Heart disease ...	1·36	1·00	1·16
Respiratory diseases ...	.79	1·23	.84
Delirium tremens ...	.38	.37	.40
Diarrhoea ...	.19	.49	.40
Wounds and Accidents ...	.16	.40	.29
Atrophy and Anaemia ...	.10	.34	.17
Dropsey ...	.03	.06	.14
Scurvy ...	.0	.09	.03
Small-pox ...	.0	.11	.12
All other causes ...	1·68	2·20	1·62
Died out of hospital ...	1·46	1·69	1·61
Total ..	20·11	20·11	30·95

Marriage and Temperance.—On the 1st May 1868, out of 780 Staff Sergeants the proportion married was 67·94 per cent.; of 2,735 Sergeants, 1,204, or 44·02 per cent., were married; of 51,578 rank and file only 4,210 were married or 8·11 per cent. The daily sick-rate of the unmarried was more than double that of the married men, due, no doubt, in a great measure, to venereal disease. As in 1867, the excess of the death-rate of 1868 in the case of the married is seen to be due to the diseases peculiar to the old soldier—heat apoplexy, delirium tremens, and heart disease. The enormous excess of the fever rate in the case of the young unmarried soldiers is due to deaths caused during the acclimatising process. In British Re-

giments serving in the Bengal Presidency, the average number of abstainers, temperate, and intemperate was as follows :—

1868.		Number reported on.	Abstain. ers.	Tempe- rate.	Intem- perate.	Total.
Cavalry	...	2795·22	37·79	2708·06	49·37	2795·22
Artillery	...	5620·98	41·90	4984·59	594·49	5620·98
Infantry	...	24877·03	515·21	22892·48	1469·34	24877·03
Total	...	33293·23	594·90	30585·13	2113·20	33293·23

Of the abstainers 3·47 per cent. were daily sick, 1·36 died and 4·08 were invalided. Of the temperate 4·44 were daily sick 1·80 died and 4·31 were invalided. Of the intemperate 5·82 were daily sick, 2·65 died and 8·80 were invalided. If the sickness and mortality among the men of different arms of the service be compared, it will be found that the results are much more unfavourable among the Artillery than among either Cavalry or Infantry.

Women and Children.—Out of an average strength of 3,196 women there were 101 deaths, or a proportion of 31·60 per 1,000. In 1866 the death-rate was 25·46, the lowest ever reached ; in 1867 it was 46·21. In no previous year on record had it been less than 42. The highest ratio was caused by fever, 4·69 ; then dysentery and phthisis, each 4·38 ; child-birth 3·13 ; cholera 2·82 per 1,000. The admission-rate of 1,217 per 1,000 is lower than 1,359 per 1,000 in 1867. It is, however, to be observed that, although all the deaths are recorded, many cases of sickness among both women and children come under treatment which never appear in the hospital returns. Among European children in 1867, the admissions and deaths were in the proportion of 969 and 104·9 per 1,000. During 1868 the admissions equalled 840 and the deaths 86·70, a return more unfavourable than that of 1866, in which they were 75·11 per 1,000. Of the 438 who died during 1868, no less than 73, or 14·45 per 1,000, died of convulsions, 89, or 17·62 per 1,000, from diarrhoea, 41 of fever, 47 of atrophy, and 38 of dentition. Of the total of 438 casualties, 288 were due to these causes. The remarkable influence of season causing an increase of deaths from 2·12 in January to 16·45 per 1,000 in June is clearly shown. In 1869 the death-rate of women was 54·14 per thousand and of children 145.

Invaliding.—Fourteen hundred and five men were invalidated during the year, of whom 421 were recommended for discharge and 984 for change of climate. The total ratio of loss from these two causes equalled 45·49 per 1,000. In 1867 the ratio was 47·28, in 1836 it was 49·04. In 1869 it amounted to 53·89.

Native Troops under the Government of India.

The average strength of men present with their regiments was 40,770. The death-rate was 10·89 per 1,000. In four years it has varied 13·06 to 16·79. Adding the deaths of men on leave the mortality in 1868 was 16·19 per 1,000. In previous years the total loss of the regular Native Army fluctuated from 15 per 1,000 in 1864 to 20·31 per 1,000 in 1861. Fevers in their various forms, respiratory affections, cholera and dysentery together caused a death-rate of 5·89 or more than one-half of the total mortality of the year :—

Deaths per 1,000.

		1860	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	
Cholera	4·09	2·51	1·52	1·67	2·83	2·51	3·17	1·10
Fevers	3·97	4·12	4·25	3·84	4·38	2·78	3·04	2·38
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	3·16	2·45	2·93	2·29	2·62	2·01	1·77	1·97
Respiratory diseases	1·51	1·61	1·43	1·83	1·15	·91	·97	1·35
Total from all causes	16·79	13·97	14·63	13·13	14·72	11·98	13·06	10·89

Out of the average strength of 40,770 men, 47,939 cases of sickness were treated, or a ratio of 117·5 per 1,000. The largest monthly proportion of admissions, 127 per 1,000, occurred in September, the ratio in October being very nearly the same. The minimum of 75 per 1,000 was reached in February.

The immunity enjoyed by the Native soldiers from Apoplexy, Hepatitis and Venereal disease was remarkable at all the stations, and the high admission-rate from these causes, and especially from Venereal diseases, accounts in a great measure for the unfavourable results at several places in which but for them the returns among European soldiers would be very satisfactory. If the mortality at these stations among European and Native soldiers be compared, the results are as shown in the following statement. Absent deaths belonging to the Native Regiments are not included :—

Deaths per 1,000 of Strength.

Stations.	Mortality from all causes.	
	European.	Native.
Fort William	24.47	41.93
Dinapore	25.76	7.58
Benares	19.61	14.21
Allahabad	28.57	20.38
Fyzabad	10.86	1.38
Lucknow	22.57	6.78
Bareilly	16.78	7.28
Cawnpore	19.39	5.50
Delhi	9.97	23.05
Meerut	17.95	4.01
Agra	8.81	.....
Morar	16.58	2.87
Saugor	28.83	13.37
Jubbulpore	28.44	2.70
Umballa	12.35	3.59
Ferozepore	9.79	3.94
Meean Meer	23.88	1.25
Mooltan	15.50	3.52
Peshawur	14.32	13.05

The results here are still more markedly in favour of the Native, and indicate how much more serious are the ailments which attack British soldiers. The proportion of native soldiers invalided was 34.24 against 44.53 Europeans. Venereal diseases averaged 43 per 1,000 during the year. In 1867, the ratio was 45; in 1866, 54; in 1865, 51; in 1864, 49; in 1863, 49; in 1862, 59; and in 1861, 63 per 1,000. These figures contrast remarkably with the admissions among European troops. At Dum-Dum the proportion of Europeans was 374, of Natives 40; at Dinapore 319 compared with 18; at Allahabad 396 compared with 30. Besides the Regular Native Army the mortality of the Central India Horse was 8.81 per 1,000 in a strength of 3,177, and of the Punjab Frontier Force 7.47 in a strength of 10,292.

The British Army in Madras.

On 1st January 1869 the strength was 10,158. The mortality was 20.66 per thousand, 62.4 were constantly sick, 62.41 were invalided and the admissions were 1399.48. The following table shews the relative healthiness of stations during 1868 contrasted with the average of the five previous years:—

				Mortality in Ratios per thousand.	
				Average of pre- vious 5 years.	1868.
Fort St. George	...	...	...	10.96	15.7
St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	...	20.6	16.36
Bangalore	...	...	...	12.68	15.12
Cannanore	...	...	...	13.85	19.3
Calicut	...	...	...	14.28	26.6
Malliapooram	...	...	...	18.05	36.4
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	17.61	4.5
Bellary	...	...	...	17.8	17.0
Secunderabad	...	...	...	23.23	28.5
Kamptee	...	...	...	17.85	17.9
Rangoon	...	...	...	18.71	8.4
Tonghoo	...	...	...	18.11	27.7
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	27.67	14.6
Port Blair	...	...	...	12.86	27.01

The relative prevalence of, and mortality by, some of the more important diseases during the year are shown in the following table. The ratios are per 100 of strength :—

Diseases.	Artillery.		Cavalry.		Infantry.	
	A	D	A	D	A	D
Dysentery	.70.4	1.0	83.3	2.2	87.4	2.3
Diarrhoea	74.2	...	98.1	...	76.9	0.3
Cholera	1.5	1.1	...	...	1.2	0.9
Fevers	233.2	1.0	133.4	1.1	181.8	1.4
All Miasmatic diseases	500.9	3.7	407.5	3.4	463.5	5.2
Enthetic Do.	253.6	0.3	146.1	...	292.5	...
All Zymotic Do.	846.9	4.1	586.7	3.4	817.4	5.4
Hepatitis	76.4	5.9	83.2	15.9	76.7	4.9
Insolatio	...	1.1	0.7	3.4	1.1	4.0
All Accidents	166.2	3.0	101.5	1.1	119.3	3.4

The mortality of soldiers' wives as contrasted with that of soldiers is thus seen:—

Years.	Soldiers' wives.				Soldiers.	
	Strength.	Cases of sick- ness.	Deaths.	Ratios per mille.		Ratios per mille.
				Cases.	Deaths.	
All India	1860	2,851	2,853	136	1,000	47·70
	1861	3,188	4,212	205	1,321	64·30
	1862	4,458	5,280	148	1,184	33·20
	1863	4,713	4,927	110	1,045	28·97
	1864	3,611	4,873	132	1,349	36·55
	Total ..	18,821	22,145	761	1,177	46·43
					1,719	28·40
Madras	1867	1,369	1,118	18	816·6	13·1
	1868	1,294	1,109	14	857·03	10·81
					1399·48	20·66

The death rate of children in 1868 was 54·1; in 1866 it was 79·4. Venereal diseases prevailed amongst the European troops to the extent of 435·8 per 1000 of strength, or one case of disease to every 2·29 men. During 1867 the ratio was 412·7, and in 1866 it was 562·2.

Native Troops in Madras.

In a strength of 28,153 in the stations within the Presidency the mortality was 10 per 1,000, or 16·12 including sepoys absent; the daily sick were 29 per 1,000 and the admissions 707·8. Amongst miasmatic affections, the highest ratios of sickness and mortality pertained to Intermittent Fever; then follow Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Remittent and Continued Fevers. Hepatic affections occurred only in the ratio of 1·5 per 1000. The stations in Burma and the Straits gave, as a mean, higher admission and death rates than stations in India. The death rate was highest in Burma. It was small even there at the sea coast stations of Rangoon and Moulmein, which is doubtless partly attributable to the facility for sending sick men to India. Table 1ands showed a more moderate ratio; though at some of the stations, as Chanda, Raepore, and Sunabpore, it was very high. Sea coast stations in India offer climates most favourable to the health of Native Troops.

The British Army in Bombay.

In a strength of 10,524 rank and file the death rate was 15·6 and invaliding 65·9 per 1000. On the 1st May 1868, 10·85 per cent. of all grades and all arms were married, of the rank and file only 7·42 per cent. This latter ratio, however, shows an increase of nearly 2 per cent. on the ratio of married men as existing on the 1st May 1864, in which year the subsistence money for a wife was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 a month. The mean strength of men serving with their Corps in the Bombay Presidency during 1868 was 9,691. Of these 49·7 were daily sick and 1147·9 were admitted to hospital. Miasmatic disease continued to cause nearly 50 per cent. of the total sickness. Venereal disease caused more than 20 per cent. of the total sickness in 1868, and 204 admissions to Hospital out of every 1,000 men were due to it. These figures indicate a small diminution in the prevalence of the affection, as compared with the preceding two years. Thirty-one per cent. of the sickness was due to Fever. Affections of the intestinal canal occasioned 7·4 per cent. Drunkenness was the cause in 1868, as in the preceding year, of numerous admissions to Hospital, and the increase in both years was attributable to the same cause, the distribution of much bounty money. From the Temperance Return it appears that, out of an average number of 9,164 men in the Army, 1·7 per cent. were total abstainers, 87·1 were temperate, and 11·2 were intemperate. Among the 157 total abstainers were 7·6 per cent. daily sick, and no death in the year.

Among 7,979 temperate, were 3·7 per cent. daily sick and a death rate of 1·3.

” 1,028 intemperate	”	5·3	”	”	.9
” 1,118 drinkers	”	4·2	”	”	1·
of malt-liquor only	”	3·9	”	”	1·
” 7,889 drinkers of both	”	3·9	”	”	1·
malt-liquor and spirits	”				

Native Troops in Bombay.

The mortality was 11·6 per 1000 and the invaliding 33·8 on a strength of 28,074 men. The daily sick was 39·7 and the admissions 1325·1. Fever was the cause of upwards of 45 per cent. of the total sickness. Bowel-affections and Scurvy prevailed in a greater degree than in the two preceding years; the increase being attributable to exposure and imperfect nourishment in Abyssinia.

The Marine.

The Indian Navy was abolished in 1861. Since that time the Marine charges have been £681,864 in 1861-62, £740,239 in 1862-63, £562,291 in 1863-64, £580,382 in 1864-65, £561,004 in 1865-66, £568,873 in 1866-67, £956,539 in 1867-68 and £790,779 in 1868-69. The expenditure in the last year was thus divided—Burma £39,344, Bengal £303,274, Punjab £22,491, Madras £19,500 and Bombay £406,170.

The Medical Service.

Omitting Berar the cost of the Medical Service employed in civil duties has varied from £222,482 in 1861-62 to £380,368 in 1868-69. Besides this the sum of £365,970 was included in the military charges of 1868-69 for the medical establishments employed on military duty.

The Ecclesiastical Service.

The cost of the Ecclesiastical Establishment has gradually risen from £146,286 in 1861-62 to £163,590 in 1868-69. The latter sum was thus spent :—

	£		£
Government of India	10,550	Oudh	3,853
Madras	40,453	Central Provinces	3,852
Bombay	33,201	British Burma	5,312
Bengal	25,878		
N. W. Provinces	19,517		163,590
Punjab	20,974	Berar	1,121

The Government of India provides chaplains for the troops and officials in the principal military and civil stations of India. The number of large stations having outgrown the strength of the ecclesiastical establishments, a quasi-voluntary system is in operation. Government gives grants in aid of the erection of station churches within certain limits, and makes small allowances to clergymen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, not on the establishment, who supply cantonments and stations for which there are no chaplains. Roman Catholic priests are employed only for Roman Catholic soldiers and convicts. The establishment of chaplains is twofold—Episcopal and Presbyterian. The former consists of 85 in Bengal, 40 in Madras and 28 in Bombay. The latter consists of 8 in Bengal, 4 in Madras and 4 in Bombay. Chaplains are divided into Senior and Junior. Those of the Church of England receive Rs. 500 a month as Juniors and Rs. 800 as Seniors. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta is Metropolitan

of India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Madras and Bombay have each a Bishop. In each diocese the only other dignitary is an Archdeacon appointed by the Bishop. Chaplains are selected by the Secretary of State.

The relation of the Government of India to the religious endowments of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Buddhists and non-Christians generally, was defined by Act XX. of 1863. Up to that year in the case of some endowments the manager had been nominated by the Government, or the nomination of the manager had been subject to confirmation by Government. In the case of other religious endowments the management was vested in private persons. This Act provides that, in the latter class of cases, the endowments shall be wholly free from Government interference, the manager remaining subject only to the usual control of the Civil Courts. In cases belonging to the former class Government is once for all, in the first instance, to appoint a Committee to exercise all the powers hitherto exercised by Government, vacancies in the Committee being filled up by election. The earlier sections of the Act deal only with endowments to which the Regulations repealed by the Act relate, but section XXII. is of general application, and severs Government from all future connection with Religious Trusts in any part of India. The quantity of land and money in the possession of non-Christian religious bodies in India is very large.

CHAPTER XIV.

TRADE, NAVIGATION AND EMIGRATION.

The Foreign Trade from the Earliest Period.

The foreign trade of India stood at somewhat less than seven millions sterling in value, or £6,911,774, in 1813-14, the last year of the East India Company's monopoly. The trade doubled in the next twenty years during which the China monopoly continued to exist. It stood at £14,342,280 in 1834-35. In the subsequent thirty years, or in 1865-66, it reached its highest point in value, £123,813,004. In 1866-67, from a fall in the inflated price of cotton, it stood at £95,440,109, and in 1869-70, it reached the healthy level of 100,395,055. In round numbers the foreign trade of India may be taken at above a hundred millions sterling in value, and the coasting trade at twenty-five millions, or about 126 millions sterling in all. The East India Company, though established in 1599, exported only 4520 tons in 11 vessels to India, the South Sea and China in 1689. From 1795-96 to 1834-35 the trade was as follows:—

		Ships.	Tons.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1795-96	..	170	57,696	£	£	£
1805-06	..	210	82,814			
1813-14	..	222	77,192	2,266,068	4,645,100	6,911,774
1823-24	..	228	87,524	3,936,765	6,279,833	10,216,598
1833-34	..	339	124,160	2,569,445	5,532,034	8,121,479
1834-35	..	223	120,635	2,919,431	4,590,902	7,410,333

The following table presents an epitome of the trade from the abolition of the China monopoly to the close of 1869-70, showing its rapid growth:—

Year.	Foreign Trade of all India since it was made free.						Grand Total. £	
	Ships Entered.	Tonnage Entered.	Imports. £		Exports. £			
			Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.		
1834-35	..		4,261,106	1,893,023	7,903,420	191,741	14,342,280	
Average of 5 years ending 1838-39	..		4,970,618	2,345,335	11,071,529	251,069	18,638,551	
Do '43-'44	..		7,601,428	2,762,164	13,789,770	402,792	24,706,154	
Do. '48-'49	..		9,136,126	3,073,249	15,675,044	1,3,0,504	29,204,913	
Do. '53 '54	..	2,794	896,941	11,058,538	4,792,802	19,023,95	994,030	35,869,465
Do. '58 '59	..	4,96	1,518,734	15,577,392	11,275,50	24,024,770	922,701	52,700,013
Do. '63 '64	..	5,820	2,091,290	23,971,452	17,091,315	42,146,589	1,022,687	84,232,053
1864-65	..	6,157	2,117,371	28,150,923	21,363,352	68,027,016	1,444,775	118,986,066
1865-66	..	5,865	1,958,168	29,599,228	26,557,301	65,491,123	2,165,332	123,813,004
1866-67	..	5,118	1,722,195	30,639,281	14,598,031	47,729,612	2,473,165	95,440,109
1867-68	..	5,632	2,049,478	37,902,560	11,657,968	49,836,755	1,641,338	101,038,621
1868-69	..	3,950	1,783,584	35,990,142	15,155,954	53,062,165	1,395,580	105,643,831
1869-70	..	4,053	1,739,402	32,927,520	12,955,807	52,471,375	1,042,353	100,395,055

The trade of British India in each year from 1834-35 to 1869-70 is seen in the following tables:—

Years.	Total of Merchandise & Treasure.		Total.
	Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£
1834-35	6,154,130	8,188,162	14,342,292
1835-36	6,928,312	11,214,604	18,142,916
1836-37	7,573,157	13,504,117	21,077,274
1837-38	7,672,572	11,583,437	19,256,009
1838-39	8,251,595	12,122,675	20,374,270
<i>Annual Average</i>	7,315,953	11,322,599	18,638,552
1839-40	7,776,500	11,333,268	19,109,768
1840-41	10,202,193	13,822,069	24,024,262
1841-42	9,629,901	14,340,292	23,970,193
1842-43	11,046,895	13,767,621	24,814,516
1843-44	13,612,476	17,999,554	31,612,030
<i>Annual Average</i>	10,453,592	14,252,561	24,706,154
1844-45	14,501,537	17,697,052	32,203,589
1845-46	11,583,438	17,844,701	29,428,139
1846-47	11,8,6,586	16,059,306	27,905,892
1847-48	10,571,007	14,733,435	25,309,442
1848-49	12,549,307	18,628,244	31,177,551
<i>Annual Average</i>	12,209,375	16,995,518	29,204,923
1849-50	13,696,696	18,283,543	31,980,239
1850-51	15,370,597	18,705,438	34,076,035
1851-52	17,292,549	20,798,342	38,090,891
1852-53	16,902,240	2,519,862	38,422,103
1853-54	15,994,615	20,778,437	36,773,052
<i>Annual Average</i>	15,851,339	20,017,125	35,868,464
1854-55	14,770,928	20,194,268	34,965,186
1855-56	25,244,782	23,640,444	48,885,226
1856-57	28,608,284	26,591,879	55,200,163
1857-58	31,093,065	28,278,474	59,371,539
1858-59	34,545,650	30,532,298	65,077,948
<i>Annual Average</i>	26,852,542	25,847,471	52,700,013
1859-60	40,622,103	28,889,210	69,511,313
1860-61	34,170,393	34,090,54	68,260,947
1861-62	37,272,417	37,000,397	74,272,814
1862-63	43,141,351	48,970,785	92,112,136
1863-64	50,108,171	66,895,884	117,004,055
<i>Annual Average</i>	41,062,967	43,169,286	84,232,253
1864-65	49,514,275	69,471,791	118,986,066
1865-66	56,156,529	67,656,475	123,813,004
1866-67	45,237,332	50,202,777	95,440,109
1867-68	49,560,528	51,478,093	101,038,621
1868-69	51,146,096	54,457,745	105,603,841
<i>Annual Average</i>	49,314,735	57,664,702	106,979,437
1869-70	46,883,327	53,513,728	100,395,055

Distinguishing Merchandise and Treasure since 1850-51 we have the following :—

Years.	Merchandise.		Treasure.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
			£	£
1850-51 11,558,789	18,164,139	3,811,806
1851-52 12,240,490	19,879,247	5,052,057
1852-53 10,070,863	20,464,632	6,831,375 1,055,228
1853-54 11,122,660	19,295,139	4,871,953 1,483,296
1854-55 12,742,671	18,927,222	2,028,256 1,267,033
<i>Annual Average</i> 11,547,095	19,346,076	4,519,089 761,111
1855-56 13,943,494	23,038,259	11,301,288 601,176
1856-57 14,194,587	25,338,451	14,413,697 1,253,426
1857-58 15,277,629	27,456,030	15,815,436 822,438
1858-59 21,728,579	29,862,871	12,817,071 669,427
1859-60 24,265,140	27,960,203	16,356,963 929,007
<i>Annual Average</i> 17,881,886	26,731,163	14,140,891 855,095
1860-61 23,493,716	32,970,605	10,677,677 1,119,549
1861-62 22,320,432	36,317,042	14,951,985 683,355
1862-63 22,632,384	47,859,645	20,508,967 1,111,140
1863-64 27,145,590	65,625,449	22,962,581 1,270,435
1864-65 28,150,923	68,027,018	21,363,352 1,444,775
<i>Annual Average</i> 24,748,629	50,159,950	18,092,792 1,135,851
1865-66 29,599,228	65,491,123	26,557,301 2,165,352
1866-67 30,639,281	47,729,612	14,598,051 2,473,165
1867-68 37,902,560	48,561,478	11,657,968 1,641,338
1868-69 35,990,142	53,062,165	15,155,954 1,395,580
<i>Annual Average</i> 31,696,958	55,862,871	17,617,777 1,801,831
1869-70 32,927,520	52,471,575	13,955,807 1,042,353

Quantities (as far as can be stated) of Principal Articles and Value of Principal Articles and of other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Imported from Foreign Countries at Ports in British India in each year from 1850-51 to 1868-69.

Articles	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.
Quantities of the Principal Articles of Merchandise—					
Cotton Twist and Yarn ... Lbs.	..	....	....	20,519,238	38,016,263
Salt Cwts.	1,398,003	1,754,421	1,411,662	938,424	710,490
Silk, Raw Lbs.	1,259,971	1,045,220	1,011,612	1,340,690	1,140,140
Malt Liquors Gals.	....	....	....	....	....
Spirits "	381,579	372,606	195,173	226,223	211,069
Wines "	383,273	284,120	216,091	221,628	3,13,576
Total value of Principal Articles of Foreign Merchandise—	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	1,039,329	1,391,134	1,130,500	1,306,913	1,274,098
Cotton Piece Goods ..	3,642,361	4,770,779	3,667,433	4,432,525	5,403,244
Total ..	4,681,690	5,161,913	4,797,933	5,739,438	6,677,342
Machinery of all kinds	20,606	14,337	26,457	52,788	126,303
Railway Materials and Stores ..	....	....	29,363	34,113	20,832
Metals, Manufactured, except Railway Materials	215,393	246,701	217,187	286,671	312,301
Metals, Raw, except ditto	1,552,917	896,741	466,851	442,404	605,374
Total ..	1,819,006	1,157,779	739,558	815,976	1,064,613
Malt Liquors	125,009	117,595	153,016	162,551	251,058
Spirits	159,496	110,694	96,165	111,766	125,225
Wines	273,845	212,742	181,503	215,791	240,874
Total ..	558,350	510,031	430,684	493,108	617,157
Silk, Raw	210,101	203,518	229,943	291,067	260,768
Silk Goods	111,551	120,061	110,546	116,955	197,510
Woollen Goods	218,818	205,505	142,627	144,473	171,065
Total ..	570,503	535,087	482,516	552,495	610,313
Salt...	666,333	833,618	671,814	111,349	95,901
Sugar, Sugar Candy, and Loaf .. ..	...	....	....	....	....
Total ..	666,333	833,548	671,814	111,349	95,901
Other Articles	3,262,906	3,012,032	2,948,056	3,110,294	3,658,115
Grand Total ..	11,558,788	12,240,490	10,070,861	11,122,660	12,742,071

Quantities (as far as can be stated) of Principal Articles and Value of Principal Countries at Ports in British India

Articles.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Quantity of the Principal Articles of Merchandise—					
Cot on Twist and Yarn ... Lbs.	26,894,909	21,751,709	17,673,158	31,111,303	31,477,257
Salt, Cwts.	2,027,305	2,209,416	1,993,262	2,091,630	1,374,179
Silk, Raw ... Lbs.	1,392,219	564,878	1,438,630	1,817,613	1,149,492
Malt Liquors ... Gals.	....	...	....	...	3,850,291
Spirits ... Gals.	470,109	473,277	299,743	567,030	332,133
Wines ... Gals.	297,891	267,576	320,861	655,750	461,319
Total value of Principal Articles of Foreign Merchandise—	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	1,414,274	1,191,974	943,910	1,714,216	2,047,115
Cotton Piece Goods ...	4,948,005	4,941,353	4,776,764	8,088,927	9,651,813
Total	6,362,279	6,133,327	5,720,684	9,803,143	11,698,928
Machinery of all kinds ...	435,512	214,433	465,453	587,566	871,531
Railway Materials & Stores Metals, Manufactured, except Railway Materials	347,233	616,812	....	1,233,578	1,706,002
	788,859	882,454	378,989	447,011	454,457
Metals, Raw, except ditto	711,205	1,001,950	1,094,337	2,004,611	1,786,708
Total	2,282,800	2,751,079	1,938,779	4,274,766	4,818,788
Malt Liquors ...	340,613	212,838	239,308	424,028	539,497
Spirits	185,118	180,050	166,253	369,700	241,449
Wines	229,386	197,214	246,085	561,810	445,629
Total	775,117	620,102	652,246	1,359,438	1,220,675
Silk, Raw ...	274,337	120,130	377,990	504,903	307,560
Silk Goods	138,768	106,333	108,023	147,740	224,116
Woollen Goods ..	133,998	142,797	261,589	294,258	358,557
Total	547,103	369,260	747,802	946,901	890,233
Salt ...	275,271	300,778	271,055	207,723	158,444
Sugar, Sugar Candy, and Loaf ...	....	....	....	....	....
Total	275,271	300,778	271,055	207,723	158,444
Other Articles ...	3,720,915	4,016,141	5,947,263	5,138,608	5,472,172
Grand Total ...	13,943,494	14,194,587	15,277,629	21,728,571	24,285,140

*Articles and of other Articles of Foreign Merchandise imported from Foreign
in each year from 1850-51 to 1868-69.*

1860-61.	1861-62	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. (Eleven Months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.
20,850,500	....	19,493,879	19,688,137	17,901,925	16,802,073	....	26,719,280	29,042,052
1,667,815	2,770,167	3,793,332	3,815,900	4,883,320	3,724,655	....	4,905,722	5,331,318
1,478,863	....	1,601,366	1,404,925	1,276,773	1,451,822	....	1,627,996	1,959,951
2,888,015	2,671,523	3,638,060	3,671,970	2,983,232	3,113,021	....	2,28,298	1,716,108
406,269	618,692	500,041	479,057	414,581	598,357	....	601,610	864,727
30,958	304,581	359,655	470,690	416,016	562,739	....	530,942	685,515
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,744,183	1,172,484	1,270,361	1,529,001	2,191,410	1,961,141	2,572,700	2,698,350	2,779,034
9,300,935	8,777,916	8,360,229	10,416,662	11,035,855	11,819,214	12,524,106	14,900,917	16,072,551
11,058,118	11,215,400	9,630,530	11,945,663	13,227,325	13,810,358	15,096,806	17,698,267	18,852,485
870,251	553,883	506,518	585,516	551,150	586,182	601,710	1,077,529	794,669
1,903,311	1,500,580	1,165,852	1,267,240	685,632	1,435,920	2,091,417	2,464,966	1,591,813
386,748	383,691	424,189	418,673	603,194	617,295	673,056	1,173,935	1,130,286
2,116,298	2,168,133	2,579,219	2,919,979	3,147,828	2,396,029	1,911,371	2,765,221	2,700,365
5,276,611	4,615,291	4,675,777	4,221,408	4,995,720	5,065,345	5,280,584	7,481,651	6,226,033
448,475	429,44	646,732	712,393	471,917	528,485	552,021	435,770	411,323
181,377	251,369	452,503	412,632	324,852	416,592	388,223	455,171	564,271
340,149	290,398	339,329	499,339	402,393	474,344	436,153	476,406	574,040
970,001	971,211	1,438,614	1,551,361	1,199,162	1,419,421	1,376,400	1,367,350	1,549,631
404,870	413,999	392,350	385,507	3,9,315	511,239	423,868	566,583	730,934
259,596	198,442	342,111	456,781	443,949	357,380	415,070	423,598	486,518
222,813	245,650	206,221	611,570	867,831	583,132	576,481	598,540	759,629
887,279	858,091	1,130,691	1,453,858	1,641,095	1,451,751	1,113,117	1,588,721	1,977,081
304,339	286,603	359,66	315,632	311,837	265,289	356,114	677,473	729,270
220,270	212,765	382,312	429,38	318,027	563,305	541,817	536,885	653,612
524,600	519,458	741,938	711,770	660,494	828,594	897,931	1,21,358	1,3,2,8,2
4,777,068	5,110,980	5,114,834	6,225,27	6,127,127	7,023,750	4,971,577	6,355,436	6,002,027
23,493,716	22,320,432	22,632,384	27,145,390	28,150,923	29,599,228	29,038,713	35,765,783	35,980,142

Quantities (as far as can be stated) of Principal Articles and Value of the Principal Countries and of other Articles or Merchandise, both Current and Foreign, exported to Foreign Countries at Ports in British India in each year from 1850-51 to 1888-89.

Articles.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.
Quantities (as far as can be stated) of Principal Articles—							
Coffee ... Lbs.	7,342,223	8,710,528	7,865,552	7,737,792	7,411,918	9,206,103	319,653,524
Cotton, Raw ... "	11,134,273	11,415,683	10,403,869	197,745,565	173,750,192	.....	10,897,930
Indigo ... "	584,461	535,627	340,797	11,520,211	9,033,376	699,566	673,416
Jute ... Cwts.	Quarters	43,362	51,366	2,474,399	26,861,058	32,013,653	28,305,712
Rice ... "	Quarters Cwts.	1,285,782	Cwts. 1,821,958	Cwts. 1,660,291	68,175	77,397	75,385
Opium ... "	Lbs.	1,591,614	1,608,510	1,479,673	1,088,054	942,940	1,142,403
Seeds ... "	Cwts.	7,057,161	12,000,930	14,409,390	13,113,727	16,039,728	18,484,866
Silk, Raw ... "	Bags	4,681,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar ... "	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool ... "	Value of Principal Articles and of other Articles—	£ 100,500	£ 84,307	£ 97,488	£ 109,762	£ 82,804	£ 132,819
Coffee ... "	3,474,786	3,619,569	3,629,494	2,802,150	2,429,764	3,314,951	4,437,949
Cotton, Raw ... Cotton Goods, including Twist and Yarn ... "	673,549	810,049	930,877	760,345	817,103	779,647	882,241
Indigo ... "	1,980,890	2, ²⁵ 313	1,809,685	2,067,769	1,701,825	2,424,332	1,937,907
Rice ... }	Grain	752,294	863,002	850,160	1,261,503	1,562,318	2,301,182
Wheat & other kinds ... Hides and Skins ... "	324,44	303,089	357,849	152,151	180,212	298,192	286,274
Jute ... "	196,931	180,976	112,617	402,365	402,392	431,729	572,530
Opium ... "	5,459,13;	6,515,214	7,034,075	214,768	229,241	329,076	274,957
Seeds ... "	339,514	501,420	448,770	6,437,098	6,231,278	6,200,871	7,056,630
Silk, Raw ... "	619,315	688,640	667,546	471,757	812,790	1,273,457	1,118,654
Sugar and Sugar Candy ... "	1,823,915	1,801,660	1,729,763	640,451	500,105	707,706	782,140
Wool, Raw ... "	68,285	100,612	98,52	295,601	1,356,699	1,359,104	1,802,819
Other Articles ... "	2,350,514	2,369,988	2,606,136	2,811,799	2,635,419	2,928,990	3,438,133
Total ...	18,164,149	12,879,254	20,464,620	19,295,139	18,927,222	23,079,268	25,338,451

Quantities (as far as can be stated) of Principal Articles and Value of the Principal Country Articles and of other Articles of Merchandise, both Country and Foreign, exported to Foreign Countries at Ports in British India in each year from 1850-51 to 1862-63.

Articles.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
Quantities (as far as can be stated) of Principal Articles—						
Coffee	Lbs.	6,123,807	11,695,195	14,345,509	19,119,041	21,505,676
Cotton, Raw	"	260,354,052	217,861,572	345,953,569	345,953,569	21,045,733
Indigo	"	9,137,555	9,196,389	10,718,51	9,842,653	473,678,421
Jute	"	758,820	317,890	761,201	1,092,668	11,324,880
Rice	Cwts.	21,199,640	2,004,667	2,234,042	3,795,137	1,232,279
Opium	Quarters	74,966	75,822	5,684	63,490	4,576,553
Seeds	Chests	"	"	"	983,882	65,369
Silk, Raw	Quarters	"	"	"	582,768	82,216
sugar	Lbs.	1,580,463	1,217,438	1,129,167	1,035,656	844,791
"	Cwts.	962,128	1,134,876	1,670,698	1,101,844	1,228,684
"	Paisa	"	"	860,001	845,871	273,765
Wool	Lbs.	18,635,426	15,688,196	19,562,897	21,335,429	17,762,415
Value of Principal Articles and of other Articles—						
Coffee	£	99,727	135,036	188,532	337,423	£
Cotton, Raw	"	4,094,100	5,637,624	7,312,168	10,203,470	513,257
Cotton Goods, including Yarn	"	89,9183	813,604	763,556	786,557	18,779,040
Indigo	"	1,734,339	2,118,016	2,021,288	1,886,525	785,137
Rice	"	3,449,172	2,438,145	2,276,296	2,902,497	1,647,503
Wheat and other kinds	"	341,201	368,726	312,266	135,059	3,635,075
Hides and Skins	"	631,702	544,680	444,637	147,501	3,378,496
Jute	"	363,292	525,699	290,018	661,725	349,414
Opium	"	9,106,635	10,827,642	9,054,394	10,184,713	904,289
Seeds	"	1,350,001	2,059,445	1,548,721	1,785,525	537,610
Silk, Raw	"	766,673	725,655	817,553	1,036,728	750,456
Sugar and Sugar Candy	"	1,175,771	1,451,014	1,031,944	1,651,622	10,553,912
Wool, Raw	"	387,104	349,595	436,672	475,390	12,494,128
Other Articles	"	2,961,468	3,416,814	3,136,472	3,912,290	1,206,331
Total	"	27,456,036	29,862,871	27,960,203	32,970,605	1,833,851
						822,802
						841,323
						3,968,120
						447,845
						36,317,042
						47,859,645

Quantities (as far as can be stated) of Principal Articles and Value of the Principal Country Articles and of other Articles of Merchandise, both Country and Foreign, Exported to Foreign Countries at Ports in British India in each year from 1860-61 to 1868-69.

Articles.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. 11 months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Quantities (as far as can be stated) of Principal Articles—						
Coffee	26,752,961	32,357,889	34,700,197	.....	33,189,134	48,528,309
Cotton, Raw	550,126,402	525,052,876	803,150,424	.....	614,026,049	69,630,796
Indigo	9,172,645	9,745,491	9,604,236	.....	9,650,206	11,111,972
Jute	2,513,887	2,100,577	2,354,910	.....	2,037,442	3,363,648
Rice	4,812,280	5,452,256	3,850,003	.....	Cwts 18,225,221 Cwts 15,51,211	
Opium	70,839	84,492	88,439	.....	87,139	74,955
Seeds	901,914	901,914	769,545	.....	2,226,201	Cwts. 4,168,937 2,463,937
Silk, Raw	1,369,556	1,582,341	1,445,153	.....	93,187	450,051
Sugar	639,921	477,099	428,341	.....	1,345	
"	23,432,	23,432,	24,049,643	.....	16,580,574	20,392,634
Wool	19,818,726	23,432,	23,432,	.....	
Value of Principal Articles and of other Articles—						
Coffee	£ 657,672	£ 801,908	£ 7,81,103	£ 16,4107	£ 761,342	£ 1,121,032
Cotton, Raw	35,864,795	37,573,637	35,587,359	16,458,277	20,092,570	20,149,825
Cotton Goods, including Twist and Yarn	1,167,577	1,043,960	1,732,133	1,157,863	1,463,455	1,339,999
Indigo	1,756,155	1,860,141	1,861,501	Cannot be distinguished	1,823,226	2,893,823
Rice	3,975,565	5,573,537	4,909,562	3,995,094	3,647,008	4,210,926
Wheat and other kinds }	349,842	382,871	338,356	338,397	314,218	363,783
Hides and Skins	897,575	7,5,236	609,803	659,342	988,282	1,252,898
Jute	1,501,037	1,301,844	771,691	674,122	1,309,36	1,891,899
Opium	10,756,093	9,911,884	11,122,746	10,431,707	12,331,800	10,695,654
Seeds	2,032,832	1,9,2,433	1,750,197	1,757,996	2,160,572	1,994,888
Silk, Raw	954,649	1,163,901	745,352	811,798	1,553,229	1,362,381
Sugar and Sugar Candy	716,857	765,110	361,382	152,773	128,703	410,974
Wool, Raw	993,048	1,151,002	87,314	742,716	611,590	641,803
Other Articles	...	3,993,779	3,851,632	4,044,614	4,915,502	4,732,281
Total	65,625,449	68,027,016	65,491,123	41,589,994	50,874,056	53,062,165

Value of Gold and Silver imported from and exported to Foreign Countries at Ports in British India in each year from 1834 to 1869.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Total.		Silver.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Silver.	Silver.		
1834-35	1,076,570	1,076,570	200,960	200,960	200,960	
1835-36	2,209,589	2,209,589	113,873	113,873	113,873	
1836-37	2,036,057	2,036,057	263,933	263,933	263,933	
1837-38	2,640,031	2,640,031	340,228	340,228	340,228	
1838-39	3,010,500	3,010,500	347,856	347,856	347,856	
<i>Annual Average</i>	2,374,627	2,374,627	253,370	253,370	253,370	
1839-40	1,945,263	1,945,263	470,273	470,273	470,273	
1840-41	1,786,253	1,786,253	366,485	366,485	366,485	
1841-42	2,189,312	2,189,312	55,064	55,064	55,064	
1842-43	3,062,468	3,062,468	415,796	415,796	415,796	
1843-44	4,870,403	4,870,403	1,045,814	1,045,814	1,045,814	
<i>Annual Average</i>	2,890,740	2,890,740	562,688	562,688	562,688	
1844-45	4,212,441	4,212,441	1,106,839	1,106,839	1,106,839	
1845-46	2,694,174	2,694,174	815,980	815,980	815,980	
	£	£	£	£		
1846-47	852,830	2,087,082	2,939,911	5,890	708,833	
1847-48	1,048,778	922,185	1,970,963	9,662	1,316,376	
1848-49	1,401,748	2,798,628	4,200,376	52,830	2,184,724	
<i>Annual Average</i> .. ..	..	..	3,203,577	..	1,320,228
1849-50	1,150,548	2,235,792	3,305,340	42,555	962,185	
1850-51	1,155,310	2,656,498	3,811,808	2,016	539,418	
1851-52	1,338,778	3,713,280	5,652,058	71,165	847,923	
1852-53	1,341,106	5,490,237	6,831,333	168,805	885,203	
1853-54	1,078,708	3,570,643	4,849,351	17,265	1,464,899	
<i>Annual Average</i>	1,214,690	3,573,288	4,787,978	60,361	939,897	
1854-55	882,721	1,145,187	2,027,858	157,431	1,115,537	
1855-56	2,008,353	8,792,793	11,301,146	2,108	598,418	
1856-57	2,176,002	12,237,605	14,413,097	81,788	1,164,448	
1857-58	2,830,083	12,985,332	15,815,416	47,011	766,384	
1858-59	4,137,339	8,379,692	12,817,031	10,886	651,350	
<i>Annual Average</i>	2,566,900	8,708,130	11,275,030	59,245	859,227	
1859-60	4,288,037	12,068,926	16,356,963	3,803	921,363	
1860-61	4,342,111	6,434,036	10,677,077	9,872	1,106,627	
1861-62	5,190,432	9,761,545	14,951,977	6,007	675,089	
1862-63	6,881,566	13,627,401	20,508,967	33,410	1,077,244	
1863-64	8,925,412	14,037,169	22,962,681	27,106	1,240,450	
<i>Annual Average</i>	5,905,578	11,185,935	17,091,513	16,040	1,004,154	
1864-65	9,875,032	11,488,220	21,363,352	35,068	1,409,522	
1865-66	6,372,804	20,184,407	26,557,301	618,418	1,615,734	
1866-67 (Eleven months)	4,581,472	8,653,432	13,236,904	739,143	1,092,361	
1867-68	4,775,924	6,993,450	11,775,374	166,457	1,404,459	
1868-69	5,170,976	9,978,978	15,155,054	17,624	1,377,956	
<i>Annual Average</i>	6,156,400	11,461,317	17,617,777	321,342	1,480,212	
					1,801,554	

Foreign Trade of Each Province.

Years.	Bengal.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
	£	£	£	£
1834-35	1,999,131	646,225	4,092,044	66,555
1835-36	2,170,361	657,169	5,537,297	56,599
1836-37	2,782,896	612,527	6,688,211	161,316
1837-38	2,463,905	1,048,883	6,765,376	140,434
1838-39	2,632,152	1,219,031	6,791,621	162,760
<i>Annual Average</i>	2,409,689	842,767	5,974,919	117,533
1839-40	3,341,591	1,226,787	6,800,926	200,017
1840-41	4,590,755	918,808	8,060,560	146,206
1841-42	4,262,910	989,618	8,066,384	159,155
1842-43	3,915,186	1,648,712	7,363,436	72,934
1843-44	4,474,473	1,752,376	9,891,110	185,795
<i>Annual Average</i>	4,116,983	1,307,260	8,036,484	152,821
1844-45	5,933,990	1,581,365	9,822,197	396,543
1845-46	5,232,617	951,006	9,815,676	287,079
1846-47	5,313,413	1,336,229	9,234,393	285,405
1847-48	4,671,361	747,223	7,961,857	905,071
1848-49	4,356,014	1,414,600	9,038,864	780,878
<i>Annual Average</i>	5,101,485	1,214,086	9,174,597	530,995
1849-50	5,283,170	1,214,865	10,148,039	354,206
1850-51	6,115,201	1,889,484	9,997,528	276,329
1851-52	7,087,407	2,306,470	10,423,971	258,588
1852-53	4,993,675	3,393,987	10,738,555	476,375
1853-54	5,673,366	2,085,986	10,133,304	437,913
<i>Annual Average</i>	5,830,564	2,038,158	10,288,279	359,082
1854-55	6,599,483	645,124	10,655,851	391,566
1855-56	7,858,696	5,479,854	12,936,800	112,536
1856-57	7,743,912	6,428,573	12,914,542	529,425
1857-58	7,774,291	7,186,211	13,374,182	205,249
1858-59	10,596,106	5,560,321	14,430,046	85,892
<i>Annual Average</i>	8,114,498	5,060,017	12,862,284	264,934
1859-60	12,947,119	7,770,479	12,508,490	395,280
1860-61	12,020,634	3,529,643	13,198,759	457,747
1861-62	10,230,394	4,076,964	12,955,001	155,858
1862-63	10,241,961	4,737,495	15,169,023	458,364
1863-64	10,243,680	4,836,539	18,640,221	688,544
<i>Annual Average</i>	11,136,758	4,990,224	14,494,299	431,159
1864-65	10,757,689	7,022,284	17,759,475	255,321
1865-66	12,377,477	8,322,847	19,321,388	875,093
1866-67 (11 months)	13,408,715	6,180,653	16,866,679	834,277
1867-68	17,507,803	4,313,622	19,873,661	332,803
1868-69	16,934,762	4,390,829	20,826,943	439,375
<i>Annual Average</i>	14,197,337	6,046,047	18,929,631	547,374

Years.	Bombay Presidency including Sindh.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
Converted into Sterling at the rate of 2 shillings the Rupee.				
1834-35	£1,758,686	£1,093,683	£3,015,269	£21,808
1835-36	2,139,158	1,346,536	4,447,759	19,981
1836-37	2,157,066	1,347,682	5,273,171	30,002
1837-38	1,964,642	1,462,675	3,511,196	93,791
1838-39	1,961,122	1,660,754	3,962,665	93,909
<i>Annual Average</i>	1,996,135	1,382,266	4,042,012	51,898
1839-40	1,806,337	606,071	2,833,352	143,059
1840-41	3,056,252	799,299	4,350,853	130,979
1841-42	2,847,328	784,157	4,516,251	175,438
1842-43	3,107,237	1,715,167	4,886,397	117,545
1843-44	3,691,061	2,927,061	6,153,712	538,682
<i>Annual Average</i>	2,501,643	1,366,351	4,548,113	221,141
1844-45	3,773,182	1,982,545	5,126,553	645,243
1845-46	3,004,949	1,332,655	5,801,780	463,185
1846-47	2,701,417	1,456,494	4,604,897	360,295
1847-48	2,949,591	1,094,015	4,073,244	306,704
1848-49	3,040,718	2,672,695	5,837,175	1,025,016
<i>Annual Average</i>	3,093,971	1,707,681	5,088,730	560,089
1849-50	4,110,714	2,060,505	5,891,376	544,400
1850-51	4,545,764	2,362,215	6,599,645	160,819
1851-52	4,246,648	2,448,190	7,196,475	452,732
1852-53	4,236,656	3,860,536	7,604,464	542,473
1853-54	4,492,915	2,208,480	7,198,817	929,726
<i>Annual Average</i>	4,326,539	2,387,985	7,018,155	526,030
1854-55	5,058,852	1,188,913	6,724,525	353,654
1855-56	4,735,412	4,968,947	8,136,950	417,9.0
1856-57	5,047,423	6,847,637	10,094,480	645,525
1857-58	6,147,506	7,464,961	11,525,684	507,439
1858-59	9,339,942	6,410,881	33,372,007	419,689
<i>Annual Average</i>	6,065,227	5,375,668	9,970,734	468,843
1859-60	9,379,339	7,524,320	13,138,978	355,306
1860-61	9,448,210	5,967,209	17,150,543	414,338
1861-62	9,468,965	9,487,785	18,622,462	427,571
1862-63	10,197,044	13,983,255	26,341,868	534,601
1863-64	14,270,950	16,136,459	38,083,759	484,965
<i>Annual Average</i>	10,552,902	10,619,806	22,667,522	443,156
1864-65	14,462,860	12,196,508	40,522,077	1,080,824
1865-66	13,969,752	16,116,390	35,743,176	1,22,281
1866-67	12,465,295	6,237,886	20,758,817	1,225,158
1867-68	14,189,895	6,687,698	25,190,379	1,142,187
1868-69	14,704,521	9,627,872	23,788,906	830,097
<i>Annual Average</i>	13,958,465	10,173,271	29,200,671	1,080,109

MADRAS.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Exports.	
			Merchandise.	Treasure.
1834-35	503,290	153,115	886,108	106,378
1835-36	472,328	112,760	1,121,439	31,529
1836-37	597,028	75,958	1,278,801	72,616
1837-38	603,924	128,543	986,208	106,433
1838-39	647,402	131,134	1,020,483	91,237
<i>Annual Average</i>	564,794	120,302	1,054,608	91,638
1839-40	683,308	112,406	1,228,468	127,446
1840-41	708,933	88,146	1,044,166	89,300
1841-42	678,327	67,561	1,242,582	180,482
1842-43	581,180	79,413	1,301,802	25,317
1843-44	652,264	115,241	1,208,055	21,600
<i>Annual Average</i>	672,802	88,553	1,205,173	88,829
1844-45	1,046,894	188,561	1,641,463	65,053
1845-46	840,913	172,298	1,411,217	65,764
1846-47	851,808	171,199	1,516,147	68,170
1847-48	976,664	132,153	1,277,298	214,263
1848-49	948,072	117,199	1,212,463	733,818
<i>Annual Average</i>	940,669	151,482	1,411,717	229,420
1849-50	906,005	121,437	1,272,884	72,638
1850-51	897,823	260,110	1,566,978	104,141
1851-52	906,436	297,398	1,658,868	215,768
1852-53	840,531	570,855	2,121,614	36,382
1853-54	956,378	577,490	1,963,020	115,657
<i>Annual Average</i>	901,435	366,658	1,716,660	108,917
1854-55	1,087,335	193,221	1,516,848	521,814
1855-56	1,349,386	852,487	1,965,509	70,730
1856-57	1,403,251	1,137,488	2,329,430	78,477
1857-58	1,355,832	1,167,264	2,556,170	109,750
1858-59	1,792,531	815,869	2,060,818	163,846
<i>Annual Average</i>	1,397,667	839,466	2,091,755	8,923
1859-60	1,938,682	1,062,61	2,312,735	179,421
1860-61	2,025,872	1,180,225	2,621,303	247,444
1861-62	2,120,928	1,353,591	3,317,304	96,330
1862-63	1,653,700	1,754,910	4,974,277	115,449
1863-64	2,133,181	1,921,843	7,273,105	91,557
<i>Annual Average</i>	1,974,273	1,454,553	4,060,745	146,644
1864-65	2,230,156	2,082,533	6,815,942	104,245
1865-66	2,513,089	1,981,176	7,007,332	181,683
1866-67 (11 months)	2,450,601	765,521	3,003,156	340,793
1867-68	2,978,670	709,578	4,237,560	74,550
1868-69	3,005,890	1,098,741	5,906,141	117,900
<i>Annual Average</i>	2,635,681	1,317,510	5,632,026	159,734

BRITISH BURMA.

1861-62	500,145	33,645	1,422,275	3,596
1862-63	539,679	33,277	1,374,477	2,728
1863-64	497,779	67,740	1,628,364	2,369
<i>Annual Average</i>	512,534	44,887	1,475,039	2,897
1864-65	699,988	112,027	2,929,522	4,385
1865-66	738,910	136,888	2,819,227	6,295
1866-67 (11 months.)	714,105	52,844	1,231,342	31,275
1867-68	1,029,415	64,476	1,572,456	22,906
1868-69	1,344,059	38,509	2,450,169	8,208
<i>Annual Average</i>	905,475	80,049	2,200,513	14,614

Trade with Principal Foreign Countries.

Imports.		MERCHANTIZE.						
		Years.			Other Foreign Countries.			Total.
	United Kingdom.	China.	Ceylon.	Australia.	Peru.	Mekran.	Arabian Gulf, Persian Gulf, and Southern Mediterranean.	£
1850-51	8,337,670	989,369	450,234	630,692	210,025	127,266	114,183	699,350
1851-52	9,299,219	930,159	381,205	585,552	148,794	135,609	175,392	644,560
1852-53	7,266,433	866,942	356,533	621,544	156,683	138,368	74,551	580,324
1853-54	8,477,319	810,337	371,806	531,605	171,773	185,272	40,866	533,682
1854-55	9,820,347	915,049	405,357	517,652	212,260	169,500	59,898	642,308
Annual Average	8,626,198	902,371	373,057	577,409	155,063	150,904	92,975	620,085
1855-56	11,046,168	787,718	472,841	534,063	294,820	194,122	46,398	567,344
1856-57	11,487,409	599,673	429,503	559,301	261,996	198,433	56,342	601,930
1857-58	12,010,201	915,838	600,498	546,624	254,918	208,877	116,225	627,428
1858-59	17,237,862	1,248,633	838,835	712,409	410,174	289,638	222,600	748,438
1859-60	20,884,620	987,100	460,260	591,062	326,118	229,630	210,901	623,159
Annual Average	14,537,252	907,796	560,447	589,992	309,605	223,140	130,593	633,660
1860-61	19,915,055	1,119,401	647,234	507,977	295,711	207,633	149,119	111,881
1861-62	18,622,916	965,869	712,277	565,426	292,423	266,602	156,353	511,556
1862-63	17,886,234	1,337,358	721,639	819,745	480,574	314,487	190,112	831,985
1863-64	21,666,061	1,334,103	659,137	1,288,743	526,735	404,754	421,807	970,702
1864-65	22,686,244	1,098,695	1,019,222	1,477,684	469,121	337,274	306,330	756,543
Annual Average	20,145,308	1,189,067	738,702	931,803	412,974	284,140	244,744	781,870
1865-66	23,880,969	1,158,243	635,024	1,764,923	411,849	352,445	368,843	1,008,932
1866-67 (11 months)	24,370,603	996,483	748,263	835,916	429,457	380,943	358,685	917,360
1867-68	30,345,399	1,378,028	806,223	805,033	454,563	514,936	349,710	1,021,594
1868-69	30,657,321	1,455,530	753,337	586,593	475,356	583,337	1,180,726	35,990,142

Exports.	Years.	MERCHANTIZE.						Total.	
		United Kingdom.	France.	North and South America.	Arabian and Persian Gulf and Somme-necane & Mekran.	Mauritius and Bourbon.	Singapore and Malacca.	China.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1850-51	8,104,016	571,411	549,666	818,706	241,781	380,017	667,910	6,352,534	478,099 18,164,139
1851-52	... 7,135,888	650,164	784,884	884,321	337,661	409,857	707,826	8,553,017	542,599 19,879,247
1852-53	8,422,298	714,370	643,555	930,932	282,636	401,897	758,414	7,620,319	684,301 20,464,632
1853-54	... 7,724,173	754,651	752,895	933,059	414,957	424,725	839,773	6,704,733	736,170 19,295,139
1854-55	... 7,472,061	627,655	819,996	1,073,497	350,436	470,398	871,515	6,445,125	736,529 18,927,222
<i>Annual Average</i>	7,773,487	643,650	722,200	928,103	325,494	419,366	769,068	7,129,146	635,540 19,346,076
1855-56	... 10,305,497	1,400,818	1,061,667	1,020,828	386,132	492,949	912,259	6,592,953	865,156 23,038,259
1856-57	... 10,631,577	1,436,511	1,380,103	1,068,364	529,509	524,893	820,548	7,568,955	1,358,161 25,338,451
1857-58	... 10,667,824	513,286	939,066	1,134,763	732,928	528,316	1,416,866	9,366,836	1,156,151 97,456,036
1858-59	... 11,009,270	1,212,924	1,322,868	1,320,131	850,490	660,463	677,488	11,811,230	988,067 29,862,871
1859-60	... 11,261,369	864,918	1,035,193	1,011,105	840,648	578,923	1,147,610	9,983,364	1,237,673 27,960,203
<i>Annual Average</i>	10,775,007	1,285,691	1,149,767	1,115,038	667,941	557,109	994,894	9,064,074	1,121,042 26,731,163
1860-61	... 14,249,907	1,210,530	1,211,246	1,140,044	961,008	740,190	1,205,262	11,358,404	934,014 32,970,605
1861-62	... 18,566,783	1,334,246	947,523	1,095,032	944,957	816,667	1,206,400	10,451,871	1,653,563 36,317,042
1862-63	... 27,544,551	1,841,763	946,672	963,231	829,473	1,020,571	1,542,616	12,112,030	1,058,834 47,859,645
1863-64	... 44,957,196	2,970,843	991,041	1,232,809	925,796	1,142,605	1,857,624	10,576,230	971,305 65,625,449
1864-65	... 46,854,208	2,902,596	648,239	1,527,206	867,753	1,292,206	1,936,185	10,832,462	1,166,156 63,027,016
<i>Annual Average</i>	30,426,450	2,051,996	928,944	1,191,664	905,797	1,002,505	1,549,618	11,066,199	1,036,774 50,159,950
1865-66	... 43,000,911	2,250,652	1,022,315	1,077,546	1,067,422	1,257,155	2,060,861	11,678,215	1,258,049 65,491,123
1866-67 (11 m.s.)	22,134,882	1,813,917	987,348	1,282,321	944,774	1,451,734	2,016,517	11,186,427	1,042,244 41,859,994
1867-68	... 26,900,692	2,473,586	1,172,486	1,448,150	571,574	1,217,873	1,475,447	14,246,658	1,367,590,50,874,056
1868-69	... 28,945,371	4,103,987	1,302,211	1,600,327	782,952	1,297,087	1,318,145	11,784,235	1,728,740 53,062,165

Navigation. Number and Tonnage of Vessels (including Steamers and distinguishing Native Craft) entered and cleared for the Foreign Trade at Ports in British India in each year, from 1853-53 to 1867-68.

Vessels.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Entered—British India—								
European and others not Vessels	1,891	2,445	2,576	2,586	3,278	2,983	2,564	2,962
Native	829,255	984,375	1,276,216	1,302,690	1,77,659	1,429,198	1,268,737	1,486,043
... Vessels	903	1,175	1,240	1,417	1,30 ¹	1,613	1,526	1,399
Native Craft	67,686	72,549	86,215	83,28	83,855	88,556	83,465	91,800
Total ... Vessels	2,784	3,620	3,536	4,003	4,585	4,596	4,090	4,761
Cleared—British India—								
European and others, not Vessels	896,941	1,056,924	1,362,431	1,385,713	1,801,514	1,518,54	1,352,203	1,527,543
Native	2,462	2,549	2,962	3,052	3,626	3,276	3,092	3,314
... Vessels	856,564	983,466	1,321,550	1,413,482	1,790,658	1,558,912	1,476,14	1,485,894
Native Craft	1,353	1,620	1,631	1,903	2,040	1,935	1,733	1,733
Total ... Vessels	81,377	90,854	111,645	112,620	127,782	121,230	111,263	120,158
Total ... Vessel-Craft	5,845	4,169	4,583	4,655	5,926	5,316	5,057	5,047
Total ... Vessels	1,040,941	1,053,950	1,433,875	1,526,102	1,818,448	1,686,142	1,567,387	1,516,152
Vessels.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	
Entered—British India—								
European and others, not Vessels	3,070	2,749	3,885	3,739	3,446	2,753	4,889	
Native	1,557,403	1,471,310	1,763,533	1,975,908	1,694,753	1,477,588	1,904,677	
... Vessels	1,164	1,635	2,125	2,395	2,419	2,060	1,695	
Native Craft	101,519	140,296	127,787	141,463	163,416	124,618	71,772	
Total ... Vessels	4,534	4,434	5,820	6,157	5,865	4,762	5,554	
Cleared—British India—								
European and others, not Vessels	3,393	2,939	3,744	3,836	3,763	2,589	5,215	
Native	1,618,214	1,583,880	1,871,766	1,981,755	2,052,437	1,460,943	2,057,156	
... Vessels	1,708	2,079	2,572	2,705	2,590	2,460	653	
Native Craft	12,350	143,840	152,617	159,540	149,751	208,931	61,984	
Total ... Vessels	5,096	5,148	6,316	6,541	6,353	5,049	5,868	
Total ... Vessels	1,742,644	1,728,920	2,024,373	2,151,295	2,202,188	1,610,874	2,119,120	

Coasting Trade.

Presidencies or Provinces to and from which imported or exported.	Imports.			Exports.			Rs.
	From British Indian Ports.	From Indian Ports not British.	Total.	To British Indian Ports.	To Indian Ports not British.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
{ 1866-67 (11 months)	1,25,70,031	9,477	1,25,79,508	4,07,12,909	13,810	4,07,26,719	
Bengal ... { 1867-68	1,16,05,586	29,060	1,16,34,646	4,57,13,556	22,634	4,57,36,190	
... { 1868-69	1,12,16,096	6,667	1,12,25,763	4,76,65,000	70,834	4,77,35,834	
Bombay ... { 1866-67 (11 months)	3,58,42,466	8,49,754	3,66,92,220	3,12,77,298	7,47,131	3,20,24,429	
... { 1867-68	3,37,21,962	15,42,005	3,52,63,967	3,46,08,427	10,43,281	3,56,51,708	
... { 1868-69	3,50,55,350	14,23,141	3,64,78,491	2,88,24,087	7,91,590	2,96,15,677	
Sind ... { 1866-67 (11 months)	1,40,94,201	7,460	1,41,01,661	1,25,90,553	795	1,25,91,348	
... { 1867-68	1,52,59,069	1,048	1,52,60,117	1,20,71,670	4,330	1,20,76,000	
Madras ... { 1866-67 (11 months)	1,49,11,719	8,123	1,49,19,852	1,12,61,361	45	1,12,61,406	
... { 1867-68	1,69,09,000	2,58,878	1,71,67,878	1,38,08,375	12,75,841	1,50,84,216	
British Burma ... { 1866-67 (11 months)	1,82,95,692	4,00,248	1,86,95,940	1,51,31,465	10,24,200	1,61,55,665	
... { 1867-68	2,10,28,863	3,17,906	2,13,46,769	1,72,68,431	9,08,198	1,81,76,629	
... { 1868-69	1,41,36,130	...	1,41,36,130	64,11,853	...	64,11,853	
Total ... { 1866-67 (11 months)	9,35,51,828	11,25,569	9,46,77,397	10,48,00,988	20,37,577	10,68,38,565	
... { 1867-68	9,45,60,109	19,72,361	9,65,32,470	11,48,17,149	21,02,716	11,69,19,865	
... { 1868-69	9,63,08,497	17,58,847	9,80,67,344	11,31,22,512	17,70,667	11,48,93,179	

Foreign and Coasting Trade of Two Years.

Foreign Trade.				Twelve months ending 31st March.	
				1868-69.	1869-70.
Total Value of Imports—excluding Treasure—				Rupees.	Rupees.
Bengal ..	..	..	..	92,11,579	18,03,998
Bombay ..	..	..	..	1,51,91,739	1,74,74,961
Sind ..	..	..	..	10,09,436	16,60,074
Madras ..	..	..	..	25,86,608	23,51,606
British Burma ..	..	..	..	14,29,811	12,99,042
Total ..	..	..	..	2,94,29,173	3,08,89,681
Free of Duty ..					
Subject to Duty ..					
Total Value of Duty Free and Dutiable Imports					
Bengal ..	..	..	..	16,01,36,134	14,02,30,294
Bombay ..	..	..	..	12,49,84,507	11,66,78,125
Sind ..	..	..	..	54,59,530	44,60,205
Madras ..	..	..	..	2,74,72,294	2,79,72,581
British Burma ..	..	..	..	1,20,19,779	90,38,312
Total ..	..	..	..	33,04,72,214	29,83,85,517*
Grand Total of Imports ..	..	..	..	15,99,01,417	32,92,75,198
Total Value of Exports of Indian Produce, &c.,—excluding Treasure—					
Bengal ..	..	..	..	14,80,67,411	14,70,78,598
Bombay ..	..	..	..	20,68,00,023	21,05,18,735
Sind ..	..	..	..	62,32,607	74,80,400
Madras ..	..	..	..	3,54,81,702	3,21,60,256
British Burma ..	..	..	..	55,08,854	49,89,198
Total ..	..	..	..	40,21,90,597	40,34,27,187
Subject to Duty ..					
Total Value of Duty Free and Dutiable Exports of Indian Produce, &c.					
Bengal ..	..	..	..	5,92,14,180	5,89,40,895
Bombay ..	..	..	..	98,78,439	51,72,815
Sind ..	..	..	..	23,31,227	17,63,080
Madras ..	..	..	..	2,12,10,127	2,48,46,231
British Burma ..	..	..	..	1,89,37,731	1,26,45,235
Total ..	..	..	..	11,45,71,724	10,33,68,256
Total Value of Exports of Indian Produce, &c.					
Total Value of Exports of Foreign Merchandise—excluding Treasure.					
Bengal ..	..	..	..	20,72,81,591	20,60,19,493
Bombay ..	..	..	..	21,66,78,462	21,56,91,550
Sind ..	..	..	..	86,63,834	92,43,480
Madras ..	..	..	..	5,96,91,829	5,73,06,487
British Burma ..	..	..	..	2,44,46,605	1,76,34,433
Total ..	..	..	..	51,67,62,321	50,67,95,443
Grand total of Exports ..	..	..	..	1,38,59,326	1,79,16,313
				53,06,21,647	52,17,3,756

* The Tariff Values of Cotton Goods and of the principal Metals were reduced, on an average, 15 per cent., on the 18th March 1869.

Foreign Trade.—(Continued.)				Twelve months ending 31st March.	
		1868-69.		1869-70.	
Total Value of Imports of Treasure.		Rupees.		Rupees.	
Bengal .....	..	4,39,06,288		4,66,26,529	
Bombay .....	..	9,62,10,098		8,19,88,549	
Sind .....	..	68,623		55,840	
Madras .....	..	1,00,87,443		1,05,40,592	
British Burma .....	..	3,85,092		3,36,562	
Total .....	..	15,15,59,544		13,95,48,072	
Total Value of Exports of Treasure.					
Bengal .....	..	43,93,745		15,66,731	
Bombay .....	..	82,41,370		57,33,177	
Sind .....	..	56,600		1,24,196	
Madras .....	..	11,79,000		29,06,062	
British Burma .....	..	82,082		93,362	
Total .....	..	1,39,55,797		1,04,23,528	
Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared.		Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
Entered					
Bengal .....	..	613	6,04,655	596	5,89,134
Bombay .....	..	1,106	7,64,068	1,082	6,88,233
Sind .....	..	241	51,547	360	53,597
Madras .....	..	1,747	2,68,327	1,781	3,16,819
British Burma .....	..	214	94,387	231	1,01,619
Total .....	..	3,950	17,83,584	4,053	17,39,402
Cleared					
Bengal .....	..	719	6,63,336	671	6,24,401
Bombay .....	..	763	4,68,570	714	4,04,999
Sind .....	..	181	45,204	255	43,219
Madras .....	..	2,866	5,07,192	2,950	4,86,568
British Burma .....	..	555	3,52,669	442	2,67,696
Total .....	..	5,101	20,37,030	5,032	18,26,883
Coasting Trade					
Between the Various Presidencies and Provinces.		Rupees.		Rupees.	
Total Value of Imports of Merchandise, excluding Treasure, from one Presidency to another..	..	9,80,67,344		9,45,53,871	
Ditto of Exports of ditto ditto .....	..	11,49,33,179		11,46,27,493	
Total Value of Imports of Treasure from one Presidency to another .....	..	2,72,22,260		2,20,17,810	
Ditto of Exports of ditto ditto .....	..	3,13,81,548		2,13,42,867	
Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered ...	..	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ditto ditto cleared ...	..	11,956	12,52,689	10,293	13,61,361
Ditto ditto cleared ...	..	10,424	12,50,203	9,645	13,46,904

Foreign Trade in Each Month.
Total Value of Imports (excluding Treasure) in each Month.

		1869.						1870.						
Year.		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
1869-69	..	Rs. 2,94,59,33 2,07,53,862 ...	Rs. 3,32,81,061 2,15,13,034	Rs. 2,81,71,825 2,83,24,816	Rs. 4,22,03,452 2,83,76,938	Rs. 2,41,68,889 2,58,97,958	Rs. 2,83,67,498 2,98,67,543	Rs. 2,69,60,392 2,28,86,394						
1869-70	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	-87,05,631	-1,17,68,027	-10,47,009	-1,98,32,524	+17,29,149	+14,99,945					-40,68,938
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1869-70														
Total value of Exports of Indian Produce, &c. (excluding Treasure) in each Month.														
1869-69	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	5,85,91,958 6,72,92,930 4,57,41,116	6,10,79,792 6,72,92,930 3,94,57,124	4,47,01,569 5,22,14,598 2,59,76,711	3,04,99,664 3,00,42,386 2,84,66,482	2,94,11,049 2,84,66,482						
1869-70	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	+1,65,89,000	+87,00,972	-1,53,38,678	-52,44,545	-32,37,587	-4,57,578					-9,44,567
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1869-70														
Total value of Exports of Indian Produce, &c. (excluding Treasure) in each Month.														
1869-69	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	35,99,01,417	
1869-70	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	32,92,75,198	
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1869-70..														
Imports (excluding Treasure.)														
1869-69	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	-3,06,26,219	
1869-70	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	-3,06,26,219	
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1869-70														
Total value of Exports of Indian Produce, &c. (excluding Treasure) in each Month.														
1869-69	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	61,67,62,821	
1869-70	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	50,67,65,443	
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1869-70														-99,66,878

The foreign trade has been thus divided among the five great groups of ports in these two years :—

Ports.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	£	£
Bengal	42,591,823	40,467,202
Bombay	47,374,964	45,358,763
Madras	10,218,675	10,158,854
British Burma	3,841,844	2,846,824
Sindh	1,576,432	1,568,093

The trade of Bengal is the richer to the revenue, that of Bombay is the larger. The trade of Bengal is the greater in merchandize, that of Bombay in the treasure imported to pay for cotton. Almost all the imports of Bengal are consumed in the country ; Bombay acts, to a larger extent, as a bonded warehouse for neighbouring countries such as Arabia and the Persian Gulf. The following analysis shows the difference in the foreign trade of the two Provinces in 1869-70 :—

	Bengal.	Bombay.
	£	£
Imports of Merchandise ...	14,833,429	13,415,369
Exports of " ...	20,691,949	21,569,155
Re-exports " ...	1,2,499	1,602,066
Imports of Treasure ...	4,662,652	8,198,855
Exports of " ...	156,673	573,318
Customs duty (estimated)	975,000	843,000
Do. actual in 1868-69 ...	1,123,357	882,336

Inland Trade and Emigration.

There are no returns of Inland trade from Madras, Bengal and Bombay. From *Madras* the Emigration has been as follows, for three years :—

	To French Colonies.	English Colonies, exclusive of Ceylon.
1866-67	... 10,198	214
1867-68	... 1,426	...
1868-69	... 2,354	730

From Southern India 57,856 go to the coffee plantations of Ceylon every year and only 33,595 are known to return, leaving 41·9 per cent. to be accounted for. The emigration is popular with the coolies of Madras. They go to make money, and they live so badly from a desire to hoard that they often become the victims of scurvy and die. There seems to have been no emigration from *Bombay*. From *Bengal* the number despatched was 10,274 against 5,154 in the previous year, as follows :—

	1867-68.	1868-69
Mauritius	... 313	1,237
British Guiana	... 3,001	5,014
Trinidad	... 1,840	2,248
Jamaica	... ...	1,426
St. Vincent	... ...	349

The percentage of females varied from 38 to 43. The number of coolies embarked, under the Labour Act, for Assam, Cachar and Sylhet was 12,509, or 3,576 more than the number despatched in the previous year. The total number of coolies received in the Calcutta dépôt was 13,955, among whom the mortality was 0·55 per cent., against 2·58 of the previous year; the mortality from cholera being 0·36, against 0·73. These satisfactory results were due to the better class of labourers sent down to the dépôts; to better management in the dépôts; and to the larger proportion of up-country coolies received. The percentage of women to men was 54·61. The percentage of mortality among the coolies in transit was 2·44 of which 1·99 was from cholera. The number of imported labourers in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, remaining employed at the end of 1868, was 29,461. A new Act was passed in 1870 to regulate the importation of labour.

The flow of inland trade in the *North-Western Provinces* is tested only by the Inland Customs line. The receipts for the portion of the line in these Provinces amounted to £471,819 from salt and £48,860 from sugar. In the *Punjab* there is a system of registering inland trade. The general results are as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cis-Sutlej Independent States	44,94,040	26,65,595	71,59,635
Kashmeer territories (including Jumloo) and countries on the North-East Frontier	7,74,129	9,60,197	17,34,326
Cabul and countries on the North-East Frontier	24,91,481	11,64,527	36,56,008
Rajpootana and Central India	25,30,051	1,63,34,873	1,88,64,924
North-Western Provinces	74,25,067	17,38,617	91,63,684
Bengal	38,02,450	12,98,278	51,00,728
Bombay and Sind	35,12,375	25,41,087	60,53,462
Other places	6,65,183	2,87,273	9,52,456
Total	2,56,94,776	2,69,90,447	5,26,85,223

The above does not include railway traffic, nor goods carried by the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla. The total weight of goods carried by Railway during 1868-69 is given as 1,854,861 maunds. The up traffic of the Steam Flotilla was mainly Commissariat malt liquor—the down traffic was comparatively insignificant.

Principal Imports.

	<i>Maunds.</i>
Dyes, ...	32,275
Cotton, ...	46,939
Flour, ...	13,541
Fruits, ...	54,132
Furs and feathers,	14,756
Grain, ...	10,25,145
Ghee, ...	30,734
Metals, ...	82,417
Oil, ...	29,739
Oil-seeds, ...	2,49,873
Rice, ...	86,452
Salt, ...	4,68,306
Sugar, ...	8,15,017
Spices, ...	11,269
Tobacco, ...	11,837
Cotton cloths, ...	40,000

Principal Exports.

	<i>Maunds.</i>
Dyes, ...	34,316
Cotton, ...	27,405
Wool, ...	25,572
Fruits, ...	17,550
Grain, ...	8,48,118
Ghee, ...	25,981
Metals, ...	55,204
Oil-seeds, ...	1,70,571
Rice, ...	2,00,509
Salt, ...	3,42,169
Sugar, ...	10,44,151
Cotton cloths, ...	38,158

To the Cis-Sutlej Sikh States the principal exports were cot-

ton cloths, sugar, grain, metals, salt and drugs; to Kashmeer and the North-East, cotton goods; to Cabul and the North-West, cotton goods, tea and dyes; to Rajpootana and Central India, sugar, cotton goods, grain, metals, rice, oil-seeds, ghee and dyes; to the North-Western Provinces, salt, *pushmina* goods and cotton cloths; to Bengal, *pushmina*; to Bombay and Sind, *pushmina*, dyes, cotton and silk. The following statement shows the trade during 1868-69 of some of the chief commercial towns of the Province, exclusive of railway traffic:—

		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Delhi	..	12,44,323	1,04,52,364	13,58,214	2,20,78,626	26,02,542	3,25,30,990
Lahore	..	68,710	4,22,373	18,790	1,49,967	87,500	5,72,341
Bissoo	..	64,908	4,08,689	42,589	5,39,639	1,07,497	10,98,328
Bhiwani	..	6,61,019	79,95,317	1,45,611	9,48,708	8,06,630	89,14,025
Umbala	..	1,89,147	63,80,932	1,15,333	62,28,841	3,34,480	1,26,19,773
Ludiana	..	1,98,509	14,32,018	1,03,606	4,93,089	3,02,115	19,26,007
Sialkot	..	6,558	1,20,306	32,901	2,00,802	39,459	3,21,108
Jullundhur	..	1,87,068	22,48,553	67,732	8,49,016	2,51,800	36,97,869
Kangra	..	79,196	8,52,914	2,18,880	13,70,052	2,98,076	23,22,966
Amritsar	..	10,38,610	73,89,430	5,01,091	83,03,180	15,39,071	1,56,92,619
Lahore	..	4,45,051	28,37,461	24,525	1,80,134	4,69,578	30,17,595
Ferozepore	..	3,91,510	34,91,568	3,06,246	18,72,043	6,97,756	53,63,611
Rawal Pindi	..	1,48,045	10,57,356	24,748	3,05,086	1,72,793	13,62,619
Gujerat	..	15,356	1,40,062	7,752	45,126	23,108	1,85,188
Jhelum	..	10,352	1,01,465	6,688	23,18	17,040	1,24,654
Pind Dadan Khan	..	2,46,036	21,89,775	1,35,870	15,52,651	3,81,906	37,42,426
Multan	..	5,02,104	52,14,973	2,15,926	23,51,937	7,21,030	75,66,910
Jhang	..	60,872	3,73,297	12,983	4,55,426	73,855	8,28,725
Dera Ismail Khan	..	69,598	15,42,053	47,426	3,34,251	1,17,024	18,76,304
Peshawur	..	2,51,717	75,06,576	93,839	17,74,853	3,48,556	92,51,429

There were 14 Companies in the Punjab, registered under Act X. of 1866, of which three were Banking Associations, two Printing Companies, three engaged in agricultural pursuits, one was a Brewery, one a Club, one a Slate Company, and three others.

As to the trade with *Central Asia* the Maharajah of Kashmeir entered into engagements in 1870 by which a free trade route is opened into Kashgaria by Leh and the Changchenmo pass. Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B., is at present (August 1870) on a commercial mission to the ruler of Kashgaria. Dr. Cayley, the Government Agent at Lch, reports that whereas in 1867 the value of the merchandize, passing through the north of Leh amounted to less than 3 lakhs of rupees, while the customs duty amounted on an average to 20 per cent. of the value of the goods, in 1868 the value of the trade exceeded 5 lakhs of rupces, and the customs duty on an average fell short of 5 per cent. on the value of the goods. The following were the principal imports into Leh from Yarkand and Chauthan in 1868:—

Imports.		Weight in Maunds of 80 lbs.	Value in Rs.
Shawl wool,	...	1,450	72,463
Common wool,	...	1,000	20,000
<i>Charas</i> (a resinous exudation of the hemp plant, used as a narcotic,) ...	...	1,136	42,600
Brick tea, (from Lhassa,) ...	...	320	48,400
Salt, ...	...	14,000	17,500
Felt rugs, ...	...	2,757 pieces.	5,514
Silver ingots, ...	...	86	14,276
Gold dust, ...	...	1,702 tolahs.	22,126
Turquoise, ...	From Khotan,	2,500 No.	5,550
Silk, ...	{	47	18,000

The following were the principal *exports* from Leh to Yarkand and Chanthan :—

Exports.		Weight in Maunds of 80 lbs.	Value in Rs.
Cotton piece goods	...	594	44,533
Goat skins	...	679	42,438
Spices	...	493	19,748
Sugar	...	139	5,592
Saffron	...	10	16,000
Broadcloth	...	67 pieces.	6,700
Pearls	...	50 score.	5,000
Kashmeer scarfs	...	135 pairs.	17,200

Oudh.—There was a very large export of grain owing to the high prices ruling in the Agra and Delhi markets in consequence of the famine in Rajpootana and the southern parts of the Punjab. Mistakes were made in collecting the statistics, which were useless. The railway between Lucknow and Cawnpore carried 185,415 $\frac{1}{2}$ passengers and 218,302 maunds up and 186,408 passengers and 587,963 maunds down to Cawnpore.

Central Provinces.—Excluding Government stores and Railway materials the inland traffic has been as follows since 1863-64 :—

		Tons.	Value, £
1863-64	...	102,341	3,909,008
1864-65	...	134,719	4,386,251
1865-66	...	136,265	5,519,766
1866-67	...	175,561	6,517,864
1867-68	...	196,432	6,110,897
1868-69	...	209,089	6,795,263

This increase has been occasioned chiefly by the large export of cotton and the unusually large import of grain. The exterior markets with which this trade is carried on may be thus exhibited.

		Tons.	Value, £.
Western trade with Berar and	1867-68	96,392	3,086,920
Bombay ...	1868-69	114,107	3,867,345
Northern trade with Central India, the North-Western Provinces, and Calcutta,	1867-68	74,457	2,730,344
... 1868-69		80,700	2,704,626
Eastern trade with Cuttack and	1867-68	20,707	233,970
Coast districts ...	1868-69	12,584	193,918
Southern trade with Hyderabad (Deccan) and the Madras Presidency	1867-68	4,876	59,663
... 1868-69		1,608	29,374

The principal articles entering into the trade in 1868-69 were :

		Imports.		Exports.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton	...	50,298	11,62,524	299,099	65,35,173
Sugar	...	190,651	16,53,729	102,981	9,63,576
Salt	...	856,470	51,55,589	59,596	3,97,990
Grain	...	938,469	25,18,495	980,512	25,24,195
Oilseeds	...	90,773	3,40,322	58,236	2,23,091
Metals and Hardware	...	206,178	72,81,609	87,171	19,66,173
English Piece Goods	...	96,501	96,83,316	46,720	72,87,986
Miscellaneous European Goods	...	80,547	39,62,087	50,029	37,46,522
Country cloth	...	6,030	4,35,944	40,118	34,75,625
Silk and Silk Cocoons	...	2,036	13,68,536	516	1,34,092
Horses, Cattle and Sheep No.	...	120,236	8,08,980	44,355	3,84,839
Cocoanuts	...	107,961	10,33,376	34,696	4,84,192

The following shews the traffic at Fairs :—

Number of fairs held ...	...	...	80
Number of persons attending them	...	1,361,671	Rs.
Value of property of all kinds brought for sale...	60,10,132		
Value of property sold ...	...	35,65,535	
which includes—			
English piece goods ...	...	...	6,64,569
Country manufactures and raw produce	...	15,74,440	
Horses and Ponies ...	...	...	7,017
Horned Cattle and Sheep	...	...	5,69,679
Miscellaneous goods ...	...	...	7,49,830

Compared with the previous year these show a falling off under all heads, due no doubt to the unfavourable season and to the prevalence of cholera in different parts of the country. At none of these Fairs was there any disturbance, or any outbreak of epidemic disease except at Hurda, in the Hushungabad district, in January, where immediately on the appearance of cholera the Fair was broken up.

British Burma.—The trade with Upper Burma and the Shan States shews a great falling off as compared with 1867-68, the Exports having been of the value of £1,232,407 in the former year against £1,478,117 in the latter, and the Imports £882,097 and £1,067,031 respectively :—

Places.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Thayetmyo	1867-68	1,382,307	980,984	2,363,291
	1868-69	1,154,205	801,083	1,955,288
Teungoo	1867-68	95,811	86,047	181,858
	1868-69	78,203	81,014	159,217

Although the value is less by about £430,000 than the total of the preceding year, it is still much in excess of previous years, and about £500,000 above the average of the 5 years immediately anterior, in which is included the large aggregate of 1867-68. The last named year was exceptional. Upper Burma had just recovered from rebellion, and its population required more than the usual supply of goods of European manufacture.; whilst owing to the disturbed state of the country and consequent paucity of cultivation, a large quantity of rice was called for.

Berar.—For the registration of trade statistics 24 out-posts

in East and 9 in West Berar are maintained. The returns show the following results for the year 1868-69 :—

	<i>Goods.</i>		
	Tons.	Rupees.	£
Exports	... 121,527	5,26,33,224	5,263,322
Imports	... 101,681	5,49,81,507	5,498,151
<i>Live Stock.</i>			
Exports	... 25,239	5,07,003	50,700
Imports	... 62,683	3,45,737	34,574

The subjoined statement gives the exports and imports across that part of the Berar frontier which bounds its western division. It includes all goods despatched and received at railway stations :—

	Exports.			Imports.		
	Maunds.			Maunds.		
	82 lbs. each.	Rupees.	£	82 lbs. each.	Rupees.	£
Cotton	... 8,50,410	2,00,98,020	2,008,802	14,713	3,16,412	31,611
Sugar and Goor	... 5,775	94,911	9,490	51,975	7,25,928	72,563
Wheat	... 14,679	46,085	4,609	1,071	63,843	6,384
Rice	... 2,133	11,671	1,107	60,24	3,88,317	38,831
Other Grains	... 2,57,8,9	6,42,8,2	61,281	37,272	85,961	8,96
Oil Seeds	... 14,140	46,887	4,689	10,373	42,260	4,26
Metal and Hardware	... 2,671	1,28,944	12,894	98,532	48,45,824	4,845,824
English Piece Goods, and Country Cloths	... 5,725	4,16,712	41,671	30,054	24,30,703	243,079
Tobacco	... 2,459	35,071	3,567	1,186	26,515	2,651
Dyes	... 4,147	1,42,785	14,279	1,826	61,751	6,475
Timber and Wood	... 7,201	97,283	9,728	69,281	1,45,069	14,507
Ghee and Oil	... 9,089	2,1,518	21,255	26,2,8	4,21,889	42,189
Opium	... 2,159	9,36,763	93,678	42	7,545	755
Miscellaneous	... 2,55,295	29,16,113	294,611	3,63,465	21,70,379	217,035
Total	... 14,33,172	.....	7,85,102	.....	.....	.....
	No.	No.				
Horses, Cattle and Sheep	... 12,374	2,93,641	29,364	3,017	65,609	6,501
Total	... .....	2,61,30,652	2,613,965	1,17,90,495	1,179,050	

The arrangements made by the district officers to preserve order and cleanliness during the two large fairs at Dewalgaon (Bool-danah district) and Nagurtass (Bassim District) were attended with perfect success. The Fairs are loosing their importance and commercial utility by the rapid development of the province, and by its close alliance with Bombay, but they still combine very conveniently the attractions of religion, profit, and pleasure, though the ancient holy day is fast merging into the modern holiday. The weekly markets, which flourish exceed-

ingly at all the towns and large villages, are of much importance to the country. By them are the wholesale prices regulated and retail prices kept at their natural level, and the rapid increase in quantity and kind of manufactured commodities now brought for sale at these bazars shows that the growing wealth of the rural population has created a demand for various small luxuries hitherto unknown, and for a better quality of all things consumed. A small cess is levied on stalls, and is spent in maintaining conservancy of the markets.

Mysore.—The estimated aggregate value of all commodities exported from, and imported into, the Province during the last two years, is :—

	Exports.		Imports.
1868-69	... Rs. 1,68,01,130	...	2,26,85,384
1867-68	... „ 1,38,86,358	...	1,63,01,000
Increase	... Rs. 29,14,772	...	63,84,384

Coorg.—The following exhibits the amount of traffic along the 2 main ghat roads down to the Western Coast as contrasted with that of the previous year :—

Description.	Periambady.		Sampaji.	
	1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69
Loaded Carts	17,171	26,441	9,311	9,729
Empty do.	7,667	8,200	399	1,049
Bandies with horses and bullocks ...	242	185	160	169
Horses	1,118	741	761	1,420
Palankeen or mincheel with bearers ...	...	3	1	17
Bullocks with loads	4,021	4,996	10,783	11,651
Do. without ... ...	...	6,181	1,350	...
Men with loads	3,308	10,250	5,100	...
Do. without	7,771	42,295	20,140	..
Cattle	3,226	5,188	1,300	..
Sheep and goats	683	416	...	..
Camels ... ... ...	...	1	...	238
Elephants	38	54	• 3	2
Asses	30	...	...	19
Total	45,275	1,04,951	49,308	24,292

CHAPTER XV.

RAILWAYS.

Progress in Twenty Years.

THE first sod of an Indian Railway was turned in 1850. In May 1870 there were 4,628 miles of railway open in India. The largest line was paying more than the guaranteed rate of interest, and, during a European war, the 5 per cent. stock of all was quoted in the money-market at a premium of six per cent. The revenue of the nine lines of open railway was nearly as great as that of Belgium, or £5,709,382. The net and divisible receipts nearly equalled the gross revenue of Denmark, or £2,520,952. A capital of seventy-nine millions sterling, chiefly English money, had been spent, and as much more is being spent as will make the guaranteed railway stock exceed the whole Debt of India. Taking the worst line with the best, railways which at present end "nowhere" as well as those which run between great cities, the whole yielded a return of about 3½ per cent. in 1869. Upwards of sixteen millions of passengers were carried, and only thirty-one were killed in a year of unusual disaster. The passengers increase at the rate of a million a year. The goods traffic grows in proportion. In 1869 the trains ran 12½ millions of miles drawn by 1,174 engines and consisting of 3,113 passenger carriages and 22,393 waggons. In the twentieth year of the history of railway enterprise in India, Bombay and Umballa were brought within 2½ days of Calcutta, and Calcutta within three weeks of London. And this was done with capital and materials drawn from a country 14,000 miles away, by engineers of an alien race to whom exposure in such a climate is deadly. The Government which, in 1850, sanctioned experimental lines of 120 miles in Bengal and 30 in Bombay, has obtained an Act of Parliament to raise four millions sterling every year until 9,000 miles be added to the 6,000 already open or under construction.

Railways in 1869.

Particulars as to the present and future length of the various sanctioned lines will be found in the following table:—

Railway.		Length sanctioned. ed.	Total length opened.	Portion laid with Double Line.	Length remaining to be finished.
<i>Guaranteed Lines.—</i>					
East Indian ... { Main line ...	1,278	1,161 $\frac{1}{4}$	203	147	
Jubbulpore line ...	225	225	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,272	1,184	256	88	
Madras ... { South-west line ...	522	492	...	30	
North-west line ...	340	215	...	125	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	384	310 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	74	
Scinde	109	109	...	...
Punjab	246	246	...	...
Delhi	320	310	...	10	
Great Southern	378	168	...	210	
Eastern Bengal	159	114	...	45	
Oudh and Rohilkund	672	42	...	630	
Carnatic	100	18	...	82	
<i>State Lines.—</i>					
Calcutta and Canning ...	28	28	...	...
Northern Punjab ...	173	...	...	173	
Khamgaon	8	8	...	...
Oomrawuttee	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Subsidized.—</i>					
Nulhattee	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Total ...	6,249	4,628 $\frac{1}{4}$	479	1,519 $\frac{1}{4}$	

New Contracts.—Some of these lines were sanctioned in 1869 and consist of extensions of, or branches to, railways in the hands of existing Companies. In making arrangements with them for the execution of the new works certain terms in the original contracts were modified. A more definite power of control was given to the Government over the operations of the Companies' officers in their preparation of the plans and estimates and while the lines were in course of construction. It was arranged that any excess profits over 5 per cent. were to be equally divided between the Government and the Companies. As the clause relating to profits originally stood, it was provided that in the event of the amount which had been advanced by Government for the guaranteed interest being repaid with interest, the whole of the net profits should go to the shareholders. The Government now arrange to keep no account of guaranteed interest as against the Companies, and to cancel the past debt, which was accumulating at a rate to leave little hope of the ability of the Companies to pay it off within the terms of their leases. The

Companies which had agreed to this arrangement up to May 1870 are the Great Indian Peninsula; the Madras; the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India; the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi; the Great Southern of India; and the Carnatic. The first three have been informed that the Government will waive its right to purchase their lines at the expiration of the first 25 years of their leases, which occurs, in the case of the Great Indian, in 1874; of the Madras, and Bombay and Baroda in 1880.

Stock.—The following table shews what was the locomotive and rolling stock on the 1st January 1870:—

Railway.	Locomotives.			Passenger Carriages.			Trucks and Wagons.			Total Number of Vehicles on 31st December 1869.
	Former Number.	Added in 1869.	Total as on 31st Dec. 1869.	Former Number.	Added in 1869.	Total as on 31st Dec. 1869.	Former Number.	Added in 1869.		
East Indian ..	514	23	537	900	1	6,430	132	..	7,463	
Great Indian Peninsula ..	236	29	264	991	84	5,702	194	6,971		
Madras ..	106	3	109	277	2	2,980	172	3,431		
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ..	63	..	63	181	2	2,874	..	3,057		
{ Scinde ..	25	..	25	64	..	671	..	735		
Punjab ..	38	..	38	116	..	669	..	785		
{ Delhi ..	38	18	56	139	65	663	386	1,253		
Great Southern of India ..	15	2	17	41	..	215	55	311		
Eastern Bengal ..	43	..	43	100	24	563	77	764		
Oudh and Rohilkund ..	4	2	6	28	5	79	11	122		
Carnatic ..	4	..	4	29	8	43	..	80		
Calcutta and South-eastern ..	12	..	12	56	..	479	..	534		
Total ..	1,098	76	1,174	2,922	191	21,366	1,027	25,506		

Establishments.—The number of Europeans, East Indians and Natives employed on the lines in Bengal and Madras, on the 1st October last was 3,221 of the two former, and 35,422 of the latter. Thus nearly 10 per cent. were Europeans.

Accidents.—The list of casualties for 1869 is a heavy one. Two accidents alone occasioned the death of 30 passengers and injury to 49 more. The number of passengers carried in 1869 is put down at 16,513,037. Out of these 31 or 1·87 per million lost their lives from causes beyond their control; and 4·78 per million were in like manner injured. Besides these, 17 were killed, and 13 were injured through their own fault or incaution. With regard to the servants of the Companies 109 were killed, of whom eight met their deaths from causes beyond their control; trespassers to the number of 48 were also run over and killed. In addition to the deaths here recorded another remarkable list is given of persons who died while travelling, or at stations when starting for their journey, or at the end of it. No less than 132 passengers were thus, du-

ring the half year, found either dead or dying. The most common cause ascribed is cholera. Heat apoplexy also took off several; chronic dysentery, fever, and asthma, others, but many deaths are attributed to "natural causes." It is possible that the fatigue of travelling and the heat may have accelerated death in some cases, but no complaint is made of overcrowding, and in all probability most of the sufferers started on their journey in a weak state, some perhaps in the hope of reaching their homes or a sacred river or shrine and dying there.

Capital.—The total amounts of capital which, up to the 31st March, had been raised by the Companies was 86,522,491*l.*, of which they had expended 83,444,147*l.* Of the 86,522,491*l.* raised, 71,590,846*l.* consisted of share capital, 13,605,685*l.* of debentures, and 1,325,960*l.* of debenture stock. The number of shareholders on the 31st December 1869 was 48,733; and there were 7,624 debenture holders. Of the proprietors of shares 47,285 were in England and 808 in India, 394 of those in India being natives. The estimated cost of the lines when finished is £100,250,000.

Revenue and Traffic.—The receipts from passengers in 1869 were 1,737,168*l.* as compared with 1,752,169*l.* in 1868, being a falling-off of 15,001*l.* The receipts from merchandise were 3,808,767*l.* in 1869 and 3,356,879*l.* in 1868, being an increase of 351,888*l.* Miscellaneous receipts also increased by 51,772*l.* from 111,675*l.* to 163,447*l.* This net increase of 388,659*l.* in the receipts of 1869 over those of 1868 was, however, absorbed and converted into the small reduction above mentioned by an increase of 69,599*l.* in the maintenance charges, and of 325,534*l.* in the working expenses. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts in some cases was above 80 per cent., while in others, viz., the East Indian and the North-west line of the Madras, it was about half that proportion. The average expenses of the 13 lines which realised profits were, in 1868, 61·77, and in 1869, 64·05 per cent. of the gross receipts. The first and second class still formed a very small portion of the passenger traffic. Out of 16,011,633 conveyed, 137,762 were first, 626,355 second, and 15,247,516 third class, the last being 95·23 per cent. the whole. The receipts from passengers amounted to 1,496,117*l.*, of which 1,263,181*l.*, or 84·45 per cent., was obtained from the third class, the second class producing 133,773*l.*, and the first 92,000*l.* The goods which constituted the principal part of the merchandise traffic, were coal, cotton, iron, sugar, indigo, grains, rice, salt, piece-goods, jute and hides. During the year ending the 30th June 1869, 2,583,513 tons of merchandise were carried,

the receipts therefrom amounting to 3,705,364*l.* Of this 1,017,216 tons were conveyed by the East Indian, and 514,377 by the Great Indian Peninsula Railways alone, the receipts of these two Companies being 2,840,675*l.*, or 76 per cent. of the whole.

Railway.	Passengers.	Horses, Dogs, Live Stock.	Tons of Minerals.	Tons of Merchandise (exclusive of Live Stock and Mine- rals.)
East Indian (Main) ...	5,910,417 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,660	285,121	938,629
(Jubulpore) ...	162,359	818	..	75,441
Great Indian Peninsula ...	3,041,390	296,231	393,505	445,570
Madras (South west) ...	1,654,918	12,610	51,893	283,136
(North-west) ...	451,625 $\frac{1}{2}$	141,285	28,430	79,263
Bombay and Baroda ...	1,847,195	766	14,794	166,569
{ Seinde ...	98,553	2,038	28,283	73,355
" Punjab ...	668,160	..	..	81,619
" Delhi ...	711,650	6,161	..	113,409 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Southern of India ...	810,523	1,320	4,478	59,201
Eastern Bengal ...	1,286,116 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,181	35,797	139,541
Oudh (Main) ...	347,380 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,216	..	22,131
(Nuhatee) ...	81,301	58	1,966	8,171
Carnatic ...	102,061	15	..	6,829
Port Canning ...	248,836 $\frac{1}{2}$	268	405	22,455

State Railways and New Projects.

The Calcutta and Canning Town line was surrendered to the Government by the Company which constructed it. The Jhelum and Khamgaon line was executed under the directions of Government officers in the space of nine months, and is being worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. The Lahore and Peshawur line, is being laid out and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Lee Smith. The principle followed in the construction of this line is, to commence it on a most economical scale and to make improvements gradually as the traffic justifies fresh outlay and calls for greater conveniences. The way is to be single, the works substantial and suited for a speed of 15 miles an hour, and all adjuncts and buildings are to be of the most simple and inexpensive kind. The lines being surveyed by the Government in view to their early commencement are, 1st, from Delhi in a southerly direction to Rewarce, with a branch to Furrucknuggur, where valua-

ble brine springs exist; 2nd, from Agra to Sambhur salt lake, and on to Ajmeer, forming a junction at some point to be determined on with the above-mentioned line from Delhi; 3rd, from Mooltan by the valley of the Indus to Rohree; 4th, from Koolburga to Hyderabad; 5th, from Karwar to Hooblee. Rules have been laid down for the guidance of all those who are engaged on the State railways. The accounts are to be kept distinct from those on other public works. A separate account will be kept for each railway. The expenditure is to be divided under 18 different heads. Sir Salar Jung, the chief minister of His Highness the Nizam, has engaged to provide a million of capital for the construction of the line, between Goolburga and Hyderabad, which is to be executed and managed by the Indian Government for the Nizam. The Maharajah Holkar has also arranged to advance a million sterling for the branch to Indore from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the British Government allowing him $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest upon the loan, and dividing with him rateably on the share of the outlay contributed by him the profits over and above that rate.

It is a question worthy of serious consideration whether some of the future lines, which will not form part of the system of main trunk lines, but which will be branches and feeders to them, may not advantageously be constructed of a much narrower gauge and be altogether of a lighter description than the existing lines. In 1870 the Portmadoc and Festiniog Railway in Wales was inspected by Indian officers with a view to this. Mr. Juland Danvers, Government Director of Railways, thus concludes his annual report for 1869-70 from which most of the above facts have been taken:—With regard to the future extensions contemplated, many of which the Government propose to undertake without the intervention of Companies, although the main channels of communication have been provided with railways by the present system, the experience which has been gained in regard to the execution of works of this kind and the best mode of obtaining materials for them, as well as the improved and cheaper means of conveying the permanent way and stock to their destination, furnish good ground for the expectation that, under a properly organised system of management, well selected lines will be laid down at much less cost than the existing ones, and will be profitably worked, whether they are constructed upon the standard gauge or a narrower one.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The Post Office.

SINCE Act XVII. of 1854 reduced the letter and newspaper postage of India, the increase of letters, newspapers, parcels and revenue has been as follows. The receipts include official postage:—

Years.	Letters.		Newspapers.		Parcels.		Total.		Receipts, exclusive of those from separate Departments.	Disbursements, exclusive of charges for the separate Departments.	Excess of Receipts.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£			
1853-54	17,260,260	1,824,900	296,340	19,381,500	451,063	213,721	208,242				
1854-55	26,392,260	2,629,392	463,560	20,485,212	328,691	273,038	54,753				
1855-56	29,503,716	3,133,152	477,348	33,114,216	321,118	294,450	26,668				
1856-57	33,863,976	3,772,692	492,324	38,128,992	371,284	290,328	80,056				
1857-58	37,458,841	5,272,644	533,256	43,264,140	360,303	359,285	1,018				
1858-59	45,743,472	6,326,856	625,272	52,095,600	494,013	852,009	142,004				
1859-60	42,637,980	5,262,768	564,072	48,464,820	533,924	373,791	160,133				
1860-61	42,081,708	4,652,268	563,676	48,197,652	511,901	386,080	125,821				
1861-62	42,347,170	4,220,277	561,559	47,138,006	567,368	370,976	187,390				
1862-63	44,246,073	4,558,581	556,276	49,360,930	621,367	373,753	217,614				
1863-64	46,907,654	4,618,850	556,254	52,112,758	676,558	387,616	288,942				
1864-65	51,069,817	4,917,329	591,094	58,577,740	743,741	393,057	350,084				
1865-66	54,797,304	5,134,600	579,073	60,510,977	856,727	418,863	437,864				
1866-67 (11 months)	54,057,020	4,825,398	562,825	59,445,241	602,186	402,918	199,238				
1867-68	62,567,355	5,411,110	651,426	68,629,791	608,445	475,494	132,951				
1868-69	68,801,232	5,773,585	699,206	75,364,023	680,072	537,020	149,052				

The number of post-offices has increased from 645 in 1854-55 to 2589 in 1868-69. The mode in which the mails have been conveyed each year is thus seen:—

Years.	Number of Post Offices open at the close of each year.	Distance over which Mails were conveyed by				
		Railway.	Mail Cart and Horse Dak, &c.	Runners or Boat Lines.	Sea.	Total.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1854-55	645	...	6,127	24,467 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	30,594 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855-56	753	146	5,697 $\frac{1}{4}$	30,470	...	36,313 $\frac{1}{4}$
1856-57	779	No information available for this year.				
1857-58	810	273 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,508 $\frac{1}{4}$	31,152	...	36,933 $\frac{1}{2}$
1858-59	835	532 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,766	33,232	...	39,530 $\frac{1}{4}$
1859-60	852	711 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,861 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,765	...	39,838
1860-61	889	1,046 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,740	36,784 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	43,570 $\frac{3}{4}$
1861-62	942	1,798 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,722	39,034	...	45,554 $\frac{1}{2}$
1862-63	1,011	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084
1863-64	1,091	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619
1864-65	1,191	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875
1865-66	1,538	3,275 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997 $\frac{3}{4}$
1866-67 (11 months)	1,738	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929
1867-68	2,205	3,988	5,140 $\frac{3}{4}$	34,930	5,613	49,671 $\frac{3}{4}$
1868-69	2,589	4,235	5,460 $\frac{3}{8}$	34,973	5,613	50,281 $\frac{3}{8}$

In 1868-69 the postal arrangements in each Province were as follows :—

	Number of Post Offices opened.	Distance over which Mails were Conveyed by				
		Railway.	Mail Cart, &c.	Runners, &c.	Sea.	Total.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	106	787	308	7,909	2,837	11,841
Madras	39	863	492 $\frac{3}{8}$	6,549	...	7,904 $\frac{3}{8}$
Bombay	113	1,161	1,000	7,085	2,445	11,691
North Western Provinces	54	578	1,494	6,286	...	8,358
Punjab	62	529	2,002	3,629	7	6,167
British Burma	1	...	...	1,038	324	1,362
Central Provinces	9	317	164	2,477	...	2,958
Total	384	4,235	5,460 $\frac{3}{8}$	34,973	5,613	50,281 $\frac{3}{8}$

The increase, in detail, in 1868-69 was as follows :-

Year.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books and patterns.	Total.
1867-68 ...	62,567,255	5,411,110	651,426	525,056	69,154,847
1868-69 ...	68,891,232	5,773,585	699,206	623,594	75,987,617
Increase ...	6,323,977	362,475	47,780	98,538	6,832,770
Increase percentage ...	10·107	6·69	7·33	18·76	9·88

The increase in letters of above 10 per cent. shows a larger development than in any recent year. The increase in books and patterns is, like that shown the previous year, very large.

Overland Mail Service.—The re-arrangement of the Overland Mail Service was accompanied by an increase of 75 per cent. (*4d.* to *7d.*) in the sea-postage on letters, but the old rates were continued in respect of letters sent by or addressed to officers of the Army in India. The whole of the sea postage collected in India is credited to the English Post Office, by which the revenue of the Ocean service is set against the cost, the balance, or excess cost, shown against each of the several lines of communication, being borne, in certain proportions, by the British Government and the several Colonial Governments interested in the Ocean services. There was some correspondence during the year having for its object a redistribution of the charges of the Ocean services, the idea being that India had been saddled with too large a share. Notwithstanding the considerable enhancement of postage rates, the correspondence between India and England increased considerably. This was to be expected, owing not merely to the greater frequency of the means of communication, but to the Bombay route being considerably quicker than the old routes. The correspondence with England was affected as follows :—

From England *via* Southampton, about 15 per cent. increase.

To	"	"	Marseilles	"	6	"	"
"	"	"	Southampton	"	14	"	"
"	"	"	Marseilles	"	20	"	"

The Telegraph.

No report of the Indian or Indo-European Telegraph has appeared for some years. The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the Government Indian Telegraph from its commencement :—

Years.	Revenue.		Expenditure.				Deficit on total expenditure. £	
	On private messages.	On service messages.	Construction.		Working Charges. £	Total. £		
			Europe Stores. £	Other Charges. £				
1850-51	...	...	...	2,430	...	2,430	2,430
1851-52	257	343	600	3,789	538	4,327	3,727	
1852-53	814	1,036	1,850	566	1,522	2,088	236	
1853-54	1,122	1,221	2,343	32,130	36,099	5,472	73,701	
1854-55	4,076	2,405	6,481	45,212	57,854	9,345	112,411	
1855-56	17,586	5,552	90	23,228	14,162	27,735	33,575	
1856-57	21,626	8,134	83	29,843	7,390	33,592	45,951	
1857-58	17,483	20,236	23	37,742	37,138	49,826	55,724	
1858-59	27,530	26,478	97	54,105	80,027	91,341	95,543	
1859-60	41,021	11,598	128	52,747	31,911	50,729	105,929	
1860-61	50,428	12,024	314	62,766	14,114	33,321	139,404	
1861-62	54,858	12,584	506	67,948	25,003	23,096	142,498	
1862-63	64,270	10,838	380	75,888	100,410	38,239	131,099	
1863-64	77,645	13,415	2,839	93,999	195,435	66,184	136,083	
1864-65	79,256	12,386	979	92,621	44,384	113,411	152,367	
1865-66	101,028	11,638	1,876	114,542	41,732	48,068	163,392	
			Also miscellaneous revenue.					
1866-67	91,592	12,060	1,935	105,587	159,560	92,167	138,182	
1867-68	92,185	18,867	3,447	114,499	86,540	128,491	198,552	
1868-69	103,309	13,923	3,655	120,887	130,541	196,336	202,554	

The number and value of messages in each division during 1868-69 was—

Divisions.	Number of Messages.					Value of Messages.		
	Ser- vice.	Private.	Total.	Fee.	Grand Total.	Ser- vice.	Pri- vate.	Total.
Arakan	77	2,874	2,951	...	...	29	1,015	1,044
Assam	1,490	2,769	4,259	...	...	540	664	1,204
Bangalore	1,287	8,492	9,779	...	...	490	1,981	2,471
Bengal	5,548	57,934	63,482	...	...	2,209	19,103	21,312
British Burma	2,285	17,897	20,182	...	...	659	5,458	6,117
Bombay	8,144	61,498	69,642	...	...	3,617	19,292	22,909
Central India	599	1,583	2,182	...	...	180	355	535
Ceylon	210	12,138	12,348	...	...	145	4,968	5,113
Dacca	303	3,405	3,708	...	...	95	1,027	1,122
Ganjam	1,468	21,392	22,860	...	...	446	5,638	6,084
Indore	1,216	18,385	19,601	...	...	447	3,578	4,025
Madras	2,503	32,263	34,766	...	...	989	8,620	9,669
Malabar	929	26,398	27,327	...	...	307	5,706	6,013
Nagpore	2,031	9,509	11,540	...	...	703	2,145	2,848
Punjab	9,400	21,689	31,089	...	...	3,552	5,273	8,825
Rajpootana	537	8,205	8,742	...	...	175	1,827	2,002
Sind	2,588	27,425	30,013	...	...	1,547	12,829	14,376
Total	40,615	3,33,856	3,74,471	6,690	381,161	16,130	99,479	115,609

Indo-European Line.—The cost and management of this line were reported on by the Director General and Mr. Kellner, official Accountant, in 1869-70. Since the completion of the Siemens' line in February 1870, which rendered India independent of the wire through Turkey, the portion from Kurrachee to Persia, on which the Government of India has spent a million and a quarter sterling, has generally worked well. In April the British Indian Submarine Company opened its offices for the transmission of messages by the Red Sea, Mediterranean and Falmouth cables.

CHAPTER XVII.

BRITISH FEUDATORY INDIA.

THE Feudatory portion of India under the British Government consists of 153 States, administered by their own Chiefs, with varying powers amounting in a few cases to the power of life and death, but advised and controlled by English officials, military and civil. This territory is being gradually surveyed topographically. A census of the population has been taken only in a few States which have recently happened to be under the direct administration of English officials, during the minority of their chiefs. The latest return roughly estimates the area of British Feudatory India at 596,790 square miles and the population at 48 millions. This does not include Mysore nor Berar. Without them there is more than one-third of the area and nearly one-fourth of the population of all India under Native administration. From that area and that large body of Her Majesty's subjects the revenues of India derive no benefit, while the expenditure is charged with the excess for political establishments not met by tribute, and with the military defence.

The Foreign Office.

British Feudatory India is supervised by the Foreign Department, which was organised by Warren Hastings in 1784 as the Secret and Political Department, and was changed in 1842 into its present form and name. Up to 1842 the secret branch comprised generally all Government transactions connected with wars, negotiations and missions. The Political branch comprised all ordinary correspondence with Residents and Agents in Native territory, Managed territory, and Non-Regulation Provinces. The Foreign branch comprised all transactions between the Government of India and Foreign European Powers. Now every State to the south of the Himalayas is a feudatory of Her Majesty and does homage and pays tribute to Her representative, the Viceroy. The Native States are no longer "Foreign." Native States are not guided by international law, but by the law which naturally exists between a paramount power and its feudatories. The Foreign States with which the Government of India has treaty relations, are Independent Burma, Afghanistan, Persia, Oman and Zanzibar. The Governor General is represented at Mandalay by a Political Agent who has consular jurisdiction over registered British subjects, similar to that conferred by the "capitulations" in Turkey and Egypt; at Bhamo there is an Assistant Political Agent. A Mahomedan gentleman acts as his Excellency's representative in Cabul. Of late the Persian

embassy has been under the English Foreign Office. A Political Agent attends to English interests at Muscat and in the Persian Gulf, and another at Zanzibar on the East Coast of Africa. The Government of India protects, or exercises the influence of a superior over, Munipore, Bhootan, Sikhim, Nepal and Beloochistan. At Munipore there is a Political Agent. The commissioner of the Bhootan Dooars pays an annual allowance to Bhootan so long as the country is at peace; while he conducts our relations with the petty State of Sikhim. There is an English Resident, with physician and staff, at Khatmandoo. An English officer represents the Government at Khelat.

Cost of Administering the Feudatory States in 1868-69.

The 48 millions of people in the Feudatory States, and the 7 millions of Berar and Mysore, contribute nothing towards the general revenues of India. Their chiefs, who are guaranteed against insurrection and are interfered with only when disloyal or hopeless tyrants, draw the whole revenues from these 55 millions. The tribute which they pay under engagements is not equal, except in Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, to the cost of the political establishments maintained for their benefit. A large portion of our military expenditure, to which these States contribute almost nothing, is necessitated by their existence. The "tributes and contributions from Native States" in 1868-69 amounted to £687,363 as follows:—

<i>Government of India.</i>		<i>Punjab.</i>	<i>£</i>
Various Petty States	... 17,309	Sokeith ...	11,100
Nizam's Government on account of Mahratta Choute...	10,811	Mundee ...	10,000
Bhopal	18,182	Kupoorthulla ...	13,100
Various Petty States	22,630	Chumba ...	500
Chief of Kootee (Indore)	699	Various Petty States	3,310
Do. of Pubra (Indore)	150	Mysore Government	245,000
Her Highness Shahjehan Begum (Bhopal)	366	Travancore ditto ...	79,643
His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore	124	Cochin ditto ...	18,000
<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>		<i>Bombay and Sind.</i>	
Jeypore	40,000	Subsidy from Cutch ...	23,369
Joudpore	21,300	Kattywar Tribute ...	56,075
Odeypore	19,643	Various Petty States ...	7,062
Doongerpore	2,739	Jagheerdars, Southern Mahratta Country, &c. ...	8,240
Banswarra	2,739	Rajah Wuckutsingjee of Loonwara, 1st instalment ...	2,182
Kotah	19,236	Rajah Bahadoor Phond Sawunt-	
Boondee	16,000	waree ...	10,000
Jhalawar	8,000	Ramrow Narayen, Chief of Ramdoorg ...	1,200
Various Petty States	708		
Odeypore	7,746		
		Total	£687,363

In the same year the cost of the Political Agencies and other Foreign Services was, in India and England, £349,855:—

<i>Government of India.</i>		£	£	£
Residents and Political Agents, &c., at Foreign Courts : Salaries and Allowances, Establishments and Contingent charges	...	61,342		
Durbar Presents, and Allowances to Vakeels, &c.	...	5,619		
Sunday Items	...	251		
<i>Central Provinces.</i>			67,212	
Political Establishments	...	29		
Durbar Presents	...	247		
<i>British Burma.</i>			276	
Political Establishments and charges, including expenses on account of State prisoners	...	3,316		
Bhamo Expedition	...	5,074		
Durbar Presents	...	50		
Settlement of Siam Boundary	...	274		
Miscellaneous	...	4,816		
<i>Bengal.</i>			13,510	
Political Establishments and charges	...	2,541		
Durbar Presents, and Allowances to Vakeels, Natives of rank, &c.	...	1,137		
<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>			3,678	
Political Establishments and charges	...	35,300		
Sundry Items	...	521		
<i>Punjab.</i>			35,821	
Pay of British Envoy at Cabul, and other Political Establishments and charges	...	6,173		
Durbar Presents	...	1,065		
Sundry Items	...	74,510		
<i>Madras.</i>			81,748	
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts : Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent charges	...	11,337		
Charges on account of State prisoners	...	173		
<i>Bombay and Sind.</i>			11,510	
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts : Salaries Establishments and Contingent charges	...	74,281		
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Natives of rank, &c.	...	5,651		
Sundry Items	...	28,478		
<i>Total Political Agencies and other Foreign Services in India and England.</i>			107,402	
Payments as in Home Accounts	...	28,678	321,177	
<i>Total</i>	...	£ .....	.....	349,678

Besides this expenditure the sum of £1,778,358 was allowed, or assigned under treaties and engagements, out of the revenues of 1868-69 to the following Pensioners and Chiefs:—

Cost of Administering the Feudatory States since 1861-62.

The tributes and contributions from Native States have seemed to diminish in the eight years ending 1868-69, owing to the fact that the Maharajah Holkar is gradually capitalising his tribute:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Tribute.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Tribute.</i>
	£		£
1861-62 ...	782,724	1865-66 ...	709,632
1862-63 ...	28,276	1866-67 (11 month.)	629,245
1863-64 ...	715,990	1867-68 ...	689,286
1864-65 ...	681,144	1868-69 ...	687,363

The following shows the gradual increase of the cost of Political Agencies and other Foreign Services in each Province:—

	1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67, Eleven Months.	1867-68.		1868-69.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Political Establishment and Charges—															
Government of India ..	64,932	67,720	127,718	57,518	91,386	65,302	63,038	61,593							
Oude ..	87	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	29					
Central Provinces ..	168	1,500	2,192	179	5,871	9,395	11,458	13,486							
British Burma ..	6,250	7,368	.....	6,397	6,425	2,982	2,685	2,630							
Bengal ..	17,289	18,071	1,018	37,018	3,815	23,052	31,124	35,821							
N. W. Provinces ..	7,175	10,75	6,949	9,747	8,675	6,895	10,705	80,652							
Punjab ..	12,874	19,312	11,820	6,671	9,882	9,123	11,419	11,510							
Madras ..	87,975	99,459	53,024	8,911	81,507	78,534	90,760	101,751							
	196,750	213,717	202,721	197,468	206,561	195,788	225,421	207,396							
Eastern Settlements ..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	5	...	...					
Total ..	196,760	213,717	202,721	197,468	206,561	195,788	.....	.....					
Durbar Presents, &c.—															
Government of India ..	28,846	32,354	4,98	34,619	4,922	34,025	11,735	5,619							
Central Provinces ..	.....	25	236	54	6,5	26	408	217							
British Burma ..	.....	1,018	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	50							
Bengal ..	1,694	2,653	7,148	6,745	2,223	4,081	6,6	1,048							
Punjab ..	2,320	697	1,476	3,006	6,325	3,269	2,820	5,651							
Total ..	32,860	36,747	13,841	44,985	11,095	42,500	16,377	13,681							
Total of Political Agencies, &c.—	229,610	250,494	216,562	212,453	230,656	238,288	241,801	231,177							

In 1864-65 Lord Lawrence held the Lahore Durbar, and in 1866-67 the Great Durbar at Agra. In 1868-69 Lord Mayo received the Amir of Afghanistan with great splendour at Umballa, and in 1869-70 His Excellency entertained His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with great magnificence.

The Allowances and Assignments in detail in 1868-69, in India and England, were:—

<i>Government of India.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Pension of Wajeed Ally Shah, ex-King of Oude ..	120,000		
Proportion of Pension of Maharajah Duleep Singh ..	1,200		
Pension to Ally Bahadur, ex Newab of Banda, including Allowance to the Family of the late Zoolfear Ally ..	3,600		
Stipends and Extra Allowances, &c., to His Highness Prince Golam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan ..	3,878		
Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg ..	971		
Compensation ..	2,048		
Pagoda and Mosque allowances ..	1,389		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ..	14,905		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	14,721		
<i>Total Government of India</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
<i>Oude.</i>			163,612
<i>Territorial and Political Pensions.</i>			
Newab Malka Jehan ..	5,400		
Newab Sooltan Begum ..	800		
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ..	29,280		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	30,048		
Maafee Compensation ..	291		
Miscellaneous ..	7,729		
<i>Total Oude</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
<i>Central Provinces.</i>			79,618
Gond Rajah Sulliman Shah ..	10,684		
Janoejee Rao Bhonsla Rajah Bahadur, and the widows of the late Ruler ..	19,500		
Trimbukjee Nana Aeecher Rao ..	1,000		
Eshwant Rao Goojur ..	3,671		
Purbut Rao Goojur ..	654		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ..	6,324		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	52,204		
<i>Total Central Provinces</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
<i>Bengal.</i>			93,937
<i>Stipends and Allowances of the Nizamat.</i>			
His Highness Nawab Nazin's Personal Allowance ..	73,255		
Her Highness Munnee Begum ..	15,018		
Munnee and Bahoo Begums' Establishments ..	1,692		
Syed Azeem Ally Khan ..	6,571		
Raisounissa Begum (widow of Hunayoonjah) ..	9,982		
Newab Shum-he Jehan Begum (Consort of Furreedoonjah) ..	4,480		
Newab Mulkzamauee Begum (second wife of ditto) ..	4,480		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependants exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ..	13,763		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependants not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	28,932		
<i>Pensions and Charitable Allowances.</i>			158,103
Rajah Bhoop Singh (Grandson of Rajah Kulyan Singh) ..	2,550		
Unuo chatter charges paid in Cuttack ..	660		
Compensation to the Bhotees for the resumption of Dicars in Assam ..	5,000		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	1,291		
<i>Compensations.</i>			0,501
Salt.			
Compensation payable under Convention with the French Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them ..	46,730		
<i>Sayer.</i>			
Compensation ..	4,414		
<i>Total Bengal</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
			218,848

<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Ishreepersad Narain Sing, Rajah of Benares ..	10,000		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum each ..	9,086		
Rajah Bulwant Sing ..	2,200		
Pensions granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures ..	11,399		
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	20,513		
Ex-Rajah of Coorg ..	3,000		
		56,258	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Charitable Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ..	2,564		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	8,881		
		11,448	
Sayer Compensation.			
Rajah Mohender Sing ..	2,410		
Miscellaneous Compensation under Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	7,975		
		10,385	
Total North-Western Provinces	<i>£</i>	...	78,091
<i>Punjab.</i>			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Rajah Bukht Ally ..	1,680		
Murdan Sing ..	880		
Rajah Fyztullah Khan ..	1,000		
Rajah Jeswant Sing ..	852		
Sirdar Salch Mahomed Khan ..	1,200		
Mohun Loll ..	600		
Sirdar Dawa Sing ..	60		
Sirdar Sooltan Secunder ..	600		
Mirza Ellahoo Bux ..	955		
Ajo-dish Peshad ..	650		
Stipends of Ranees of deceased Maharajahs, including Allowances to Dependants and Adherents ..	329		
Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures ..	28,121		
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	18,302		
		55,229	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Pension of Mirza Ellahoo Bux ..	500		
Pension of Ranee Kissen Kour of the late Rajah Bullub Ghur ..	550		
Pension of Kour Khoshud Sing ..	700		
Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	55,530		
		57,280	
Sayer Compensation.			
Allowances to Rajahs and others, in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c. abolished ..	2,703		
Total Punjab	<i>£</i>	...	115,212
<i>Madras.</i>			
Tanjore.			
Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c., of His Highness the late Rajah of Tanjore, including commutation of Pensions, &c. ..	35,031		
Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Pretemp Sing ..	816		
		35,847	
<i>Masulipatam.</i>			
Stipends to the Family of the late Nawab of Masulipatam ..	...	3,300	
<i>Ceded Districts.</i>			
Stipends and Extra Allowances to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, exclusive of payments made in Bengal ..	...	3,021	
Compensations, Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, and Compensations in lieu of resummed Lands, Offices and Privileges, including Salt Compensations ..	115,155		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances ..	4,622		
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances ..	4,271		
Allowances to Zamindars, Jageerdars, and Enamidars, &c. ..	27,642		
		151,690	

<i>Carnatic.</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Pensions, &c., to the Families and Dependants of the late Newab, and to the Carnatic Family and Dependants, &c. . .	66,901		
Stipends, &c., to Prince Azeez Jah Bahadoor . . .	31,668		
Payment to the French Government at Pondicherry on account of the Arrack Farm in the French Pettah at Masulipatam . . .	35		
		—	98,924
<i>Kurnal.</i>			
Stipends to the Family and Dependants of the Newab of Kurnal		8,870	
	Total Madras	<i>£</i>	
		—	301,652
<i>Bombay and Sind.</i>			
Pensions to the Family and Dependants of the late Newab of Surat		10,000	
Newab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor		5,058	
Sugooma Baacesahib Maharaj		6,000	
Pertab Rao Goejur		1,200	
Various Pensions and Allowances above Rs. 5,000 and under Rs. 16,000 per annum		7,164	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, including commutations		43,333	
Enamanders and Surrunjandars		407,820	
Sayer and Miscellaneous Compensations		12,488	
Sultan Fudil Mahsin of Lahej		1,412	
Allowances, &c., to the ex-Amirs of Sind and others		25,070	
Commutation of fractional parts of Khatus		5,201	
Cristna Rao Wittul		2,202	
Dewasthan and Wurhasum Allowances		164,565	
Redemption of Hukdars' Bonds, &c.		2,609	
	Total Bombay and Sind	<i>£</i>	694,072
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c. in India		<i>£</i>	1,745,072
<i>In England.</i>			
Payments as in Home Accounts		33,286	
	Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c.	<i>£</i>	1,778,358

The Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements have been as follows since 1861-62 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Allowances.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Allowances.</i>
	<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>
1861-62	1,882,938	1865-66	1,801,793
1862-63	1,917,272	1866-67 (11 months)	1,712,003
1863-64	1,904,242	1867-68	1,873,072
1864-65	1,844,912	1868-69	1,745,072

The 153 Feudatories by Patent.

In 1858, when the Mutiny swept away the Emperor of Delhi and the East India Company, the Chiefs of India found themselves brought face to face with their Sovereign Queen Victoria. Neither they nor we at first realised all that the change involved. Dimly groping after a definition of his new position, the late Maharajah of Patiala sought for the recognition of himself and his

house as an Indian noble of the English Empire. Above all rewards for his great services in those days, he asked perpetuity for his house and honours. Sir John Lawrence, just made Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, worked out the Chief's idea into a recognition of the right of adoption on the failure of natural heirs. Lord Canning, after a reference to Her Majesty's Government, wrote that despatch dated the 30th April 1860, in which he decreed what Hindoo law had never absolutely ordained—that adoption to a *raj* should always be recognized by the Paramount Power, subject to the two conditions of loyalty to the Crown and fidelity to all engagements with the British Government. In that despatch he thus wrote—"The last vestiges of the Royal House of Delhi, from which for our own convenience we had long been content to accept a vicarious authority, have been swept away. The last pretender to the representation of the Peishwa has disappeared. The Crown of England stands forth the unquestioned ruler and paramount power in all India, and is for the first time brought face to face with its feudatories. There is a reality in the suzerainty of the Sovereign of England which has never existed before, and which is not only felt by eagerly acknowledged by the Chiefs." This is the Sunnud or Patent :—

"Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued ; in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race. Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagements thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING."

17th March, 1862.

A similar Patent was given to Mahomedan Princes. Since Lord Canning's time only one person has been added to the roll, by Her Majesty's Government—the child adopted by the late Maharajah of Mysore.

The names and titles of 153 Feudatories with Patents guaranteeing the right of adoption are as follows. Those of the Musulmans are entered in italics :—

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Ajeygurh Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Akulkote Rajah,	Satara.
Alipoora Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Bansda Chief,	Surat.
Banswara Chief,	Rajpootana.
Baonee Nawab,	Central India.
Beejah Chief,	Punjab.
Behree Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Behut Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Belaspore Chief,	Punjab.
Benares Maharajah,	Benares.
Beronda Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Bhaghul Chief,	Punjab.
Bhopal Begum,	Central India.
Bhownuggur Chief,	Kattiawar.
Bhughat Chief,	Punjab.
Bhujjee Chief,	Punjab.
Bhurtpore Maharajah,	Rajpootana.
Bijawur Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Bijnar Chief,	Bundlecund.
Bikaneer Maharajah,	Rajpootana.
Boondee Rajah,	Rajpootana.
Bulsun Chief,	Punjab.
Bunganpully Jagheerdar,	Madras.
Bussahir Chief,	Punjab.
Bustar Rajah,	Central Provinces.
Callinjer Chobeyns, <i>Six,</i>	Bundlecund.
Cumbay Nawab,	Mumbai.
Chirkaree Rajah,	Central India.
Chumba Chief,	Punjab.
Chutterpore Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Cochin Rajah,	Cochin.
Cooch Behar Rajah,	Assam.
Cuttack Tributary Chiefs, <i>Sixteen,</i>	Orissa.
Dewas Chief,	Central India.
Dhamee Chief,	Punjab.
Dhar Chief,	Central India.
Dholepore Rana,	Rajpootana.
Dhoorwyre Chief,	Bundlecund.
Dhurmpore Chief,	Surat.
Doojana Nawab,	Punjab.
Doongurpore Chief,	Rajpootana.
Dufflay Jagheerdar of Jhutt,	Satara.
Durkote Chief,	Punjab.
Duttia Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Edur Chief,	Guzerat.

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Furreedkote Rajah,	Punjab.
Gerowlee Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Ghurwal Rajah,	N. W. Provinces.
Gourihar Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Guikwar,	Baroda.
Holkar,	Central India.
Jessulmere Chief,	Rajpootana.
Jeypore Maharajah,	Rajpootana.
Jhallawar Rana,	Satara.
Jheend Rajah,	Punjab.
Jignee Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Joobul Chief,	Punjab.
Joonagurh Nawab,	Bombay.
Joudhpore Chief,	Rajpootana.
Jowra Nawab,	Central India.
Jussoo Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Karonde Rajah,	Central Provinces.
Kashmeer Maharajah,	Punjab.
Keouthul Chief,	Punjab.
Kerowlee Chief,	Rajpootana.
Khulsea Chief,	Punjab.
Kishengurh Chief,	Rajpootana.
Kolhapore Rajah,	Kolhapore.
Koomhersen Chief,	Punjab.
Koonhiar Chief,	Punjab.
Kotah Chief,	Rajpootana.
Kothur Chief,	Punjab.
Kothee Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Kunnya Dhana Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Kuppoorthulla Rajah,	Punjab.
Kutch Chief,	Guzerat.
Logassie Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Loharoo Nawab,	Punjab.
Makraie Chief,	Central Provinces.
Maleir Kotla Nawab,	Punjab.
Moodhole Chief,	Southern Mahratta Country.
Mundee Chief,	Punjab.
Mungul Chief,	Punjab.
Myhere Chief,	Bundlecund.
Mylong Chief,	Punjab.
Mysore Maharajah,	Mysore.
Nabha Rajah,	Punjab.
Nagode Chief,	Bundlecund.
Nahun Chief,	Punjab.
Nalagurh Chief,	Punjab.
Nimbalkur Jagheerdar of Phulton,	Satara.
<i>Nizam,</i>	Hyderabad.

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Nowanuggur Chief,	Kattiarwar.
Nyagaon Rebai Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Oodeypore Maharajah,	Rajpootana.
Paharce Chief,	Bundlecund.
<i>Pahlunpore Dewan,</i>	Bombay.
<i>Patowdee Nawab,</i>	Punjab.
Portabgurh Rajah,	Rajpootana.
Poodooetta Chief,	Madras.
Punnah Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Punt Prithee Nidhee,	Satara.
Punt Sacheo,	Satara.
Puttiala Maharajah,	Punjab.
Putwurdhuns, <i>Fire,</i>	Southern Mahratta Country.
<i>Radhunpore Nawab,</i>	Bombay.
Rajpepla Chief,	Rewa Kanta.
Ramdroog Chief,	Southern Mahratta Country.
<i>Rampore Nawab,</i>	Rohilecund.
Rewah Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Sawunt Waree Chief,	Sawant Waree.
Serohi Chief,	Rajpootana.
Shahpoora Rajah,	N. W. Provinces.
Sindia Maharajah,	Central India.
Sirdar Shumshere Sing Sindhanwal,	Punjab.
Sohawul Chief,	Bundlecund.
Sooket Chief,	Punjab.
<i>Sucheen Nawab,</i>	Bombay.
Sumpthur Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Sundoor Chief,	Madras.
Sureela Chief,	Punjab.
Tehree Chief,	Bundlecund.
Tej Sing,	Bundlecund.
<i>Tonk Nawab,</i>	Rajpootana.
Toree Chief,	Bundlecund.
Travancore Maharajah,	Travancore.
Turoch Chief,	Punjab.
Ulwr Chief,	Rajpootana.

The salutes given to these Feudatories and to nobles in equal or subsidiary alliance, vary from 21 to 9 guns, as settled by the Queen in Council on 26th June 1867. Even leaving out Mysore, until the Maharajah is pronounced fit to rule, and Berar which we administer for the Nizam, these nobles govern a population and area larger than those of France and Belgium. Their troops far outnumber our Sepoy army ; their Ordnance, even that part of it which is serviceable, is equal in number to ours. Their wealth is enormous and their revenues are personal, for rarely does the money return to the people in the shape of expenditure on administration.

Hyderabad.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, at present a minor, has the largest income and population of the Feudatories, or upwards of two millions sterling derived from eleven millions of people. His Highness has a salute of 21 guns. Hyderabad is administered, with the advice of the Resident, by the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, who in 1867 carried out several administrative reforms. No annual Report on Hyderabad affairs is published. When Sir R. Temple was Resident he submitted a full report, extracts from which were published by Parliament in 1869. A Subsidiary Force is maintained by the British Government at Secunderabad, in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, in accordance with the treaty of 1800. The Force, known as the Hyderabad Contingent, is also cantoned in different parts of the Deccan, and maintained under the treaties of 1853 and 1860 by the revenues of the assigned districts known as the Berars. By the treaty of 1800 the Subsidiary Force was to consist of eight battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and the usual proportion of artillery; and subsequently by the treaty of 1853 it was agreed that there should never be less than five regiments of infantry, with one of cavalry, and a due proportion of artillery stationed within the Nizam's territory, unless with the express consent of His Highness. By the treaty of 1860 the Hyderabad Contingent was not to consist of less than five thousand infantry, two thousand cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery. Since the late Nizam's death the charges for his palace, court and family have formed a civil list of £300,000. The strength of the Nizam's army is about 43,000 men, of whom 6,500 are cavalry. The annual cost is about 790,000*l.* In 1865-66 the receipts amounted to 1,787,268*l.* and the expenditure to 1,715,609*l.* leaving a surplus balance of 71,659*l.* which has since been considerably increased so as to meet the outlays most urgently needed for public improvements, yet reserving an adequate amount annually for the final extinction of the debt. In 1870 the Nawab Sir Salar Jung left Hyderabad for the first time and was received by the Viceroy at the opening of the Khangaon Railway in Berar, and subsequently in Calcutta. The Nawab arranged to supply the capital for a railway from Hyderabad to the main line from Madras to Bombay.

Baroda.

The Guikwar of Baroda is the only other Feudatory who is allowed a salute of 21 guns. In point of income and population he stands third on the list of Feudatories, being surpass-

ed by the Maharaja Sindia. His State is estimated to cover 4,399 square miles, and the revenue to be £600,000 derived from 1,710,404 people. The Guikwar is directly subject to the Bombay Government and is assisted by a British Resident, who thus reported for 1869. "A few years ago his Highness separated his Police and Judicial Departments from the Revenue, abolished the custom of satis, introduced a Revenue Survey, substituted a fixed money payment in lieu of levies in kind which were taken formerly from the cultivators, and established a large personal share, so that the internal affairs of his State now usually afford few incidents to record beyond the ordinary routine of a peaceful native Government." The once turbulent country of Okhamundul and the violent Wagheers had been so pacified by Lieutenant Jackson, Captain Scott and the Durbar's local manager, that "violence is now seldom heard of, the Wagheers having settled down into quiet cultivators of the soil, and one company only of British Native Infantry remains at Dwarka." Bhow Sundra, the late minister, was removed from office for offering a bribe to the Assistant Resident. The Guikwar did homage to the Duke of Edinburgh at Bombay in 1870, and gave £20,000 to erect the Alfred Sailors' Home in the Island as a memorial of the Prince's visit.

The two great groups of Native States under the Government of India are those of the Central India Agency and the Rajpootana Agency.

Central India Agency.

Colonel R. D. Daly, C. B., the Governor General's Agent, reports on the States of Central India and Bundelkund during 1868-69. The whole territory comprises an area of 83,600 square miles, with a population of 7,670,000 yielding a revenue to the chiefs of £2,612,300 in 1866, and is in three divisions. The North-Eastern Division consists of Rewah and the States of Bundelkund with an area of 22,403 square miles, a population of 3,200,000 and a revenue of £650,000. More than half the area of this division, and more than half the population belong to Rewah, with a revenue estimated at a quarter million sterling. This income very inadequately represents the wealth of this magnificent State; oppression and darkness have prevented the development of its resources, and even a knowledge of them. Surveys are now bringing to light mines, coal-fields, and forests hitherto inaccessible or beyond the reach of transport. Roads are under construction, which will penetrate the province, and the rail already skirts and intersects it. The Maharajah has sought

to remove the burden of poverty from his people. He has, with this object, invited the assistance of Sir Dinkur Rao, and, if he can find firmness to be guided by the wisdom of his counsellor, Rewah will emerge from gloom and take its place amongst the richest of the States of India. Bundelkund has 35 States, great and small. The principal three, Tehree (Oorcha), Duttia, and Sumpthur, have treaties with the Government of India, and in common with Bhopal, Holkar, and Sindia, exercise supreme criminal jurisdiction. Punnah, Bijawur, and Baonee have the same jurisdiction, subject to the control of the Agent of the Governor General. No other States within the Central India Agency can inflict death on a subject without the sanction of the Viceroy in Council. Tehree, a most ancient house, is the head of the Bondeelas, and has given its name to the province. Duttia is of the same family. Sumpthur is the chief of the Goojurs. Amongst the other 32 States, Punnah, Chirkaree and Bijawur have extensive territories and handsome revenues, whilst others with less means wield influence in the province from clanship and antiquity of possession.

The second or Northern Division consists of Sindia's Gwalior districts and feudatories. The course of the Chumbul, for some 180 miles, forms its north-eastern and north-western boundary. The division runs from north to south, in a direct line, for nearly 300 miles, flanked on the east by Bundelkund and Saugor, and on the west by the States of Rajpootana. It contains many ancient Rajpoot Principalities now consolidated under Gwalior; in years not long past collision and bloodshed between the ryots, and Durbar troops were frequent, for the spirit of the people was bitter and turbulent. This, however, has ceased to be the case; order is now rarely broken; the change is due to the contentment which Sindia's settlements brought, for the ryots are no longer a prey for contractors and jobbers. Its area is 19,500 square miles, its population is 1,180,000, and its revenue is £68,00,000. The prosperity of many seasons suddenly collapsed in 1868-69. The drought fell with special severity on several of the home districts about Gwalior. There was no rain for sowing; wells dried up, fodder was burnt by the sun, and the cattle began to perish. The people rushed out from their villages in panic and starvation. There was no means of gauging the extent of the disaster, until, comforted by rain, the survivors struggled back to their homes.

The third grand division, exceeds in area and material wealth the other two united. The South-West division consists of Malwa and land stretching southwards from Indore across the Nur-

budda to the Satpooras. Colonel Meade estimated this division in 1866 as having an area of 41,700 square miles, a population of 3,320,000, and a revenue of £1,300,000. Since that period Holkar has received territory in Ninar, valued at Rs. 70,000 a year, in exchange for his Deccan holdings, and by his new land assessment, has almost doubled his income, now well over half a million. Sindia's revenue in Malwa and Jawud Neemuch alone exceed £300,000, and year by year, since Dinkur Rao's settlement in 1852, there has been a progressive increase in cultivation. The ryots of Jowra, Rutlam, Dhar, and Dewas also share the same prosperity. It is said that the population of the Jowra State has doubled during the last 10 or 12 years, and this is certainly true of its revenues. Bhopal holds a prominent place in this division. The prosperity attained under the late Secunder Begum will not be diminished under the daughter, the Shah Jehan Begum. Favourable terms were offered to settlers to cultivate waste lands. The completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jubbulpore, coursing along the southern borders of Bhopal, will, when the railway feeders shall be constructed, place its granaries of gram and wheat in any market. At present there is no outlet for traffic during the rains, for the province is without roads and there is no telegraph. The opium crop of the season was somewhat below the average, for, though there was no drought in Malwa, the rainfall was short, and the wells failed to supply the full irrigation necessary for the cultivation of the poppy; 29,787 chests passed the scales, realizing to the Government of India a clear revenue of Rs. 1,78,72,200. Opium, during the last few years, has greatly enriched the cultivators in Malwa; in former times good crops and high price were of little benefit to them, for contractors and jobbers under whom they held squeezed them accordingly. Fixed settlements now generally prevail, and the effect is marked in the improved condition of the people. It is confidently predicted that the opening of an opium mart and weighment at Oojein for the 10,000 or 12,000 chests which Sindia's possessions produce will work a rapid change in that city, once so rich and famous, now without trade or communications, with houses in ruins and streets deserted. Merchants and Bankers have already begun to return, and should Sindia construct roads so as to link Oojein to the trunk road and other markets, and he has promised to do this, the most sanguine expectations may be fulfilled. Malwa, as regards the extent of cultivation, is still in a backward state: population is scanty; lands which would bear cotton and corn are waste. With roads and a line of rail, Malwa

would be to Central India what Bengal is to the North-Western Provinces. The Maharajah Holkar is keenly anxious to see the rail at Indore and through Malwa and subscribed capital for it at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The smaller States, though not averse to it, are dismayed at the loss of revenue which the sacrifice of transit dues would entail.

Armament.—Colonel Meade estimated the armament of all the States as 829 serviceable or unserviceable guns, 2607 gunners, 13,846 cavalry, 37,545 infantry, and 26,753 police or 70,571 in all. Formidable as the ordnance looks on paper, it is probably far short of the number in existence. Many lie buried, for the possession of guns is a passion with Native States: 210 of the guns belong to Gwalior, many of which are scattered about on old forts, and probably at least one-third are useless. The forces under Sindia's own eye in efficiency and discipline surpass those of any Native States. Silladar Horse form the chief portion of the cavalry, and are scarcely worth the name. Holkar has two well drilled corps of infantry, mostly men from British territory, many of whom have served in our ranks. Sindia has 10 or 12,000 road police, not included in these figures. The Begum of Bhopal has a considerable number of Sikhs in her service, descendants of immigrants from the Punjab, who have settled in Bhopal within the last 50 or 60 years.

Drought.—Malwa received less than an average quantity of rain, but the crops were fair: water in that province is near the surface, and rivers and streams are numerous. Only the eastern districts of Holkar which fringe Meywar were affected, and there the produce was light. In Bundelkund and the home pergannah of Gwalior there were no rains; showers were partial and capricious, and, though in some places heavy, in others the dust of summer was not once laid: here and there a green field was seen in the midst of desert. Bhilsa, which in ordinary seasons contributes from its abundance to feed the garrisons of Mhow, Augur, Mehidpore, Goona and Morar, and employs thousands of Banjaras in carrying gram and wheat through Malwa to Rajpootana, obtained in localities a few showers, through which and the remaining well water it was estimated a four-annas crop was realized—enough, with the Baree Pergannah of Bhopal, to save the cantonments and monied population of Central India from actual distress through want of food. The exodus from Rajpootana, through Malwa, began in August; families, with their herds and household property, went streaming on for weeks and months in succession; they paused for rest and refreshment only, and then passed in search of foo-

der and cheap food. This class, the cultivators of the province, went out to tide over the drought time and then to return to their homes ; overtures were made by States through which they passed to induce them to settle, but hardly one was accepted : when the return came months afterwards their state was changed, numbers thinned, means exhausted, the surviving cattle lank and dying, for the rain which was due had not fallen. With that large class, below the cultivators and well-to-do inhabitants of villages, which fled from the famine, destitution was normal from the outset. They were without means to travel or strength to labour ; they clung about the States of Malwa like locusts. Much charity was shown to them by Rutlam, Jowra, and Seetamow ; large bodies were fed, and are to this date so fed from day to day. The Public Works Department on the imperial roads (Mhow and Nusseerabad) was open to all comers capable in any way of contributing to their own maintenance ; thus the lives and self-respect of thousands were saved. The number which perished from starvation and exhaustion cannot be computed ; there are no statistics to give a clue to this. Dead bodies and human bones were found in all directions ; parties were constantly moving up and down the road to bury and burn those who had died by the wayside ; in many instances the corpses were left to jackals and vultures. On 9th September 1868 the Gwalior Durbar urged the people to remain in their villages, and when Sindia recovered from illness he himself mounted his horse, and, with a handful of followers, for the country was bare, rode from Tahseel to Tahseel to see the face of things. In 1869-70 famine, cholera, and sunstroke in Gwalior and Bundekund became terrible. The British officers in the small cantonments of Seepree and Goona at an early date initiated measures of relief, and by their exertions and liberality many lives were saved. The Government of India and Sindia gave donations. In Bundekund, Punnah, Chirkaree and Chutterpore staggered under the burden of relief cheerfully sustained, and the smaller States were not wanting. The mainstay of the province during this visitation was the public works of the Government of India. "Lakhs of rupees were spent in saving life in Native States, and it was the example of this wakeful munificence before their eyes which roused the Chiefs to a sense of their responsibilities."

Of Indore Colonel Daly reports that the people continued to complain of the land assessment. In some districts, especially in Naraignghur, some hundreds of the ryots deserted, and his Highness owed the recovery of his tenants to the famine which met them in Meywar, whither they went for settlement. He relied much on

the effect of his personal influence. But his graciousness of speech had lost its charms, for the people rarely found substantial redress to follow. The uncertainty as to the permanence of the assessment caused disquietude. The revenue is estimated at £520,000 and the expenditure at £310,000. The salaries of officials are low. The Dewan, who is highest on the roll, receives Rs. 650 a month. The Ministers of Justice, criminal and civil, receive Rs. 200 and Rs. 250 respectively, and the other servants of the State are paid on the same scale. The Maharaja's health limits his exercise to elephant and palkee, and thus, perhaps, much of that which strikes all who visit Indore is overlooked by him. Application was long since made to the Durbar for statistics to assist in the compilation of the *Gazetteer*, which the Government of India is desirous of completing: the Durbar replied that it keeps no statistics of the kind. "Native Governments avoid the light; there is no desire to raise the purdah to the public, and, where affairs are administered without written laws, publicity would expose inconsistencies to comments dangerous to their preservation. Progress in our estimation may be slow; but it lives, and moves too, under the many influences which time and circumstance bring. Ventilation will come through fair discussion, through the honest comments of the Press, through the weight of opinion, and through commerce and communications, which will be the mainsprings of improvement. Meanwhile we must be content if we aid in the prevention of mischief; it is no use burying our heads in the sand because we do not like what is going on around us."

Gwalior.—The education of the Chota Maharaja was carried on without much apparent result. The time which should have been given to substantial progress in English was fast passing away, for he was 18 years of age. Sindhia continued to keep the management of all State affairs in his own hands. General Chamberlain bears cordial witness to the frankness and readiness of his Highness in the discussion of business matters. The Durbar applied to the Government of India for permission to levy road and school cesses on the guaranteed chiefs. This was acceded to, on the understanding that they should not exceed those which would be levied for such purposes in British territory. Difficulty arose through the Durbar's claiming the arrears of year from guaranteed Thakoors and others on account of roads and schools which have yet to exist. The Maharaja prohibited kidnapping and emasculation.

Rajpootana Agency.

Rajpootana stretches from 23° 15' to 30° North Latitude, and from 69° 30' to 78° 15' East Longitude, containing an area of 123,000 square miles, with a population estimated at ten millions. The purely British districts of Ajneer and Mairwara lie in the heart of Rajpootana and are administered by a Deputy Commissioner under the North-Western Provinces. The eighteen Principalities are supervised by the Governor General's Agent, who is also Commissioner of Ajmeer and Mairwara. In 1803 our political relations with Rajpootana commenced during the Mahratta war, and in 1817-18 during the Pindarree war its States accepted our protection. Of the 18 chiefs 15 are Rajpoots, 2 Jats and 1 Mahomedan—

<i>Rajpoot.</i>	<i>Kishenghur.</i>
1. Meywar or Oodeypore.	9. Jeysulmure.
2. Jeypore.	10. Ulwur.
3. Marwar or Jodhpore.	11. Sirohi.
4. Boondee.	12. Doongurpore.
5. Bikaneer.	13. Banswara.
6. Kotah.	14. Pertabgurh.
7. Kerowlee.	15. Jhallawar.

Jat.

17. Bhurtpore.	18. Dholepore.
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Mahomedan.

19. Tonk.

These States are under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent, with a staff of four Assistants and four Political Agents. Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C. S. I., V. C., the Governor General's Agent reports on the political administration of the Rajpootana States in 1868-69. The Famine, which was general in that and the subsequent year and was felt even till the cold season of 1870, will affect the States for years to come. It is Colonel Keatinge's impression that three-quarters of the cattle of Rajpootana generally died, or were sold out of the province. The scarcity of grain was trifling compared with that of forage. Yet 300,000 human beings are estimated to have died in or emigrated from the one Native State of Marwar. Had not the East Indian Railway and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway been in working order, grain would not have been procurable for money, and death from starvation would have been common all over Rajpootana. Government expressed its approbation of the conduct of the Chiefs in regulating the grain trade and removing the prohibitive restrictions which they everywhere imposed when scarcity showed itself.

Meywar or *Oodeypore* is the oldest of the Rajpoot and all the Feudatory States of India. The Maharana rules in everything, and his sanction is required before the most trivial order is carried out. The Purdhan of the State attends at the palace every day, and takes his Highness' orders. The laws administered are those contained in the "Dhurma Shasters," or recognized codes of the Hindoo ritual, which are expounded by paid law officers : this necessarily complicates the procedure of the Courts, and too often is the cause of useless and wearying discussion. The orthodox Hindoo regards his "Dhurma Shasters" as direct revelations of the divine will ; and the sanctity that attaches to the Ranas of *Oodeypore* renders it almost hopeless to expect them to break through prejudices that date almost with the dynasty. The minister, Kotharee Kesrec Singh, ordered a census of the principality to be taken. This is an innovation, and the order was resisted by the Nobles and the managers of religious and charitable endowments. Colonel Keatinge remarks that the State of *Meywar* "will show plainly how far India under native dominion has lagged behind India of the ruling power, and will illustrate the necessity of forcing the Rajpoot governments to some progress, lest the comparison should result in their ruin. We have endeavoured by mere advice and tact to subdue a turbulent and powerful nobility to a weak and sometimes vicious, despotic Government, and we have inculcated the necessity of adhering to old customs ; whilst in our own country we have everywhere substituted our own system for the traditional government of the Hindoos." Under the *Meywar* Agency is *Pertabghur*, a little principality ruled by Raja Oody Singh, a young man of about 25 years of age. Also *Bunswarra*, the chief of which incurred the severe displeasure of Government for a false accusation made against one of his feudatories, by which Government was misled into confiscating estates of the latter for a period of several months. Also *Doongurpore*, which was well managed by the Chief and his Minister, Shah Nihal Chund. Also, Sindhia's *Jawud Neemuch* districts.

Jeypore.—The Council, under the guidance and support of the Maharajah, firmly held its ground, and, as a success, came fully up to the expectations of the most sanguine of its promoters. Major Beynon reports the enlightened and almost unprecedented progress of the administration, more particularly during the previous three or four years. But the condition of the city of *Jeypore* is not the condition of the State generally. The outlying districts are not yet touched by progress. The advancement of *Jeypore* city is principally due to the supervision of

his Highness and one or two of his counsellors, and is not sufficiently systematic to have a very wide range. The weakest part of the administration is that of the land revenue, and this is the branch which is most important to the mass of the people. The *Kawuttee, Seekin, Khetree, Bussao, Ooniura* and *Lawa* States are dependencies under the Jeypore Agency.

Marwar.—The famine fell most heavily on this State. In the first year Colonel Brooke estimates that, in consequence of deaths and of families not returning to their homes, Marwar would lose one quarter of its population, and that the loss of horned cattle would amount to three-fourths of the total stock. "For the alleviation of the distress in Marwar no public works were undertaken by the Maharaja, nor was any assistance given either to the poor of the city, or to the ryots in the Crown villages. They were, perhaps, the only ryots who were utterly uncared for. The Hakims and revenue officers squeezed the last penny from them, and when the great emigration took place, the Customs Agent at the Deysoorie Pass not only forced from them the cesses due for the year, but also a cattle tax for each head of kine taken out of the country, though the departure was forced by the seasons. It is but justice to say that this mode of getting money was reprobated throughout Rajpootana." The Maharajah granted a large subsidy for the main communication through Marwar, but the personal care and attention which would have saved thousands were wanting. Such was the scarcity of forage in Joudhpore itself, that, when wheat was procurable at six seers the rupee, grass was only procurable at $5\frac{1}{2}$. A liberal offer was made by the Nawab of Khyrpore in Sind to receive the Maharaja's cattle during the famine, but was not accepted. The stagnation of government noticed in former years continued, whilst the combination of the Thakoors against the Durbar increased. In October hostilities commenced and the principal Thakoors addressed Government asking for intervention. The Maharajah had not, up to the end of the year, fulfilled the agreement negotiated by Colonels Keatinge and Brooke. *Mullance* is also under the Marwar Agency.

Bhurtpore.—The year 1868-69 was the last of the Chief's minority. During the 13 years of the minority 1,984 new wells have been sunk and Rs. 1,80,338 has been advanced for the same purpose. Several larger irrigation works have been constructed. The revenue of 1868-69 was about $27\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. The expenditure was about $28\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. The cash balance at the close

of the year was upwards of 11 lakhs. There is no State in Rajpootana which has anything approaching to so strong a government or such efficient establishments as we made over to the young Maharaja in 1869. Captain Walters thus sums up the change made during British administration :—" Any one who saw Bhurtpore as I first did in the end of 1855, and revisited it now, would hardly recognize it as the same place. At that time there were no roads and hardly any masonry buildings, except the palaces in the fort ; the city was unhealthy from filth and bad drainage. I remember quite well when the gates of the town had to be built up in order to keep out the water in the rainy season." Yet the Durbar only secured the services of Lieutenant Home in 1863, and he was ordered away again at the end of 1867. The income of the State has vastly increased during the minority, and will increase still more as the various improvements are brought to completion. If the Maharaja carries out not only the works at present under construction, but those which have been suggested to him, Bhurtpore will become for its size one of the wealthiest States in Rajpootana. For the education of minors and the sons of Native Chiefs Captain Walters would establish an *Eton* in India. " We require a college on an extensive scale, with ample accommodation within its walls for a large number of pupils and the followers (few in number of course) who would accompany them. A complete staff of thoroughly educated English gentlemen, men fond of field sports and out-door exercise, would be necessary, and with these should be associated the *elite* of the native gentlemen belonging to the educational department. The pupils, or rather their guardians, the tutors, should be allowed ample funds from the coffers of the State to which the minor belonged, and the holidays should be spent in constant travel all over the continent of India, with an occasional visit to their own homes."

Haruotee.—The famine severely affected *Boondee*, *Kotah*, *Jhallarvar*, *Tonk*, and the Meywar District of *Jehazpore*, besides the cantonments of *Neemuch* and *Deolee*. The finances of *Sirohee* were so seriously embarrassed, that a proposal was before Government to place it under British management. It is one of those tracts of country which, under a civilized Government, would be paid for by other more favoured districts ; under the old Indian system, it would have paid itself well by the facility it afforded for defence and escape. *Kerowlee*.—The administration of justice was far in advance of the other states. *Kishenghur*.—The Maharajah during the scarcity employed a large number of people on the construction and re-

pair of tanks, and gave personal attention to the state of the people. *Ulwur*.—The famine was less severe than further south. *Dholepore*.—An inquiry was instituted into an extensive system of kidnapping. The crime had ceased for some time.

Jessulmure is the high road for camel traffic from Sind to Marwar. The grain trade was kept open and an enormous amount imported into Marwar. *Bikaneer*.—There was quarrelling between the Durbar and the nobles. The scandals existing with reference to the management of the villages transferred by the British Government to the Maharaja after the Mutiny, were removed.

Bombay.

The administration of Baroda, already noticed, is directly supervised by the Government of Bombay. The Political Agency of *Rewa Kanta* managed eleven attached estates. In the estates under their own chiefs there was no event of importance. The courts were improved and schools were extended. The principal event in the *Mahee Kanta* was the death of the Maharaja of Edur, Sir Jowansingjee Gunbheersingjee, at the early age of 36 years. The Edur Estate was placed under the management of the Political Agent, during the minority of the present chief. *Pahalunpoor* suffered from scarcity. The schools there and in *Radhunpoor*, as also those in *Wurye* and *Thurra*, were reported to be in a flourishing state. The Rajah of *Kolhapoor*, who has since gone to England, made satisfactory progress in his studies. The petty States under the Political Agent were prosperous. The general administration of the Jahgeer States of the *Southern Maratha Country* continued on the whole to be well conducted. Education and public works made good progress in the *Meeruj*, *Moodhole*, *Sanglee* and *Koorundwar* States. The administration of the *Waree* State continued satisfactory in all its branches. The *Akulkote* Contingent of Horse, which had been supplied by the Rajah to the British Government under the Treaty of A. D. 1820, was disbanded and a money payment was substituted. The Dharwar State of *Saranoor* was nearly freed from embarrassment by the Political Agent. Scedce Ibrahim Mahomet Yakoot Khan succeeded his father as Nawab of *Suchen*. On the Sind frontier the unfortunate differences between the Khan of *Khelat* and his Chiefs were unsettled. Considerable uneasiness prevailed in the districts of the Khan for some time, owing to contemplated acts of aggressions on the part of the Persian Governor of Bampoor, Ibrahim Khan, in reference to the settlement of Kedj in Mekran. Our relations with the several Sultans and Chiefs of the Interior of *Aden* were

in a most satisfactory state. The Sultan of *Lahej*, our immediate neighbour, continued to be the firm friend of the British Government. The *Foodhete* Sultan showed a decided intention to be on friendly terms with our Government. He relinquished his claims on the Akrabce territory (including that of Little Aden) and also his claims on Lahej. We purchased Little Aden for 30,000 dollars and a slight increase to the subsidy of the *Akrabce* Chief.

Madras.

In the year ending 14th August 1868 the revenue of *Travancore* was £518,894 and the expenditure £448,123. The State continued to be administered by the Maharaja and his minister on nearly the English system. About 14,000 acres for coffee had been taken up by European planters. Education continued to progress. State Vernacular Schools were opened in 1866-67 for the first time. The revenue of *Cochin* in the same year was £110,546 and the expenditure was £105,817. There were 13 coffee estates with an area of 7310 acres of which 873 had been planted. In 1868-69 the payments to *Carnatic* Stipendiaries and Jagheerdars amounted to £5,345. A loan of £120,000 was granted to Prince Azeem Jah for the payment of his secured debts. The boundary between the *Jeypore* Zemindari and the territory of Bustar, in the Central Provinces, was settled by a Commission.

Bengal.

Cooch Behar made great progress under an English commissioner. The Rajah was 6 years old in October 1868 and is being educated at the Wards' Institution, Benares. The receipts amounted to £81,529 and the expenditure to £68,996 in 1868-69. The revenue of those of the *Cuttack Tributary Mehals* which Government managed was £3,833. Disputes arose about the succession to *Keonjhur*, which was pacified. The *Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore* were quiet. They paid £452 of tribute. In the *Naga Hills* the Deputy Commissioner of this new district had fully established himself at Samoogoodting. Great progress was made in the *Garraw Hills*, which yielded a revenue of £1229.

Punjab.

Bhawulpur, Chumba and Patowdee continued to make progress under British management. The statistics of these States and of the 31 States administered by their own Chiefs will be found in the following complete list of Feudatories and pensioners. Names of Mussulmans appear in italics and those of pensioners have an Asterisk :—

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
Maharajah of Oodeypore or Meywar ...		11,614	1,161,140	485,000
Maharajah of Jeypore ...		15,250	1,900,000	500,000
Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar ...		35,672	1,783,000	350,000
Maharao of Boondee ...		2,291	224,000	50,000
Maharao of Kotah ...		5,000	450,000	250,000
Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar ...		2,500	226,000	150,000
<i>Nawab of Tonk</i> ...		640	131,000	153,378
Maharajah of Kerowlee ...	Rajpootana.	1,873	188,000	30,000
Maharajah of Kishengurh ...		720	100,000	22,570
Maharana of Dholepore ...		1,250	192,382	109,437
Maharajah of Bhurjpore ...		1,974	743,710	273,692
Maharao Rajah of Ulwur ...		3,300	1,000,000	200,000
Maharajah of Bikaneer ...		17,676	539,000	60,000
The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere ...		12,252	73,700	9,167
Rao of Serohee ...		3,020	55,000	20,338
The Rawul of Doongarpore ...		1,000	100,000	12,600
The Rawul of Banswarra ...		1,500	150,000	12,600
Rajah of Pertabgurh ...		1,460	150,000	26,240
Maharajah Sindhia ...		... ...	2,500,000	1,110,910
Maharajah Holkar ...		8,318	576,000	520,000
<i>Begum of Bhopal</i> ...	Central India.	6,764	663,656	240,000
Rajah of Dhar ...		2,091	125,000	57,126
Chief of Dewas ...		256	25,000	25,900
<i>Nawab of Jorra</i> ...		872	85,456	65,524
Rajah of Rutlam ...		500	94,839	54,257
Rajah of Sillana ...		103	88,978	24,900
Rajah of Seetainhow ...				
Chief of Punth Peoploda ...				
" of Peoploda				
Thakoor of Jawasca ...				
" Nowbarra ...				
" Sheogurh ...				
" Dabree ...				
" Bichrode ...				
" Kalookhera ...				
" Nurum ...				
" Lalgarh ...				
" Peeplia ...				
" Nowgong ...				
" Dutanu ...				
" Agraoda ...				
" Dhoorlatia ...				
" Biloda ...				
" Burdia ...				
Carried forward ...		187,896	13,325,861	4,813,639
Mediatized Chiefs of Western Malwa.				

Feudatory	Place or Family.	Square miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
Brought forward				£ 4,813,639
Chief of Johut ...			13,325,861 7,000	800
„ Mutwarra				200
„ Khuttewarra				120
„ Ruttonmal				60
„ Ali Rajpore				
„ Jhabooa			1,500	60,000
„ Neemkhera or Tirla...				18,000
„ Chota Burkhera or				
Sorepore				
Mota Burkhera				
Kalee Bource				
Thakoor of Mooltan		Dhar Agency		
Kachee Boroda...		Meditatized.		
Bukthgurh		Chiefs.		
Baisola or Dhotia				
Rajah of Nuram ..				
Thakoor of Bhadoura		Gwalior		
Khaltoun		Agency Me-		
Sirsee		diatized		
Rajah of Ragoogurh		Chiefs.		
Baroda				
Thakoor of Burra				
Chief of Purwannee	D. Bheel Agency.	3,000	26,611	8,456
Chief of Barudpoora				
Janma or Dabir				
Rajgurh (Ghurree or	Nimar			
Bhysa Kheree, Sil-	Agency			
lanee & Bukthgurh	Guaranteed			
Chandgurh	Chiefs.			
Jamtee ...				
Chota Kusrawud				
Thakoor of Pitharee				
Baglee				
Karodia				
Tonk				
Patharea				
Dhungong				
Singhana				
Baee				
Mayne				
Dhaura				
Kunjara				
Ragoogurh				
Kaytha				
Khursee				
Jhalaria		162		
Poonghat		80		
Bliojakheree		68		
Carried forward.		142,706	13,419,472	4,841,275

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Popula-tion.	Annual Income.
Brought forward				£
Chief of Koorai ..		142,706	13,419,472	4,841,275
" Mahomedgurh ..			22,349	7,500
" Basowda ..			4,000	700
" Rajghur ..			5,000	700
" Nursingurh ..				
" Khilchoepore ..				
" Larawut ..				
" Patharee ..				
" Agra Burkhera ..				
" Jubla Dheer ..				
" Dhuna Kheree ..				
" Khumalpore ..				
" Dubla Ghosce ..				
" Khorsia ..				
" Jhalera ..				
" Heerapore ..				
" Ramgurh ..				
" Kakurkhere ..				
" Sootalea ..				
" Jalia Bheel ..				
" Gagronee ..				
Koonwur Chae Singh ..				
Bnlwant Singh ..				
Lutchman Singh & Isree Singh ..				
Salim Sing ..				
Sohawul ..				
Jignee ..				
Chutterpore ..				
Chirkary ..				
Ajeygurh ..				
Eijawur ..				
Duttia ..				
Myhere ..				
Nagode ..				
Oorcha ..				
Punnah ..				
Rewah ..				
Sumpthur ..				
<i>Nizam of Hyderabad</i> ..	Deccan.	78,003	10,666,080	2,150,000
Maharajah of Mysore ..	Mysore.			150,000
Rajah of Munipore ..	Burmese Fron-tier.	7,584	5,000	1,425
* <i>Titular King of Oudh</i> ..	Calcutta.			120,000
* <i>Amoers of Sindh</i> ..	Sindh, &c.			41,275
Carried forward ..		347,030	27,291,901	7,948,675

Feudatory or Pen-sioner.	Place or Fam-i-ly.	Square Miles.	Popula-tion.	Annual Income.
Brought forward	...	347,030	27,291,901	7,948,675
* <i>Nizamut of Bengal</i>	Moorshedabad			158,203
Rajah of Jyntia	...			600
5 Cossyah States	Assam	10,000	368,925	
Rajah of Nungklow	...			
Rajah of Moleem	...			
Rajah of Hill Tipperah		7,632		
Rajah of Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	1,364	13,640	81,529
21 Mehalas forming S. W. Frontier Agency	Chota Nagpore	42,500	1,000,000	100,000
16 Tribt. Mehalas of Cuttack	Orissa	16,608	750,000	
Sikhim	Darjeeling	1,550	7,000	2,000
<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>				
<i>Nawab of Rampore</i>	Ronilkund	890	484,691	100,000
Maharajah of Benares	Benares		200,000	
Rajah of Gurwhal	Himalayas	4,500	300,000	10,000
Rajah of Shahpoora	Ajmere		100,000	25,000
Rajah of Tehree	Kumaon		200,000	8,000
<i>Punjab.</i>				
<i>Bharulpore</i>	Mooltan	2,483	364,582	144,317
Chumba	Himalayas	3,216	120,000	16,400
<i>Putaodee</i>	Goorgaon		6,600	9,200
Jummoo and Kashmeer	Kashmeer	25,000	1,500,000	640,000
Putiala	Cis-Sutlej	5,412	1,586,000	400,000
Jeend	do.	1,236	311,000	70,000
Nabha	do.	863	276,000	70,000
Kalsia	do.	155	62,000	13,000
<i>Malir Kotla</i>	do.	165	46,200	20,000
Fureed Kot	do.	643	51,000	7,500
Dojana	Delhi		6,390	1,000
Loharoo	do.		18,000	6,000
Kupurthala	Trans-Sutlej	598	212,721	57,700
Mundee	do.	1,080	139,259	30,000
Suket	do.	420	44,552	8,000
Sarmur (Nahan)			75,595	10,000
Kahlur (Bilaspore)			66,48	7,000
Ilindur (Nalagurh)			49,678	6,000
Bussahir			45,025	7,000
Keonthul			18,083	3,000
Baghul			22,305	3,500
Jubbul			17,262	1,800
Bhajjee			9,001	1,500
Koomharsain			7,829	700
Koothar		5,000	3,990	500
Dhameo			2,853	400
Baghat			4,892	600
Balsan			7,358	800
Mailog			981	200
Beeja			3,082	250
Taroch			1,906	300
Kunhiar			917	100
Mungul			612	50
Durkooti				
Carried forward	...	478,345	35,794,678	9,970,824

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Fa-mily.	Square Miles.	Popula-tion.	Annual Income-
Brought forward				£
Rajah of Akulkote		478,345	35,798,678	9,970,824
The Punt Suceo		986	77,339	15,000
The Punt Prithee Nidhee		500	110,193	12,000
The Dufflay	Satara	350	67,967	7,500
The Nimalkur		700	58,794	6,500
The Waekur		400	47,100	75,000
				665
Rajah of Kolhapore	Kolhapore	3,184	546,156	100,000
Chief of Sawuntwaree	Sawuntwaree	900	152,206	20,000
Do. of Jamkhundee				25,000
Do. of Meeraj	Southern Mahratta			23,000
Do. of Koorandwar				15,000
Do. of Sanglee	Jagheerdars			35,000
Do. of Kamdroog	The Bhaway			5,000
Do. of Moodhole	The Gorepuray			10,000
*The Angria Family	Colaba			5,356
The Seedee of Jujeera	Jujeera	324	71,000	17,000
*The Grand-daughters of the Nawab of Surat	Surat	335		10,000
Nawab of Sacheen	Sacheen		13,000	8,500
Rajah of Bansda	Surat		19,000	6,100
Rajah of Dhurumpore	Surat		15,000	9,000
Rajah of Jowar	Jowar	300	8,000	2,590
*Descendants of Nawab of Broach				
Nawab of Cambay	Cambay	350	175,000	35,006
The Guikwar	Baroda	4,399	1,710,404	600,000
418 separate jurisdictions in Kattywar, of which the principal are Okamundul, Joonaghur, Nowanugur, Bhownuggur, Jafferabad, Wadwan and Rajkote	Kattywar	21,000	1,475,685	865,270
Rao of Kutch	Kutch	6,500	409,522	150,000
Pahlunpore Agency containing 11 States, Pahlunpore, Radhunpore, Warge, Terwara and 7 Hindoo States		6,041	321,645	64,090
Maheekanta (The Rajah of Edur is the only powerful Chief)		4,000	311,046	51,400
Rajah of Rajpeela		4,500		27,500
Rajah of Barreah		1,600		7,500
Chief of Chota Oodeypore		3,000		10,000
Rajah of Loonawara	Rewakanta	1,736		4,200
Chief of Sonthe		900		2,200
The Babee of Balasinore		254	19,092	4,000
55 Petty Chiefs with a revenue of ...				19,000
Khyrpore	Sindh	5,000	105,000	.....
Carried forward		545,604	41,511,827	12,219,201

UNDER MADRAS.

Fendatory or Pensioner.	Place or Fa- mily.	Square Miles.	Popula- tion.	Annual Income.
Brought forward	...	545,604	41,511,827	£ 12,219,201
<i>Prince Azim Jah</i>	Carnatic ...			30,000
Maharajah of Travancore,	Travancore ...	6,653	1,262,646	518,894
Rajah of Cochin ...	Cochin ...	1,131	399,060	110,546
Rajah of Poodoocottah,	Poodoocottah	1,037	268,750	32,413
<i>Jaghirdar of Bangalore</i>	Cuddapah ...	500	35,200	16,617
Rajah Sundoor ...	Bellary ...	145	13,446	3,782
Jeypore and Hill Zemindars	Northern Cir- cars ...	13,041	391,230	
<i>Ali Rajah</i> ...	Cannanore (and Southern Laccadive Is- lands ...	9,446	1,000	2,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	577,557	43,883,159	12,933,453